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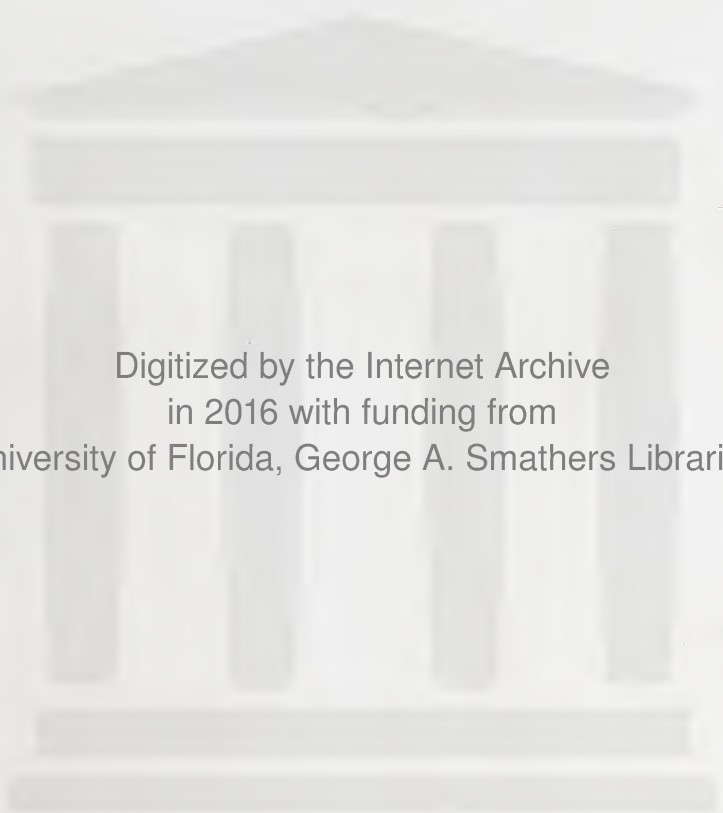
OF THE

CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

AND

SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

THE COUNCIL of the COUNTY KILDARE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.,
Rector of Clongowes Wood College ;
Vice-President of the County Kildare Archaeological Society since 1897.

JOURNAL

OF THE

CO. KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

AND

SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.



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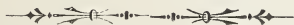
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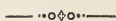
TO THE MEMBERS

OF THE

County Kildare Archaeological Society.



COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



AT a recent Annual General Meeting of the Society in Naas, the Council considered it advisable to invite its Members to contribute Papers more freely for publication in the *Journal*, on any of the following subjects:—

1. The history of a Place or Family.
2. Antiquarian discoveries, or Antiquities in private collections.
3. The localities of Ogham-scored pillar-stones, Cromlechs, (or so-called "Druids' Altars"), Carns, Sepulchral Moats, Giants' Graves, Pipers' Stones, Long Stones, Holed Stones, Bullauns (or stones with an artificial hollow in them), "cup and circle" marked boulders, and other Pagan remains.

High Crosses (whether sculptured or plain), Wayside Crosses, Crannoges (or artificial islands) in bogs and loughs; Reliceens or Killeens, and disused burial-grounds; Dullah (or haunted) Bushes; and any other object of antiquarian interest, which, in these times of so-called improvements, a farmer is liable to level or break up.
4. Blessed Wells, their Patron Saints, and "Pattern Days."
5. Local legends, family traditions, and "enchanted tales."
6. Inscriptions on old sepulchral monuments; church bells and plate; stones sculptured with coats-of-arms; carved mural slabs in whatever class of building they may be found.
7. Saint's Day and Festival Day Customs.
8. Old Place Names; such as the existing Irish names on fields, loughs, wells, streams, by-roads, raths, moats, &c., very few of which are to be found marked down on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps. The situation of a disused townland-name may often be identified by the name on a rath, or churchyard site, &c.

9. Folk-lore; such as the belief in the Good People (or Fairies); the Pooka; the Bowe, Boheenthah (? Bankeentiagh), or Banshee; the Leprechaun; the Fetch; and other apparitions. Superstitions about animals, birds, insects, and reptiles; the Evil Eye; good and ill luck; charm-cures; and other pisherogues.*
 10. Wake Games and Funeral Customs.
 11. Herb Cures.
 12. Ballads in connexion with the County, dealing with '98, the Volunteers, the Rapparees, elections, prize-fights, racing, hunting, hurling matches, faction-fights, &c.
 13. Diaries illustrative of the manners and customs of by-gone times.
-

Those Members who intend to write a Paper on the history of a place or a family, are recommended to consult the under-mentioned works, which are some of the more important sources from which such information is likely to be obtained. Except where otherwise stated, these works have appeared in print:—

I. Irish Annals.

The Annals of the Four Masters, edited by O'Donovan.
This work is in seven volumes. They record events from B.C. 2958 to A.D. 1616. O'Donovan's notes to the various entries are of the very highest importance.

Clyn's Annals of Ireland, to A.D. 1480.

Grace's Annals of Ireland, to A.D. 1504.

Sir James Ware's Irish Annals, from 1485-1558,

Dowling's Annals of Ireland, to A.D. 1600.

II. Calendars of Irish Documents.

Brewer's Calendar of Carew MSS., containing "the Book of Howth," "the Conquest of Ireland," and very early documents. 1 vol.

* Information under this heading should be obtained straight from the mouths of the old people, and not from any printed sources.

Brewer's Calendar of Carew MSS., dating from 1515-1624. 5 vols.

Sweetman's Calendar of Documents (in the London Record Office), 1171-1307. 5 vols.

[From 1307-1509 no calendars of Irish documents have been edited.]

Hamilton's Calendars of State Papers, 1509-1596. 5 vols.

Atkinson's Calendars of State Papers, 1596-1600. 5 vols.

Russell's Calendars of State Papers, 1603-1625. 5 vols.

Mahaffy's Calendars of State Papers, 1625-1665. 5 vols.
[This series is being continued.]

Tresham's Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery.
From 1302 to the end of the reign of Henry VII, with a few from previous reigns. 1 vol.

Morrin's Calendars of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery.
For the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, and Charles I. 3 vols.

Erck's Patent Rolls of Chancery. For the reign of James I. 1 vol.

Mills (J.) Calendars of the Fiants of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. Very fully indexed. The Fiants record grants of official appointments, pardons, leases, liveries, &c., and are very valuable for compiling pedigrees.

They were published in the Annual Reports of the Keeper of the Public Records of Ireland during the years 1875-90.

III. The Wills: Prerogative and Diocesan.

The originals, and also copies of them, are preserved in the Dublin Record Office. The earliest date from the second half of the sixteenth century.

IV. The Inquisitions: Exchequer and Chancery.

The Exchequer Inquisitions have not been published. A catalogue of them can be consulted in the Dublin Record Office. Of the Chancery Inquisitions, those for

Leinster and Ulster have been published in separate volumes.

The Inquisitions are of two classes—Post-Mortem, and those taken on Attainder. They are of the utmost value for Family histories, as they give the townland names and acreage of the late owner's property, the date of his death, and the name and age of his heir. The originals should be examined, as they often contain the copy of a Will, or Deed of Assignment (not to be found in the catalogues), in which the names of the relatives, to whom the lands are left in "remainder," are set forth.

The Inquisitions extend from the reign of Henry VIII to that of William III.

V. The Funeral Entries.

These are contained in seventeen manuscript volumes in Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle; they date from the end of the sixteenth century, and continue through most of the seventeenth century.

They give the date of death, and place of burial, of the deceased, as well as the names of his wife (or wives) and children. In almost all cases a shield impaling the coats-of-arms of the deceased, and of his widow, is drawn in colours at the head of the entry.

VI. Maps and Surveys.

A Map of Leix and Offaly, circa 1563. Reproduced in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, consecutive volume VII, for 1862-3.

Speed's Maps of the Provinces and Counties of Ireland, published in 1610.

The Down Survey Maps of Sir William Petty, 1655. Consisting of hand-drawn maps by Baronies and Parishes of forfeited estates (Protestant holders' lands are left blank). These maps are preserved in the Dublin Record Office; the County Kildare portion was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1711.

The Civil Survey, in conjunction with the above, is in manuscript. It gives the names of the old proprietors, the nature of the ground, acreage, and townland names, in schedule form.

The Book of Survey and Distribution, 1658, is much the same as the Civil Survey, except that it states the amount of acreage allotted to the new proprietors.

Noble and Keenan's Map of the County Kildare, 1754. It measures 3 ft. 4 in. in length and 2 ft. 4 in. in breadth.

Taylor's Map of the County Kildare, 1782. (5 ft. 10 in. × 5 ft.)

The 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps, 1874 (now being revised).

VII. Published illustrated works containing views of ruins in the County Kildare.

Sandby's Select Views in Ireland, 1778. 1 vol.

Grose's Antiquities of Ireland, 1791. 2 vols.

Fisher's Select Views in Ireland, 1795. 1 vol.

Cromwell's Excursions through Ireland, 1820. 3 vols.

Milton's Select Views in Ireland, 1821. 1 vol.

Sir James Ware's Bishops of Ireland (for a view of Kildare Cathedral in 1738, page 380 of Harris' Edition).

VIII. Miscellaneous.

O'Donovan's Topographical Poems of O'Dugan and O'Heerin. This work is important for the ancient names of Clan territories; it is a publication of the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society.

O'Grady's (S. H.), Síora Gadelica. This deals with ancient place-names, and the legends attached to them, &c.

Todd's Martyrology of Donegal. This volume gives the Festivals of the Irish Saints, day by day.

O'Hanlon's (Canon) Lives of Irish Saints. Each month occupies a volume ; that for October is in preparation.

Comerford's (Bishop) Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin.

Shearman's (Father) Loca Patriciana.

Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum. This is a history of the Irish Religious Houses.

Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ. Gives the succession of the Prelates and Members of the various Cathedrals. Volume II deals with Leinster.

Joyce's (Dr. P. W.) History of Ireland.

„ „ *Irish Names of Places Explained.*

„ „ *Social History of Ancient Ireland.*

Archdall's Edition of Lodge's Peerage of Ireland (7 vols.), 1789. This *Peerage* gives family history much fuller than Burke's *Peerage*.

Burke's Extinct Peerage.

„ *Landed Gentry.*

„ *General Armory.* This latter volume gives descriptions of all family coats-of-arms.

Cussan's Handbook of Heraldry.

Thoyte's (Miss E.) How to decipher Old Documents.

Stokes's (Miss) Early Christian Architecture in Ireland.

Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland.

The Ordnance Survey Letters, circa 1837. These are bound together in volumes in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The Letters dealing with the County Kildare occupy two volumes. The Reports sent in by O'Donovan and O'Curry are very valuable ; but the work of the other officials is poor.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. This Society was originally the Kilkenny Archæological Society. An Index of the first nineteen volumes (1849-1889) has been issued separately ; since that period a volume has appeared annually.

The Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland. This work was founded in 1888 by the late Colonel P. D. Vigors, with the main object of placing on record, in full, the inscriptions (of a date anterior to 1864) on sepulchral monuments, church-plate, bells, fonts, and on mural slabs and tablets in every class of building. The volumes (three years of publications complete a volume) already printed are of the greatest importance to pedigree-compilers.

As far as possible the writers of Papers should consult original records, and should be careful to verify their statements by naming their authorities. Accuracy and the plain truth are very essential to a Journal like ours, as mis-statements or careless errors (besides leading others astray) would bring discredit to the Society, and so damage its good name.

What adds greatly to the interest and value of a Paper are illustrations; these can be obtained from drawings, sketches, photographs, engravings, and (in the case of old tombstone inscriptions) "rubblings" taken on tough thin white paper with heel-ball.

W. FITZG.



THE ROUND TOWER OF CLONDALKIN.

[From a Drawing by Canon Sherlock.]

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



*CLONDALKIN.*¹

By CANON SHERLOCK.

CLONDALKIN is otherwise known as Dun-Auley, the fortress of Aulaff the Dane. Of the name Clondalkin, various explanations have been given. Dr. Ledwich derived it from St. Olave, corrupted, as he says, into Auly, and then Dunauley, and finally Clondalkin—an explanation which has justly been termed “sufficiently far-fetched.” In Vol. II, No. 5, of our JOURNAL Lord Walter FitzGerald, following Dr. Joyce, translates it ‘Dolcan’s meadow,’ ‘clon’ being identical with ‘clane,’ ‘cluain,’ or ‘cloon,’ a very common prefix to Irish names of places, as in ‘Clontarf,’ ‘Clonfert,’ and ‘Clonmacnoise.’ Of course I bow to this authority, otherwise I should have been inclined to conjecture that possibly ‘Dalkin’ may be identical with the Danish ‘Dalk’ in ‘Dalkey,’ the Irish equivalent to which is ‘delginis,’ both words meaning ‘a thorn’—Dalkey thus meaning the ‘Thorn Island.’ Clondalkin, according to this derivation, would mean ‘the meadow of the thorn-tree.’

As early as the seventh century St. Mochua or Machotus, whose festival was held on August 6th, founded an abbey here, which, like many other Irish abbeys, was repeatedly plundered and burnt, notably in 832, 1071, and 1076. Of course the abbey was not a stone building, but, as was common in those days,

¹ A Paper read at the Annual Excursion of the County Kildare Archæological Society in September, 1905.

made of wattle-work, perhaps plastered and decorated like the original Cathedral of St. Brigid at Kildare. I have myself seen in the south of France a church that was so constructed not more than eighty years ago.

St. Mochua was one of two saints of the same name who lived in the seventh century. Of these, one was the patron saint of Timahoe or Tech Mochua (Mochua's house or church), in the Queen's County. The other was the founder of Clondalkin Abbey, and also of Kildrought Church. Tober Mochua, the well where he baptized his converts, is in the street of Celbridge near the mill.

The very ancient font in the churchyard at Clondalkin is probably of Celtic origin. Like the ancient fonts of Clane, Tallaght,¹ and Kilnamanagh, it is of great size, and is formed out of a granite boulder, very rudely shaped. It does not appear to have had a cover, probably because it was pierced to allow the sacramental element to run off. Besides the font, there are in the churchyard portions of two rude granite crosses.

St. Ferfugillus, who died in 789, was the first Bishop of Clondalkin. In 879 Cathal, Abbot and Bishop, died.

The old abbey had altars dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, to St. Brigid, and to St. Thomas.

In 1076 an army was led by the clergy, and forcibly expelled O'Ronan, who had usurped the abbey. From that time on, I believe, there is no record of the abbey; and it was probably quite decayed at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion. The Danes had certainly taken possession of it, for in 1179 Pope Alexander confirmed Clondalkin to the See of Dublin; and the old Dane and his wife, who then occupied land in the place, surrendered all their inheritance to the Church of St. Machotus.

When Archbishop Henry, of London, founded and endowed the Deanery of St. Patrick's, he assigned the Church of Clondalkin for its support, and also a portion of bog called the Dean's Rath (corrupted into Dane's Rath).

William FitzGuy, who at that time held the prebend of Clondalkin, was appointed the first Dean.

In return for this endowment the Dean was required to give a pound of incense every Easter to the Archbishop's Chapel at Clondalkin, as well as to keep it in repair.

The Danes occupied Clondalkin at an early date, and indeed had a fortress here called after Aulaff the Dane. The existing

¹ From its great size it has been conjectured that this was intended for pilgrims to wash their feet in.

remains of a castle may possibly occupy the site of the old Danish fort. This fort was attacked and destroyed by the Irish, who are said to have strewn the plain with the heads of 100 Danish warriors. Aulaff avenged this by a terrible slaughter of the Irish.



ANCIENT GRANITE CROSS IN CLONDALKIN CHURCHYARD.

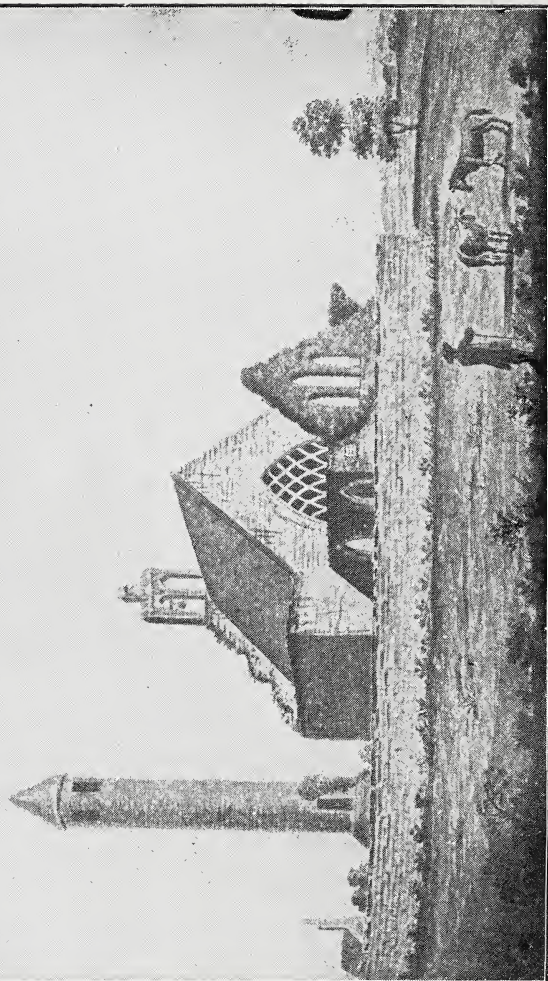
[From a Photograph by Mason, Dublin.]

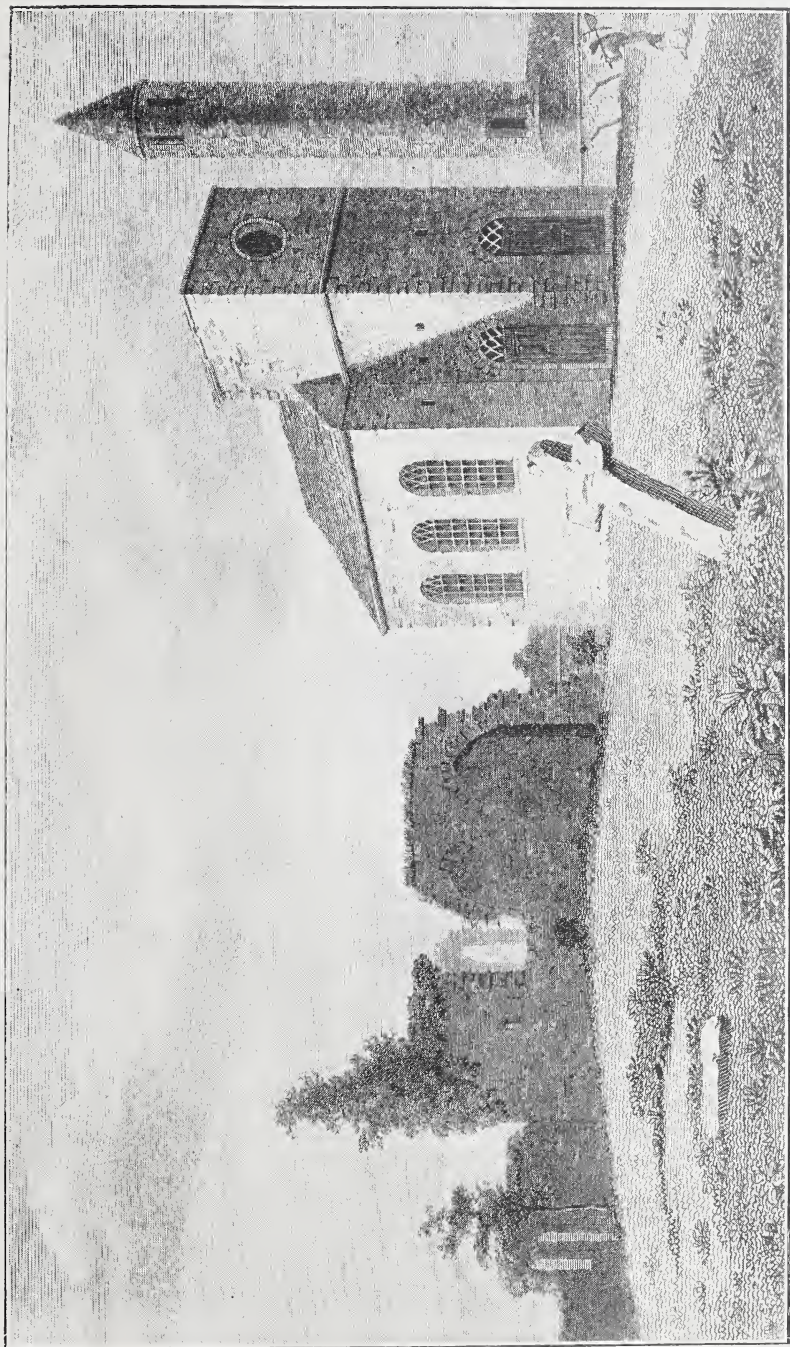
In 1171 Roderic O'Connor marched to Clondalkin to give battle to the English in Dublin. Milo de Cogan led 700 troops against him, while Raymond le Gros commanded the main body of 800, and Strongbow led 300 English with 1,000 Irish. No decisive battle took place, and Roderic retired having effected nothing.

Notwithstanding its close proximity to Dublin, Clondalkin long continued exposed to the depredations of the Irish, who descended from the Dublin mountains to ravage and plunder. It gives us a strange picture of the state of Ireland when we read that in 1326 part of the manor of Clondalkin was returned as "waste, being among the Irishry." Two hundred years later, Archbishop Brown, writing from his country house at Tallaght, close by, complained of the Tooles as his mortal enemies, daily oppressing his "poor tenants." And in 1573 they made an incursion into Tallaght, and slew a nephew and

East view of CLONDALKIN CHURCH, 3^d View.

The old tower and nave, as well as the spire, are all of the same date, and were built by the same architect, who also built the tower and spire of the church at Clonsilla, Co. Wick.





CLONDALKIN CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER IN 1792.
[From Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland," vol. i, p. 16.]

some servants of Archbishop Loftus at the gates of the palace there.

At this time Clondalkin is noted to have been among the walled and good towns of the county, the walls being needed to protect its inhabitants from similar unwelcome visits of the O'Tooles. It had no doubt its sovereign, or portreeve, and its burgesses; and there is several times mention of the "bailiff" and "posse" of Clondalkin as taking part in the defence of the neighbourhood against the mountain Irish.

The position of the Irish inhabitants of such a town seems to have been not very enviable. They are always distinguished from the English, and I think must often have been suspected of taking part with the hostile Irish. At one time there is mention of a lawsuit in which an Irish inhabitant of Clondalkin pleaded in his defence that he belonged to one of the five Irish families which were privileged and entitled to English law, and to be accounted freemen. (These were—the O'Neils of Ulster, the O'Melaghlin of Meath, the O'Connors of Connaught, the O'Briens of Thomond, and the MacMurroughs of Leinster.)



ANCIENT GRANITE CROSS IN CLONDALKIN CHURCHYARD.

[From a Photograph by Mason, Dublin.]

The only other historical notes I have concerning Clondalkin are, that in the wars of the Confederation Owen Roe encamped in the neighbourhood; and that after the Battle of the Boyne



THE DOORWAY OF THE ROUND TOWER, CLONDALKIN.

[From a Drawing by Canon Sherlock.]

William of Orange halted here, and issued a proclamation to the Irish to give up their arms.

The Round Tower of Clondalkin is a very perfect and beautiful specimen. The exact date of its construction is not known. But from the fact that the doorway and windows were formed with lintels consisting each of a large stone, instead of being arched, it probably belonged to an early period.

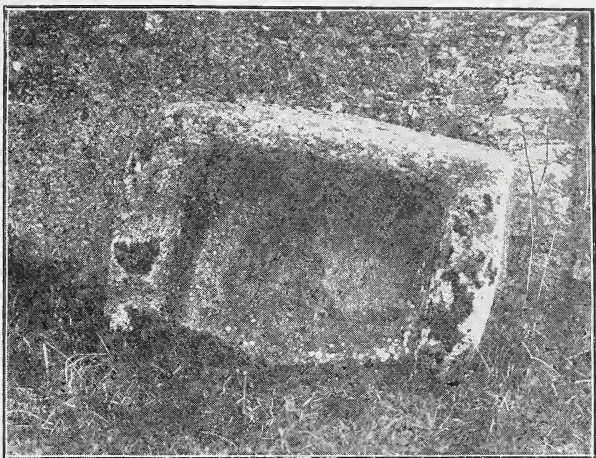
No doubt it owes its origin to the imperious necessity of erecting some refuge from the pagan Danes—a shelter where the priests and sacred books, vestments, and vessels might be preserved. In after ages, as we have seen, Clondalkin was occupied by Danish families then become Christians, and zealous to devote their property to the cause of the Church.

The height of the tower is 84 feet ; circumference at base, 45 feet. The wall is 3 feet thick at the doorway, which is 15 feet from the ground-level ; of these 15 feet, 12 feet are solid masonry. The lower part of the tower was cased in masonry about the year 1780. The steps are quite modern. The cap was repaired and cemented by the Board of Works about twelve years ago. The upper windows were evidently enlarged when the apartment which they light was fitted up in modern times.

Of the ancient walls of Clondalkin, I do not think any traces remain ; and the old holy well seems to have lost its repute. The little stream which runs through the village is the Cammuck or Cammogue River. According to Hancock¹ it rises on the Seaghane Mountain, and is joined by another stream from the Butter Mountain, and forms at Brittas, for a short distance, the boundary between the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow, where it is known as the Brittas River. After passing Saggard, it runs through Corkagh, Baldonnell, Clondalkin, and Drimnagh, and at last joins the Liffey at Kilmainham.²

¹ "History of Tallaght."

² For some of the information contained in this paper I have to thank Miss Constance Davis, who forwarded it to me through the Rev. J. B. Bristow, B.D. The rest has been gathered from D'Alton's "History of the County Dublin," Hancock's "History of Tallaght," Mr. Elrington Ball's third volume, and from other sources.



ANCIENT GRANITE FONT IN CLONDALKIN CHURCHYARD.

[From a Photograph by Mason, Dublin.]

NOTES ON BELGARD CASTLE, CLONDALKIN,
COUNTY DUBLIN.

By SIR EDMUND T. BEWLEY, LL.D.

BELGARD Castle was one of the border fortresses of the Pale, and one of the strongest castles in the County of Dublin. Of the old building, only a single tower remains, the thickness of whose walls proves it to be an ancient structure.

The name, no doubt, is to be attributed to the beautiful view that the site of the castle commands. In old French, one of the meanings of the verb *garder* was "to look," or "to look out";¹ and the meaning is still preserved in the language of heraldry, where, for example, the charge of a lion looking out from the shield is described as a lion *guardant*. Belgard, therefore, like *Bello sguardo*, in Italian, appears to have signified "beautiful prospect," or "beautiful outlook"—a most appropriate name in the present instance.

So far back as the fifteenth century, Belgard Castle was in the hands of one of the Talbots—a branch of the family of Talbot of Malahide; and it continued in the possession of the Talbots until the end of the seventeenth century. There are many references in the published "Calendars of State Papers" to Talbots of Belgard, in the course of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and, no doubt, they had many a bloody encounter with the O'Byrnes in their raids from the mountains.²

In the time of Charles I and the Commonwealth, John Talbot, the then owner of Belgard, took an active part on the side of the Confederate Catholics; and the Belgard estate was forfeited. John Talbot seems to have left this country and distinguished himself in the war in Flanders; and on the restoration of Charles II he was reinstated in the Belgard estate, "for reason known to the king, and in an especial manner meriting his grace and favour."

At the Revolution Colonel John Talbot, of Belgard, espoused the cause of James II, and was returned as member for New-castle-Lyons in the Parliament summoned by the king. He fought at the Battle of the Boyne; and on the accession of William III the Belgard estate would have been again forfeited,

¹ See Godefroy, "Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française," sub v. *garder*, and the quotations there given.

² See Thomas Davis's poem "Emmeline Talbot: a Ballad of the Pale."

had he not been specially included in the saving clauses in the capitulation of Limerick.

He died at Belgard on 10th September, 1697, aged 73, and was buried in Tallaght Churchyard, where his tomb, a good deal injured, may still be seen.

This Colonel John Talbot was the last of the Talbots of Belgard; and, on his death without male issue, the Belgard estate passed to the Dillon family, through his daughter, Catherine Talbot, who had married, in 1694, Colonel Thomas Dillon, a great-grandson of the first Viscount Dillon.

The eldest son of this marriage was Henry Dillon, who married a Miss Moore, and in due time succeeded to the Belgard estate. Portion of the Belgard estate consisted of the lands of Ballinascorney, near to the valley of Glenasmoel; and either in Henry Dillon's time or that of his father part of these lands was walled in as a deer-park (afterwards known as Belgard deerpark), and stocked with deer; and a hunting-lodge was built which bore the name of Dillon Lodge. Henry Dillon left issue two sons, Thomas and John, and a daughter, Catherine, who married Mr. Dominick Trant.

Thomas and John Dillon successively enjoyed the Belgard estate, but they both died without issue; and on the death of John Dillon, the property passed to the Trant family, through their sister Catherine.



BELGARD HOUSE.

[From a Photograph by Mason, Dublin.]

On 1st April, 1788, John Dillon made a lease of the Belgard estate for ninety-nine years to Mr. Francis Cruise, a member of the Meath family of that name, and a grand-uncle of the present

Sir Francis R. Cruise, M.D., D.L., of Merrion Square, Dublin, and Rahood, County Meath. Mr. Francis Cruise was also a brother of Mr. William Cruise, of Lincoln's Inn, London, whose great work, known familiarly to practising barristers as "Cruise's Digest," has been for nearly a century one of the highest authorities on all questions of Real Property Law.

The time at which the castle fell into ruins and the present house was built has not been ascertained; but it was some time before the date of the lease to Mr. Francis Cruise. When Austin Cooper visited Belgard about 1772, he said: "At Belgard, near Clondalkin, is a small, high, square castle, with a house and other improvements."

Mr. Francis Cruise appears to have been living at Belgard in October, 1788, when he married Miss Elizabeth Mahon.¹ His initials, accompanied by a date, appear on the stone lintel of a doorway in the garden, and on a stone in the front wall of the stables, and, no doubt, indicate the dates at which these were respectively built.

He died at Belgard in the month of October, 1807, having made his will, dated the 14th of October, 1807, and thereby devised and bequeathed his interest in Belgard in trust for sale, the proceeds of which sale were to form portion of a fund for his children, of whom there were several, sons and daughters.

The trust for sale was not carried out for nearly half a century after his death, during which time his widow, during her life, and his children, or the survivors of them, occupied Belgard. The surviving children were Patrick James Cruise, the eldest son, and his sister, Miss Ellen Cruise. Patrick James Cruise was penurious and miserly in his habits, and accumulated a large fortune, which on his death intestate passed to his sister Ellen. She survived him for a few years, and by her will left about £50,000 to various charities, including a sum of £10,000 to assist in founding the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital in Dublin.

In 1853, and not very long after the death of her brother, Miss Ellen Cruise sold the lessee's interest in Belgard, under the lease of 1788, to Dr. Evory Kennedy, of Dublin, who was a physician of eminence for many years in the middle of the nineteenth century. In October, 1867, Dr. Kennedy obtained a fee-farm grant of Belgard (subject to the lease) from Mr. Dominick Herbert Trant, the owner in fee; and when the Trant estate was sold in the Landed Estates Court in 1870,

¹ See "Hibernian Magazine" for October, 1788.

Dr. Kennedy purchased the fee-farm rent issuing out of Belgard, and thus became the absolute owner in fee of the estate.

Dr. Kennedy continued in possession of the Belgard estate until his death, which took place on 23rd April, 1886.

In August, 1862, Dr. Kennedy's third daughter, Miss Alice Eacy Kennedy, intermarried with Sir Alexander Hutchinson Lawrence, Bart., eldest son of Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., whose gallant defence of Lucknow, at the time of the Indian Mutiny, probably prevented the loss of India.

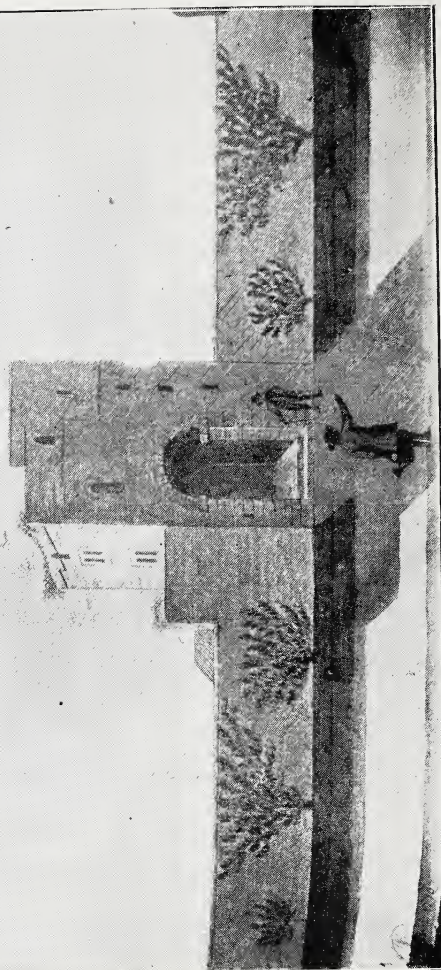
Sir Alexander Hutchinson Lawrence was accidentally killed in August, 1864, by the falling of a bridge in India, and left an only child, the late Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, the 2nd Baronet, who was born in February, 1864.

Dr. Evory Kennedy, by his will, dated 27th October, 1881, devised his real estate, which included Belgard, in trust for sale, with an option to his grandson, Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, Bart., to purchase the Belgard estate. This option was exercised by Sir Henry as to the residential portion of Belgard, and the remainder of the Belgard estate, comprising the agricultural portion of the same townland, and the deer-park and mountain lands at Ballynascoreney, was sold by the trustees of Dr. Kennedy's will to the occupying tenants under the provisions of the Land Purchase Acts.

On the death of the late Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, Bart., in 1898, Belgard Castle, and the lands now attached to it, devolved on his widow and infant daughters, while the Baronetcy passed to his uncle, Sir Henry Waldemar Lawrence, the 3rd Baronet.

Further information as to Belgard will be found in D'Alton's "History of the County of Dublin," Hancock's "History and Antiquities of Tallaght" (2nd ed., 1899), and F. Elrington Ball's "History of the County of Dublin" (Part III).

Tallaght Castle at the rear of the Archbishop's Palace Co. of Dublin.



REMAINS OF TALLAGHT CASTLE, IN 1770.

[From a Drawing by Gabriel Beranger, now in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. Reproduced with the permission of the Council.]

TALLAGHT, IN THE COUNTY DUBLIN.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE name Tallaght is composed of two Irish words (*Taimh* and *leacht*), meaning a "Plague Grave." This name, according to "The Annals of the Four Masters," originated in the entire annihilation of the first colonists of Ireland through a plague, which occurred some 2,380 years B.C.

These early colonists, according to the tradition of the country, had landed in Ireland from Greece, under a leader named Partholon, about 300 years previously, and had settled in the east of Ireland, in a district which was known as Shan-valta-Edar (Seanmhagh-ealta-Edair), i.e., "The Plain of the Flocks of Edar," from whom the Hill of Howth, in ancient times, was named Ben-Edar, or the Peak of Edar.¹ That portion of this plain, where the interments of the Partholonian colony principally took place, was thenceforward known as "Taimh-leacht-Mhuintire-Parthaloin," a name in after ages shortened to Tallaght. In other parts of the country this name appears as Tawlaght, Towlaght, and Toulett; and when in combination with other words, the first T is often aspirated, as, for instance, in Derryhowlaght, a townland in the County Fermanagh, which, according to Dr. Joyce, means "The Oak-wood of the Plague Grave."

As if in corroboration of the legend connecting Tallaght with the destruction of the Partholonian colony, this locality has been particularly rich in finds of pagan sepulchres, more especially at a place close by called "Green Hills," where, in 1898, Colonel G. T. Plunkett, the Director of the Science and Art Museum in Dublin, caused a pagan interment (consisting of a small "cist," or slab-lined grave, containing burial-urns) to be bodily raised from the ground, and in this condition it is to be seen, with the surrounding clay undisturbed on three sides, in a glass-case in the room containing the Royal Irish Academy's Collection of Irish Antiquities.

Until the eighth century after Christ no further legendary notices of Tallaght exist.

In the year 769 "The Annals of the Four Masters" record "the first erection of Tamhlacht-Mailruain." This refers to the religious establishment founded here by a St. Maelruain, of

¹ Joyce's "Irish Names of Places Explained."

whom little is known ; but that little is to be found in Canon O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints." His death is thus referred to in "The Annals of the Four Masters" :—

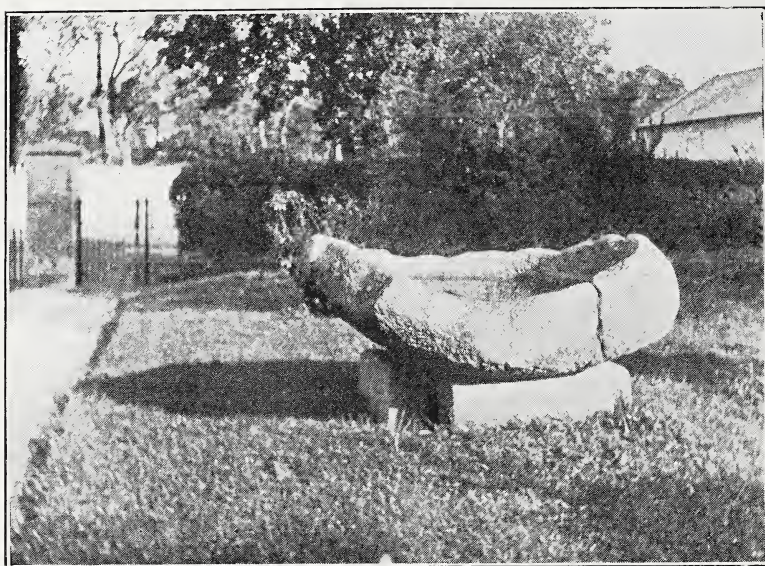
"The age of Christ, 787 [*recte*, 792]. St. Maelruain, Bishop of Tamlacht-Maelruain, died on the 7th of July."

Under this day of the month, "The Martyrology of Donegal" thus notices Tallaght's Patron Saint :—

"Maelruain, Bishop of Tamlacht in Leinster, which lies between Ath-cliath and Cill-dara (i.e., between Dublin and Kildare). He is of the race of Eochaidh, son of Muireadhach, who is of the race of Heremon. Brocseach was the name of his mother."

St. Maelruain and St. Aengus the Culdee are credited with being the joint authors of a manuscript, now preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, known as "The Martyrology of Tallaght."

St. Maelruain's Pattern was held here on the 7th of July up to the year 1873. It was also a Fair day. Owing to the drunkenness and fighting which ensued at the end of the day, it was abolished by Father Purcell, the parish priest, and the other local clergy.

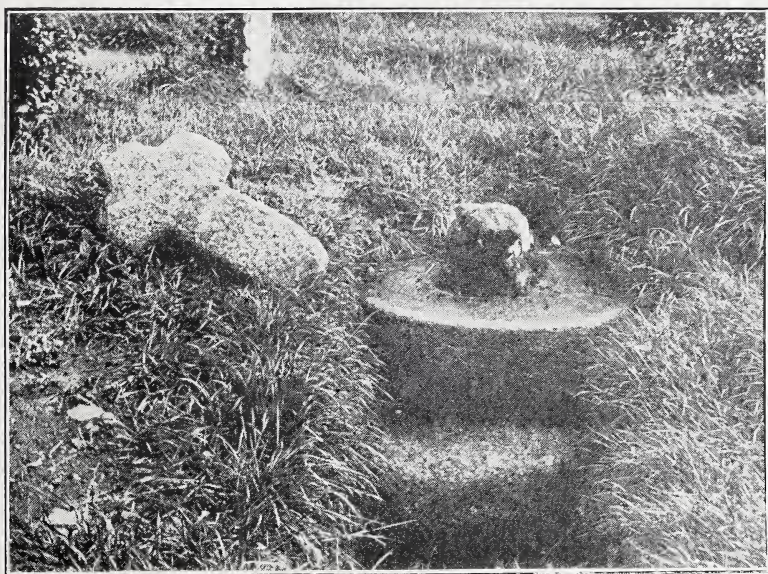


ST. MAELRUAIN'S "LOSSIT," TALLAGHT CHURCHYARD.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

The Blessed Well, which was visited on the Pattern Day, was covered over on the erection of a former glebe-house, and its site is now practically unknown; but it was somewhere near the churchyard, to the west of the church tower. Near it used to be the curious primitive great font, called St. Maelruain's Lossit (or Dish), which was formed out of a huge horse-hoof-shaped granite boulder.¹ Till the year 1890 the Lossit lay a couple of perches from the south-west corner of the church tower, and is now placed near the entrance gate. St. Maelruain's Well is said to have been near the Lossit when in its old position.

In the burial-ground, a short distance southward from the church, is the round base of a cross. The base was formed out of a great boulder of granite, part only of which has been fashioned into a circular base: in this portion is fixed a fragment of the shaft of a rude, unsculptured cross, while near it lies a



ST. MAELRUAIN'S "GRIDDLE AND LOAF," TALLAGHT CHURCHYARD.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

¹Measurements of the Lossit: full length, from the straight side to the opposite curve, 5 feet 5 inches; breadth, 5 feet 2 inches; thickness, 2 feet 2 inches; depth of bowl, 1 foot 4 inches.

small, rude, granite cross. The base and fractured shaft-stump are known as "St. Maelruain's Griddle and Loaf."¹

The Irish language has, unfortunately, been extinct for generations in the County Dublin and the rest of the Pale; the consequence is that this Celtic saint's name has been corrupted to "Moll Rooney"; and one can imagine what would be the disgust of his mother, the Lady Brocseach, if she knew that her illustrious son is now regarded as a *female* saint by the natives of the locality.

"Mulrain" is another pronunciation of the name in use.

"The Annals of Ireland" record the deaths of abbots of this place in the years 798, 807, 823, 825, 863, 866, 868, 872, 873, 889, 894, 913, 937, 957, 962, 964, 966, and 1125.

In 806 [*recte* 811] the monks of Tallaght took the strong measure of preventing the great annual semi-religious Fair of Tailtin (or Teltown, as it is now called), which was held on days both preceding and following the 1st of August. Tailtin is situated between Navan and Kells, in the County Meath. What steps or methods the monks took to prevent this great national assembly, which was presided over by a no less personage than the Monarch of Ireland himself, are not stated; but the cause was violation of their sanctuary. The incident is thus noticed in "The Annals of the Four Masters":—

"The age of Christ 806 [*recte* 811]. The prevention of the celebration of the Fair of Tailtin, so that neither horse nor chariot was run by Aedh Oirdnidhe, son of Niall²; i.e., the family of Tamhlacht prevented it in consequence of the violation of the Termon (or church lands) of Tamhlacht-Maelruain. Aedh Oirdnidhe afterwards gave their full demand to the family of Tamhlacht, together with many gifts."

From this period to the coming of the Anglo-Normans at the end of the twelfth century, nothing remarkable in the history of Tallaght is recorded.

Mason, in his "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," states that on the resignation of Lawrence, Rector of Tallaght, in 1223, Archbishop Henry de Londres, moved by the consideration that the principal dignitary of St. Patrick's was subject to

¹ The pillar-like base is 14 inches high, and 3 feet 9 inches in diameter; the stump of the cross is 13 inches high, with sides 17 inches and 11 inches.

The little cross now lying near is 3 feet in length, with sides 10 inches and 5½ inches; across the arm it is 20½ inches.

² Aedh Oirdnidhe (i.e., the finger-sucker) was the son of Niall Frosach (i.e., of the Showers); after reigning as Monarch of Ireland for twenty-five years, he died in the year 817.

the greatest expense, with the consent of the Chapter, annexed to the Deanery the Church of Tallaght and its subservient chapels of Killohan (on the townland of Old Bawn) and St. Bridget, which is situated nearer to the Dodder river. They had been joined to the See of Dublin in 1179, and in 1216 were granted to the then newly established Collegiate Church of St. Patrick's.

In 1310 the bailiffs of "Tamelag" had a royal grant for three years, in aid of enclosing their town with walls; and in 1324, Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, had a remission of money, due by him in consideration of his building Tallaght Castle.¹

The castle may have been *rebuilt* or strengthened at this date by Archbishop Bicknor, as the proximity of the hostile septs of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the neighbouring Wicklow Mountains would cause a castle or fortified residence here to be absolutely necessary. Later on the castle is described as the Manor-house of the Archbishops, and, when they did not reside in it themselves, was left in charge of a garrison, under a Constable appointed by them.

In 1325 an extent or valuation of the Manor of Tavelaugh was taken; it is recorded in the "*Liber Niger Alani*," or Register of Archbishop Alan (who was slain in the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas in 1534). Among the Tallaght jurors the name White occurs frequently; the jurors report that almost all the buildings have been burned down; and, as to the lands, in time of war they are worth nothing, as they lie close to the Irish septs. Among the place-names in the manor, there occur those of Colagh or Coillaght, the name of a great wood; Thastolman; Bullnuach (now Newtown); Ballyslator; Keltipe (Kiltipper); Balleronan; Kilmasentan; and Rathminten.²

On the 21st April, 1331, the O'Tooles appeared in force before Tallaght, and drove off the flocks of sheep belonging to the Archbishop. An entry in "*The Book of Howth*" describes the attack as follows³:—

"On St. Mark Evangelist's Even, the O'Toles came to Talogh, and preyed Alexander (de Bicknor) Archbishop of Dublinge of three hundred sheep, and killed Richard Whit and other honest men of that County, whereof came news to Dublinge; and Sir William Bert (or Bryt), knight, and Sir Morich FitzGerald, knight of the order of St. John's,⁴ Hamond

¹ D'Alton's "History of the County Dublin, p. 763.

² *Vide* Stokes's "Calendar of the Liber Niger," p. 174, Vol. XXVII of the "Journal of the R.S.A.I.," 1897.

³ Brewer's "Cal. of Carew MSS.," p. 157.

⁴ He belonged to the Geraldines of Desmond.

Esteken, John Chamberlen, Robert Terrell, and two sons of Raynalde Barnewells (Reginald Barnewall of Drimnagh ?), and many others, and divers of the Bishop's house, which followed the prey, were slain by David O'Tole by Tryme at Golroghe.

"Wherefore Lord William Bremyngham assembled an host of men, and invaded the said Irishmen, and did them much hurt; and much more would they have done if they had not been deceived by the said Irishmen."¹

In 1356 one Walter Russell was Constable of Tallaght Castle; he, together with Nicholas Beg, a custodian of the Peace for the County Dublin, were instructed to levy a rate on the inhabitants dwelling between Novum Castrum de Lyons (i.e., Newcastle-Lyons) and Donabrock (now Donnybrook) for maintaining a force to watch the passes into the Wicklow Mountains, so as to give timely warning of an incursion by the O'Byrnes.² By paying a black-rent to Hugh O'Toole, Thomas de Rokeby, Justiciary of Ireland, secured his services, and those of his brother, Shaun, with twenty horsemen and forty footmen, to protect the English marches, from Tallaght to Windgates, against invasion from the O'Byrnes.³

At the commencement of the fifteenth century the possessions of the Archbishops of Dublin consisted of the Manors of Swerdes (Swords), Lusk, Glemathan (Clonmethan), Fynglass (Finglas), St. Sepulcre (near St. Patrick's), Dorsenkill, Senkyll (Shankill), Dalkey, Clondolcan, Tavelagh (Tallaght), Rathcoule, Donnlovan (Dunlavin), and Castlekevin in the County Wicklow; and Ballymore-Eustace in the County Kildare.⁴

Ware, in his "Bishops of Ireland" (1739), at p. 340, states that Michael Tregury, a native of Cornwall, and Archbishop of Dublin from 1449 to 1471, "repaired the Manor House of Tawlaght, and died there in a very advanced age on the 21st of December, 1471, having governed this See about twenty-two years. His remains were conveyed to Dublin, attended by the clergy and citizens, and buried in St. Patrick's Church, near St. Stephen's Altar, as he had directed by his Will, where heretofore might have been seen a specious Monument, adorned with his statue of Elegant Workmanship." In 1730 the covering slab was discovered under the ruins of St. Stephen's Chapel, and fixed up in the wall on the left-hand side as one enters the west gate. A year or two ago the present Dean of

¹ This event is also chronicled in James Grace's "Annals of Ireland."

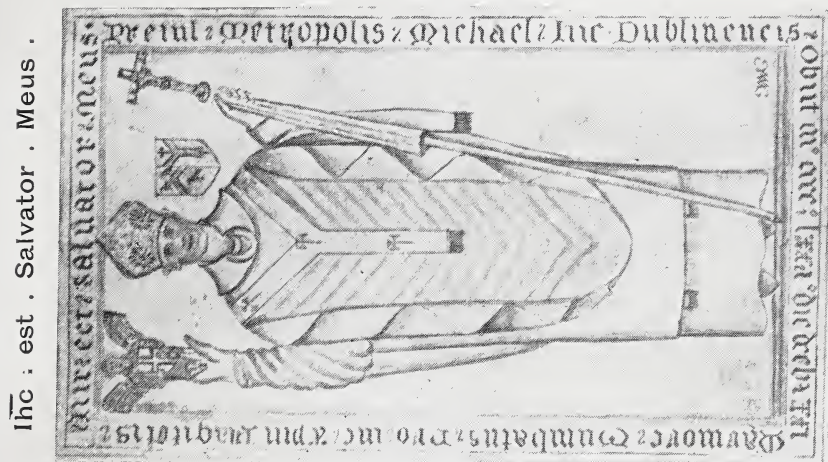
² "Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal.," p. 62b.

³ *Ib.*, p. 63.

⁴ "Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal.," p. 167.

St. Patrick's, Dr. Bernard, caused this fine slab to be replaced in its original position.

Presul . Metropolis . Michael . Hic . Dubliniensis



Marmore . Tumbatus . Pro . Me . Xpm . Flagitatis

TOMB-SLAB OF ARCHBISHOP TREGURY, 1471, IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

[From a Sketch preserved among the Cathedral Archives.]

Obiit . Mo . cccc^olxxi^o . die . decebr . xxi.

The Archbishop's will has been reproduced in H. F. Berry's "Register of Wills and Inventories of the Diocese of Dublin, 1457-1483," which was published as an annual volume by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1898.

When the neighbouring Irish septs were not on the war-path, a certain amount of entertaining was carried on by the archbishops in their manor-house at Tallaght. In the middle of the fourteenth century the following items are included in the household accounts kept by the chamberlain¹ :—

Fish. Trout, salmon, gurnard, plaice, herrings, turbot, "tublynges," stock- (or salted-) fish, eels, and oysters.

Meats. (Roasted and baked, or in pies and pasties). Beef, mutton, lamb, kid, pork, and rabbits.

Fowl. Capons, hens, geese, goslings, pigeons, plover, and larks.

¹ *Vide* J. Mills' Account Roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity (Christ Church, Dublin) from 1337 to 1346.

Bread. Wheaten bread, and “Paindemaigne” or fancy breads.

Vegetables. Peas, beans, onions, and herbs for the kitchen.

Preserves, &c. Figs, ginger, saffron, walnuts, almonds, and rice; olive oil, pepper, salt, and mustard; butter and cheese.

Fruit. With the exception of pears, home-grown fruit is not mentioned.

At this period the “dinner-service” was of pewter, wood, and horn; silver articles were uncommon, though mention is made of goblets and salt-cellars of that metal.

In 1515 the southern line of the Pale, or English land, is described as extending from the town of Ballymore-Eustace to the town of Rathmore, to the town of Rathcoole, to the town of Tallaght, and so on to the town of Dalkey; the stretch of country between the Pale and the Irish septs was known as “the Marches”; and until the English sway extended, it was the scene of incessant warfare and cattle-lifting incursions.

During the rebellion of the Silken Thomas, tenth Earl of Kildare, Sir William Skeffington, the Commander of the Forces, wrote that he had placed garrisons at Newcastle-Lyons, Tassagard, and Tallaght under “Sir William Brewerton, Salisbury, Dakers, Sir James FitzGerald [uncle to the Silken Thomas], and Musgrave.”¹

In 1539 George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, wrote to Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Privy Seal, complaining of the behaviour of Lord Leonard Grey, the Lord Deputy, towards him. He had accompanied the Lord Chancellor into Munster, and in his letter stated that:—

“Before our retorne, my Lord Deputie repaired to Dublin, and there entered not onely in to my place of Saynt Pulcars,² but also ded take, and still usith, souche my housholde stuff as my saide house was fornyshed withall, not onely to my greate hinderance, but also, on my parte, the debilitating of the Worde of God, which grevith me full sore.

Other place had I none to repaire unto, but onely Talaugh, which adjoyneth uppon the Thoiles [O'Tooles], being nowe my mortall enemyes, daily oppressing my poure tenantes above all others; motche doubting that they be somewhat incouraged so to do, for they, now being at my Lorde Deputie's peaxe, dothe no maner of robry, but uppon my tenantes onely. His Lordeschip hath sondry tymes saide he wolde be even with me; but, in deade, if he

¹ “State Papers of Henry VIII,” vol. ii, p. 234.

² i.e., St. Sepulchre's, the Archbishop's Palace near St. Patrick's Cathedral, the site of which is now occupied by the barracks of the mounted police.

constrayne me to ly at Talaugh yt will be odde on my behalf, for in shorte tyme I shalbe in the same case with the Tholes that my predecessor was with the Garrantynes [Geraldines]. For servantes have I none, passing foure and a chaplen, which is a very slender company to resist so many malefactors as be of the Tholes and theire as adherentes, at the leaste two hundereth parsons.”¹

In 1569 Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, had a lawsuit with a Mr. Brereton, to whom he had leased his “Chief House, called Tallagh”; in this year he crossed over to England in order to secure assistance from the Crown in the matter.²

Four years later (i.e., May of 1573) the same Archbishop wrote to Sir Henry Sydney that his nephew and some of his men had been slain at his very gates in Tallaght, by “the Irishry, who were never more insolent than now.”³ The nephew here mentioned was a member of the Archbishop’s wife’s family—the Purdons of the County Louth.

From this period to the middle of the seventeenth century the Archbishops of Dublin continued to occupy the Manor-house, and in it died Archbishop Lancelot Bulkeley, on the 8th September, 1650, in his eighty-second year; he was the builder of the Old Bawn House in 1635, as that date appears on one of the chimney-pieces in the house, and his coat-of-arms, impaling the See of Dublin, is carved on another.

During the rebellion of 1641 this neighbourhood suffered severely; and in the summer of 1642 the Council directed that twelve musketeers should be sent to Tallaght to protect the Archbishop’s house. In the following year the Irish forces seized and drove off the cattle belonging to the inhabitants; and during a sally from the castle, a Captain Bret and some of the garrison fell into an ambuscade, in which he and nine men were slain.⁴

In 1662 a petition to the House of Lords was presented by the Churchwardens of Tallaght, seeking compensation for injury done to the Church by a Captain Henry Alland. The petitioners stated in it that their church was in good repair in 1651, until the arrival of Captain Alland and his troop, which were quartered in Tallaght. The Captain caused the church to be unroofed, and appropriated the slates, timber, and paving-stones to his own use; the troop-horses, too, were fed out of the font (? St. Maelruain’s Lossit). The petitioners won

¹ “State Papers of Henry VIII,” vol. iii, pp. 122-3.

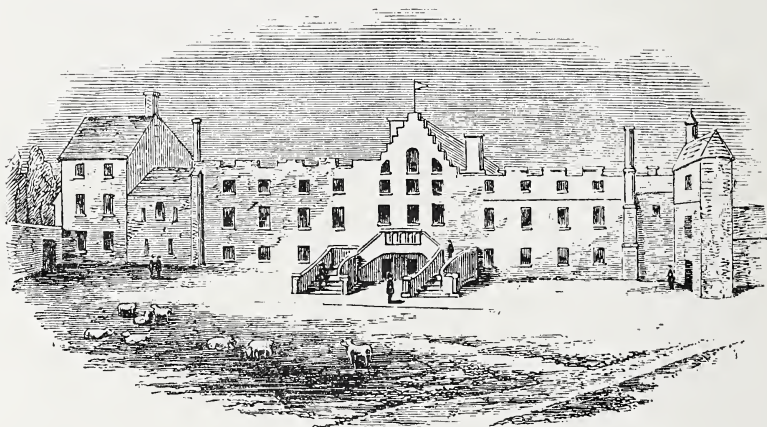
² Hamilton’s “Cal. of State Papers, Ire.,” p. 405.

³ *Ib.*, p. 503.

⁴ Ball’s “History of the County Dublin,” part iii, p. 9.

their case, and a decree for £100 was ordered to be levied, with all costs, out of Captain Alland's estate.¹

From the death of Archbishop Bulkeley in 1650 the Castle or Manor-house appears to have been unoccupied and allowed to go to ruin. When Dr. John Hoadly was appointed Archbishop in 1729 he found the place quite uninhabitable, and determined to erect a new residence for himself and his successors; for this purpose he demolished the ancient Castle of Tallaght, except one tower, which had stood for some 500 years, and with its materials built what was known as "The



THE PALACE, TALLAGHT.

[From Hancock's "History and Antiquities of Tallaght."]

Palace of Tallaght." This building, just fifty years later (1779), was seen by Austin Cooper, the antiquary, who thus described it:—

"The Archiepiscopal Palace of the See of Dublin, for a thing of its kind, is the poorest I ever saw. It is a large piece of patchwork, so void of either order or regularity that it is past describing. Adjoining it is a long range of stables, &c., at the end of which is a square castle.² What to call it (the castle) I am at a loss. I should imagine it to be a part of the old monastery that formerly stood here. It commands more antiquity in its appearance than the palace, as it has some of the Gothic taste in it, which I could not see in the other. I went into a coach-house adjoining this, and saw in it a very large arch, stopped up, so that some

¹ Hancock's "History of Tallaght," p. 14.

² This tower still exists, and is the only portion of the castle left standing.

other building joined. When I again visited this place (in 1780) I found it bear a much more agreeable aspect. All the patchwork of brick and stone is destroyed (? covered over) by an universal dashing and white-washing, new windows, and the crevices of the old stonework filled with mortar."¹

Archbishop Hoadly erected in the dining-room of the palace a chimney-piece bearing his crest: "Upon a terrestrial orb or, a dove, wings expanded, holding an olive-branch in the beak, proper"; and his coat-of-arms (viz.: Quarterly, azure and or, in the first quarter a pelican of the second vulning herself, proper), impaling that of the See of Dublin. The date (1729) is cut on the chimney-piece, as well as the following inscription: "IOHANNES HOADLY HANC DOMVM REFEKIT."

Archbishop Hoadly, whose brother Benjamin was Bishop of Winchester, was promoted to the Archbishopric of Armagh in 1742, and, dying at Rathfarnham in 1746, he was buried at Tallaght, where his wife and her mother had been previously interred. No tomb, however, exists to their memory.

Another antiquary who has left a short description of the palace is Gabriel Beranger, who sketched it in 1773; and also the tower of the castle in 1770 (the original drawings in 1870 were in the possession of Sir William Wilde, Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy).² Brewer, too, in his "Beauties of Ireland,"³ gives the following account of this building shortly before its demolition:—

"The present structure is a spacious, but long and narrow, building, composed of the grey stone of the country, and is destitute of pretensions to architectural beauty.

"The interior contains many apartments of ample proportions, but none that are highly embellished. The hall, into which the visitor is conducted by a flight of stone steps, measures 21 feet square, and is lighted by two tiers of windows. The dining-room is 25 feet in length, by 21 in width, and (the chimney-piece) is ornamented with the Archiepiscopal Arms, impaled with a shield:—Quarterly, charged in the first quarter with a pigeon (*recte*, pelican). The date is 1729, and above is the crest—a hawk (*recte*, a dove), perched on a round ball. Underneath the coat-of-arms is the following inscription:—

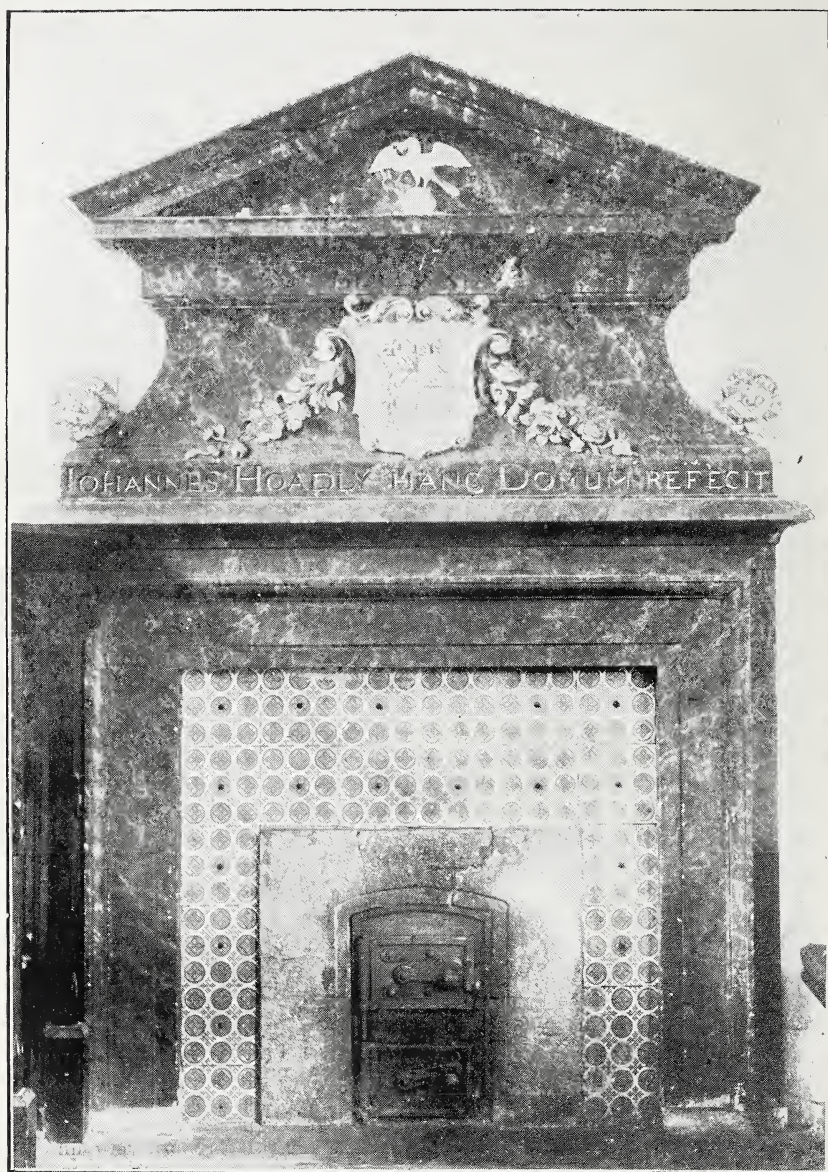
'Johannes Hoadly hanc Domum refecit.'

"The great drawing-room or salon measures 35 feet by 21, and contains the only portrait in the palace—a full length of Archbishop Hoadly, who was translated to the See of Dublin in January, 1729. The library is a small apartment, having a window of large dimensions, from which, as from all the windows of the reception-rooms, very fine

¹ Handcock's "History of Tallaght," p. 18.

² Vol. xi, p. 38, of "The Journal of the R.S.A.I.," 1870-71.

³ Vol. i, p. 269, published in 1825.



ARCHBISHOP HOADLY'S CHIMNEY-PIECE, FORMERLY IN THE PALACE AT TALLAGHT,
REMOVED IN 1822 TO TUBERID CHURCH, IN THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.

[From a Photograph by P. Condon, of Cahir.]

views were obtained of Montpelier Hill, and adjacent tract of captivating scenery.

"The gardens are disposed with unpleasing formality; but the antiquary will derive some gratification from finding here the remains of a tower, which constituted an integral part of the former palace (*recte*, manor-house).

"Archbishop Fowler, translated to Dublin in 1778, surrounded the demesne with a wall, and bestowed other improvements; but the situation of Tallaght is unfavourable to the residence of the prelates, and the palace has, in late years, been forsaken by its dignified owners.

"In early periods this place was continually exposed to the hostile visits of the native clans; and, in recent times, it has been rendered almost equally undesirable by the depredations of outlaws and robbers, who have peculiarly infested this neighbourhood."

Archbishop Robert Fowler (above mentioned) expended a large sum of money in repairs to the palace. He also built a bath-house, in the wall of which he utilized part of the old market cross of Tallaght, which had, from time immemorial, stood in the middle of the town. These portions of the cross are now lying by the side of the "Friar's Walk" in the garden of the Dominican Monastery, which now occupies the site of the palace. Such is Mr. Handcock's statement in his "History of Tallaght"; but I completely failed to discover them, when, in company with Brother John Bennett, of the Dominicans, who has been at the monastery for thirty-five years, I searched for them in September, 1905.¹

In 1821 an Act of Parliament was passed divesting the Archbishop of Dublin of Tallaght as a palace, and placing the mensal lands attached to it in the same circumstances as other See lands. The Act stated that the buildings and offices were then in such a state of decay as to be unfit for habitation; that a country residence for the Archbishop was unnecessary; and that the income of the See was inadequate to support the expense of the two establishments. The Archbishop was, therefore, empowered to lease or sell the premises.²

In the following year (1822) Archbishop Magee sold the demesne to a Major Palmer, then Inspector-General of Prisons, on the condition that the palace should be demolished. He accordingly pulled it down, and built a mansion-house with the materials. Nothing remained but a great vault, formerly part

¹ The only stones now visible on the "Friar's Walk" are a red "pudding-stone" boulder about half-way down this green walk, which has a bullaun, or hollow, in it; and a small, round granite boulder, which lies at one end of the walk, with a peculiar "rifled" perforation through it.

² D'Alton's "History of the County Dublin."



TALLAGHT CASTLE OR PALACE.

This view appears in Cardinal Moran's edition of Archdall's "*Monasticon Hibernicum*," p. 49, vol. i. It was drawn by C. V. Fielding from a Sketch by P. Byrne after its demolition, and so may be more or less imaginary. The isolated tower to the left probably represents the old Church Belfry.

of the kitchen, which is now a mound covered with trees. The chimney-piece, with the Hoadly coat-of-arms, was saved by the Rev. Henry Palmer, the Major's brother, who had it brought by sea to Waterford, and thence to Tubbrid Church (in the County Tipperary and Diocese of Lismore), of which he was Rector, where it was re-erected and remains to this day, in all probability a puzzle to the congregation to know how Archbishop Hoadly came to erect Tubbrid Church in 1729!

From Major Palmer the house and demesne passed to Sir John Lentaigne, who, in 1842, sold them to the Dominicans.¹

The present Church of Tallaght was built in 1829, a few yards from and parallel to the former church, and principally out of its materials, the tower alone being spared. Brewer,² writing some time previous to the year 1825, gives the following account of the old church :—

"The Parish Church, a venerable pile, is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient abbey. The tower is square, and of a height unusual with the country churches of Ireland, having a curious embattlement, and niches for three bells.

¹ Handcock's "History of Tallaght," p. 32.

² "In "The Beauties of Ireland," vol. i, p. 270.

“The interior facing of the walls was formerly ornamented with armorial bearings, belonging to the Archbishops and to the families of respected parishioners and benefactors. But, with equal want of reverence and taste, a coat of whitewash has been allowed to obliterate, or much injure, these memorials of departed greatness and worth.

“There are sepulchral monuments, but such as do not demand particular notice in a work of a general character. As an occurrence of some antiquarian interest connected with this church, it must be recorded that, on removing the wainscot of a pew a few years since, there was discovered a cavity in the wall containing a chalice of glass, and human skulls.”



THE BELFRY OF THE OLD CHURCH AT TALLAGHT.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

The central passage up the old church was flagged with large tombstones, some of which lie not far from the gateway of the churchyard; the one belonging to Colonel John Talbot, of Belgard, is said to have been placed at the foot of the com-

munion table. The only mural monument removed from the old church to the new one was that to the memory of Sir Timothy Allen, Knt., Alderman of the City of Dublin, who died on the 15th December, 1771. The remaining mural monuments are all of the nineteenth century.

As far as I could discover, there are only four slabs in the burial-ground which date from the seventeenth century, two of which are possibly those removed from the old church. Their inscriptions read as follows:—

On a flat, fractured slab, sunk in the ground, near the entrance gate:—

[Crest, coat-of-arms, and motto.]

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
THE HON. COLL. JOHN TALBOT
OF BELGARD WHO DYED Y^E 10
OF SEP^R 1697 IN Y^E 63 YEAR
OF HIS AGE.
INRI.

The armorial bearings are incised. *The coat-of-arms*, though now obliterated, was the same as that of the Talbots of Malahide, viz., a lion rampant. *The crest* is still traceable as being a talbot (or Hound); and the motto:—READY TO ACCOMPLISH, is faintly legible.

This Colonel Talbot was the last of his name in the Castle of Belgard.

On a flat slab near St. Maelruain's Lossit:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY | OF M^{RS} MARY LYNEALL |
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE | THE 19 DAY OF
NOVEMBER 1682 | AND M^R THOMAS LYNEALL HER |
HUSBAND WHO DEPARTED THIS | LIFE THE 9TH
DAY OF IVLY 1692 | AND BENIAMIN LYNEALL
THE | SON OF THOMAS AND MARY | LYNEALL
WHO DEPARTED THIS | LIFE THE 4 DAY OF
MARCH 1707.

On a headstone at the south-west side of the burial-ground is the following:—

[A skull and cross-bones in relief.]

He'r lieth y^e Body of | John Murphy who | died April y^e
26th 1675 | and in y^e 66 year of his Ag^e | AND THOMAS MURPHY |
HIS SON WHO DIED Y^E 26TH | OF FEB^RY 1728 IN Y^E 78TH | YEAR
OF HIS AGE.

An eighteenth-century slab, near this headstone, belongs to the Murphy family, of "Newtown, in the parish of Tallow," so that the two stones probably belong to the one family.

On an altar-tomb near “the Lossit,” the inscription on which is now very faint:—

[Crest and coat-of-arms.]
 HERE VNDER LYETH THE BODY
 OF NICHOLAS REALLY WHO DECEASED
 THE 10 OF OCTOBER 1673 AGED 52
 HIS SON BARNABY REALLY OF SAG
 GARD IN THE COVNTY OF DVBLIN
 GENT CAUSED THIS TOMBE STONE
 TO BE PLACED HERE FOR THEM
 AND THEIR POSTERITY ANO 1677.

The crest and coat-of-arms are those of the sept of O'Reilly, of East Breifne, a district formerly in the County Cavan, viz.:—



THE REALLY, OR REILLY, COAT-OF-ARMS, 1677.

[From a Rubbing by W. FitzG., 1905.]

The crest—An oak-tree with a snake entwined, issuing out of a ducal coronet.

The arms—Two lions rampant combatant, supporting between them a dexter hand.

Besides the Talbot and Reilly slabs, there is one other coat-of-arms-bearing slab lying in a fractured state about the middle of the burial-ground ; on it is inscribed :—

HERE LYETH Y^E BODY OF M^R TIMOTHY |
EMERSON WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^E 2- | OF
OCTOBER 1711 AGED -7 YEARS & | 17 OF HIS
CHILDREN.

The coat-of-arms, as given in Burke's "General Armoury," is :—

"Per fess dancettée or and vert, on a bend engrailed gules, between two roundels counterchanged, three lions passant argent."



THE EMERSON COAT-OF-ARMS, 1711.

[From a Rubbing by W. FitzG., 1905.]

The crest is worn away owing to the exfoliation of the slab, but it was :—

A demi-lion rampant, holding between the paws a battle-axe.

Fairs were formerly held in Tallaght, on the first Tuesday in March ; on the 7th of July, the day of the Pattern ; the 16th of September ; and the 9th of November. They have been discontinued for many years.

During the Fenian rising in 1867, Tallaght Hill was the place appointed for the general assembly on the night of the

4th of March, from whence the march on Dublin was to take place; and though many hundreds of practically unarmed peasantry gathered from the surrounding district, their leaders did not put in an appearance. The local constabulary were able to disperse the large, unorganized contingents as they approached; and though both sides fired a few shots, no one was killed. Several arrests were made, and a cart or two of ammunition captured. A heavy fall of snow that night helped to dishearten the Fenian army, which melted away; and when the snow did the same, many pistols, muskets, bayonets, daggers, and pike-heads were discovered in the fields and hedges, which had been thrown to one side when the misguided peasants found that discretion was the better part of valour.

The name "Fenian" (or Fin-yeen, as the country people pronounce it) was selected by the leaders of the movement for their title, from the name of an ancient militia under the leadership of the celebrated Finn Mac Coole, called "The Feena Erin," which existed in Ireland in the second century.

Tallaght Hill has given rise to a proverb. The language of a boaster used to be known as "Tallaght Hill talk"—an expression which is supposed to have had its origin in the days when the Archbishops of Dublin held Court at Harold's Cross or St. Sepulchre's. The mountainy men who created ructions in the city, having been tried and punished, when returning to their homes and finding themselves on the top of Tallaght Hill, away from the jurisdiction of the archbishops, would turn round and give vent to their feelings, knowing that they were safe from the ecclesiastical authority. Hence the proverb.¹



"ST. MAELRUAIN'S (WALNUT) TREE," IN THE GROUNDS OF THE DOMINICAN ABBEY, TALLAGHT.

[From Canon O'Hanlon's "Lives of the Irish Saints."]
Frontispiece to Vol. I.

¹ Note on p. 39, vol. xi, of the "Journal R.S.A.I."

One of the sights in the Dominican Abbey grounds is a huge walnut-tree, known as "St. Maelruain's tree"; though of a great age, it is nothing like the age generally assigned to it. It consisted originally of a trunk which a few feet from the ground branched off into two great stems. A storm at the end of the eighteenth century split the trunk, and the two stems parted; they now both rest on the ground, supported by their limbs, which have since taken root, and cover about three-quarters of an acre. The tree appears to be in the best of health.¹

A fuller history of this place is to be found in F. Elrington Ball's "History of the County Dublin," Part III, and W. Domville Hancock's "History and Antiquities in and around Tallaght," second edition, from both of which sources I have taken much of the information contained in this Paper.

¹ At the time of the Ordnance Survey in 1837, Eugene O'Curry reported that he was informed this walnut-tree "was split about forty years ago."

NOTES ON PUNCHESTOWN AND
CRADOCKSTOWN.

By OMURETHI.

PUNCHESTOWN.

THE largest of the eight Long Stones¹ in the County Kildare is the one at Punchestown, which is $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height above ground, and 11 feet in circumference ; like all the others, it is of granite. On the opposite side of the Wool-pack Road, within view, and a quarter of a mile to the west of it, on the Cradockstown townland, is another granite monolith. The only tradition the peasantry have about them is that they were hurled from the Hill of Allen, seven miles off, by the giant Finn Mac Coole ; one account says it was due to a trial of strength between Finn and a companion ; and the smaller boulder they call "the Gossoon's Stone" ; the other account says that they were "fired" by Finn in this direction, as his wife was at Punchestown at the time ! The great lean on the Punchestown stone was caused by an attempt, it is said, of one of the Viscounts Allen to remove it to his mansion at Punchestown, for which purpose he yoked fourteen couples of plough-oxen by chains to the boulder, and tried to drag it from the ground—an attempt which fortunately failed. Of Punchestown House not one stone now stands on another, though an old farmer named Comfrey, of Cradockstown (strong and hearty in 1900), remembers to have seen the walls standing ; they were eventually levelled, and the materials sold for building purposes.

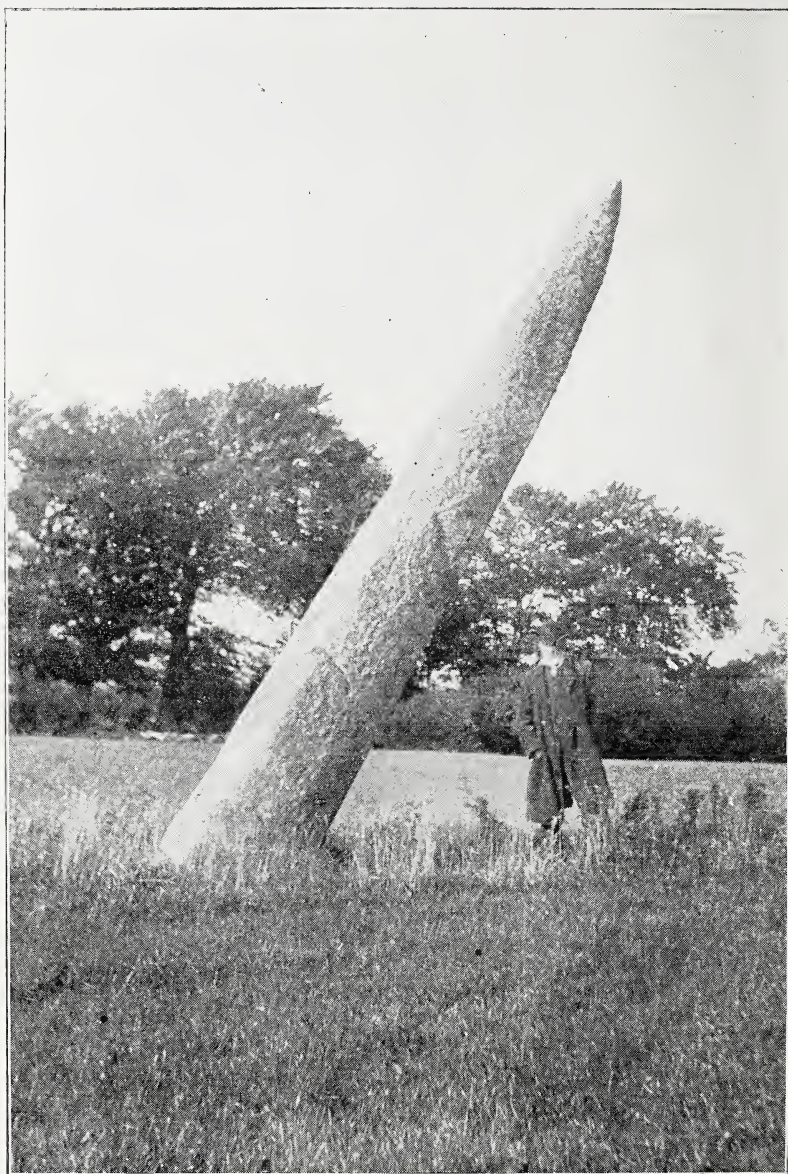
In 1573, on the 1st October, a Deed of Exchange was made between Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and "John fitz Gerald, *alias* Williams, of Thomastown, Gent.," whereby the Earl obtained Thomastown, County Kildare, in lieu of "Ponceston and Nonesland, with their appurtenancies."²

At the latter end of the sixteenth, or beginning of the seventeenth, century a family named Delahyde was seated at Punchestown.³ The first member of this family here was a

¹ The others are at Cradockstown, Newtown (Tipper), Furness (or Fornaghts Great), Ballymore-Eustace, Kilgowan, Mullaghmast, and Great Connell.

² Manuscript volume at Carton, called "Leinster Papers."

³ There is another Punchestown in the locality, which is in the Parish of Rathmore ; the one we deal with is in the Tipper Parish.



THE LONG STONE OF PUNCHESTOWN.

[From a Photograph by Lord Walter FitzGerald, March, 1901.]

Peter Delahyde, also called in the Inquisitions Peter Delahyde, of Corbally (near Clogheran), in the County Dublin. He was a younger son of one Michael Delahyde, of Ballandry, County Meath, who, too, was a younger son of a Richard Delahyde, of Loughshinny, in the County Dublin, a branch of the Delahydes for ages seated at Moyglare (near Maynooth), in the County Meath. Michael Delahyde, of Ballandry, died on the 20th September, 1593, leaving issue by his wife, Marione Plunkett, three sons :—

1. John Delahyde, of Ballandry, who married Margery, daughter of John Walsh, of Shanganagh, Co. Dublin, and dying on the 3rd January, 1616, left issue by her, Michael, Richard, and Francis Delahyde (the latter of "Phepoeston," County Dublin). To this John Delahyde and Margery Walsh, his wife, the (now prostrate) cross, dated 1616, in the churchyard of Tipper was erected (*vide* p. 215, vol ii, of the JOURNAL).
2. Richard Delahyde.
3. Peter Delahyde, of Corbally, County Dublin, and of Punchestown, County Kildare.

The third son, Peter,¹ died without issue on the 20th of November, 1625, leaving his sister-in-law, Margery Walsh, his executrix²; and Punchestown passed to his nephew and heir, Michael, eldest son of his brother, John Delahyde. Michael Delahyde, of Punchestown, married Ellinor, daughter of William Sutton, of Tipper, and dying on the 31st October, 1628, left a son and heir, John Delahyde, aged eight years, who, I believe, was implicated in the Rebellion of 1641, as from him the property changed hands, and passed to one Thomas Pigott (*vide* "The Book of Survey and Distribution"), who later on sold it to a Sir Joshua Allen, son of a famous architect of the city of Dublin, and the designer of Jigginstown House (often miscalled "castle") near Naas, which was built by Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles I.

Sir Joshua, who was Sheriff of Dublin city in 1664, and its Mayor in 1673, was knighted in 1679; his death took place in

¹ All the information on the Delahydes here given has been collected from the Inquisitions of the Counties Dublin, Kildare, and Meath.

² Peter Delahyde's will was given by word of mouth on the 17th November, 1625; *vide* the Dublin Diocesan Wills.

1691, and he was buried in the parish church of St. Catherine's, in Dublin. By his wife, Mary Wybrow, he had a numerous issue, his eldest surviving son being named John.

This John Allen served in the Williamite army; he also represented the County Wicklow in Parliament in Queen Anne's reign, and the County Dublin on the accession of King George. He became a Privy Councillor; and in consideration of his great merits, he was created Baron Allen, of Stillorgan, and Viscount Allen in 1717. He died in 1726, in London, and was buried in the Allen vault in St. James's, Dublin. His wife was Mary FitzGerald, sister of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, by whom he had three sons—Joshua, his successor; Robert, M.P. for the County Wicklow, who died in 1741; and Richard, who will be referred to again.

Joshua Allen, the 2nd Viscount, succeeded to the title in 1726; he had been Sheriff of the County Kildare in 1720 and 1725, and its representative in Parliament from 1710 to 1726. He left issue at his death, at Stillorgan, in 1742, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Samuel Du Pass, of Epsom, a son, John, who became 3rd Viscount, who, however, did not long enjoy the family honours, as in April, 1745, he was assaulted by three drunken dragoons in the streets of Dublin, and received a sabre-cut in the hand, which brought on a fever that carried him off on the 25th of May following. Having died unmarried, he was succeeded by his first cousin, John, eldest son of his uncle, Richard.

This Richard Allen had been M.P. for the County Kildare from 1727 to 1745, in which year he died. His wife was Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Major Green, of Killaghy, County Tipperary, by whom, amongst other children, he had two sons, named John and Joshua, each of whom succeeded to the title.

John Allen, 4th Viscount, had been M.P. for the County Wicklow, and was also a Captain in General Browne's regiment of Horse. He succeeded his first cousin to the title in 1745, and having taken an active part against the Government, found his military services not likely to be rewarded; he therefore retired from public life, and settled down at his seat at Punchestown until his death on the 10th November, 1753, unmarried, when he was succeeded by his brother, Joshua.

Joshua Allen, the 5th Viscount, served in the army in Germany, during the campaigns of 1758-60, and was wounded at the Battle of Minden. In 1762 he was chosen member of the British Parliament for the Borough of Eye, in Suffolk. In the following year he rejoined his regiment (the 37th Foot) in



MAP OF THE PUNCESTOWN DISTRICT.

Minorca, and was soon after promoted a Captain in the first regiment of Foot Guards, from which he retired in 1775. He married Frances, eldest daughter of Gaynor Barry, of Dormstown, in the County Meath; and on his death, in 1816, he was succeeded by his only son, Joshua William, 6th and last Viscount Allen, who was a military officer, and served under Wellington in the Peninsula. With his death on the 21st September, 1845, the title became extinct.

The above sketch of the history of the Allen family has been principally taken from Archdall's edition of "*Lodge's Peerage*" (vol. v). They were in no way connected with the Alen family of St. Wolstan's.

When it was that the Kildare Hunt Races were first instituted at Punchestown, is not for certain known; but, in the opinion of Mr. Percy O'Connor La Touche, it must have been close on the year 1850. The famed Punchestown course is on the property of an Englishman—Commander Thomas Tickell, R.N., of the Lypiatts, Cheltenham, a member of an old Cumberland family; his ancestor inherited this district through the marriage, in 1726, of Thomas Tickell (son of the Rev. Richard Tickell, Vicar of Egremont, in Cumberland) with Clotilda, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Maurice Eustace, Kt., of Harristown, whose wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Colville, Kt., of Newtown, County Down. Sir Maurice died in 1703,¹ and his wife on the 21st August, 1685; she was buried at Coghlanstown, County Kildare. Thomas Tickell, in 1725, was made Secretary to the Lords Justices of Ireland; this post he held till his death, which occurred at Bath on the 23rd April, 1740, in his fifty-fifth year; Clotilda, his widow, survived him, and died in 1792, aged ninety-two; both were buried in the old churchyard of Glasnevin, County Dublin.

On the furry-ground, at the back of the large public Stand-house, is a large rath with three well-defined circumvallations; another, with a like number of entrenchments, is situated by the side of the direct road, leading from the Watch-House cross-roads to Naas, and half a mile from the former. It is not often that raths are found with three ramparts, as two is the usual number.

¹ Sir Maurice Eustace must have married a second time, if his wife, Anne, died in 1685, and his daughter, Clotilda, was born in 1700, being aged ninety-two when she died in 1792.



THE CRADOCKSTOWN LONG STONE.

[From a Photograph by Lord Walter FitzGerald, March, 1901.]

CRADOCKSTOWN.

The Long Stone of Cradockstown stands in the middle of a field on the high ground of that townland, and near the mearin of Punchestown. It measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, and is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference.

The lands of Cradockstown at the commencement of the fourteenth century belonged to John de Boneville, till he was outlawed in 1317, when his possessions were granted by the King to Master Walter de Istelepe, "Prebendary of St. Martin of Blakerathe," and Treasurer of Ireland.¹

The next mention of Cradockstown, towards the close of the fourteenth century, shows these lands in the possession of the formerly powerful Kildare family of FitzEustace, or Eustace, which was an offshoot of the le Poer family. Their ancestor, Sir Eustace le Poer (from whom the surname FitzEustace, or son of Eustace, was derived), was Baron of Kells, in Ossory, and died in 1311; his eldest son, Sir Arnold, was lord of the manors of Oughterard and Castle Warden, in the County Kildare.

In 1377 John FitzEustace, of Newland, near Naas, was granted the custody of the lands of Richard (or Robert) FitzEustace, of Cradockstown (Sheriff of Kildare in 1375), lately deceased, during the minority of the heir.²

The next mention of a member of this family is in 1422, when William FitzEustace, of Cradockstown, and Thomas Chilton, of the Nas, were appointed Coroners for the County Kildare; they still held that office in 1435.³ William FitzEustace's death occurred about the year 1452, at which time his son and heir, David, being still a minor, the custody of the lands was given to one Roland FitzEustace.⁴

In 1508 William Eustace, of Cradockstown, was High Sheriff of Kildare. The name of Richard Eustace, of the same place, appears on the jury list of a County Kildare *post-mortem* Inquisition held in 1535; and twelve years later (1547) John Sutton, of Tipper, and Nicholas Eustace, of Cradockstown, gentlemen, were leased the tithes of the Parish of Tipper, for a term of twenty-one years, for a rent of £21, and the charge of finding a fit chaplain for the church of Tipper.⁵

¹ "Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib.," p. 21b.

² Index of Exchequer Records.

³ "Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib.," p. 256b.

⁴ Index of Ex. Records.

⁵ Ed. VI Fiant, No. 111.



THE EUSTACES OF CRADOCKSTOWN, CO. KILDARE.

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

1377. Richard FitzEustace, of Cradockstown, deceased; his widow Margaret [Index of Ex. Records.]
 1452. William FitzEustace, of Cradockstown, died about this period, his son and heir David being still a minor. [Index of Ex. Records.]
 1508. William Eustace, of Cradockstown, was Sheriff of the County Kildare. He died some time before the year 1535. [Co. Kildare Chanc. Inqⁿ.]
 1535. Richard Eustace, of Cradockstown, was living. [Co. Kildare Ex. Inqⁿ.]

NOTE.

F.P. refers to a "French Pedigree" of this Family, which is to be seen in Ulster's Office among Sir William Betham's MSS.

Nicholas Eustace,
of Cradockstown.

viv. 1547.
ob. circa 1559.

[Chancery Decree.]

Rose Aylmer.

A widow in 1559.

[Chancery Decree.]

Alexander Eustace,
of Cradockstown.

ob. Dec., 1576.

[Co. Kildare Ex. Inqⁿ, No. 6 of Eliz.]

Maude, = John Stokes.

[Co. Kildare Ex. Inqⁿ, No. 6 of Eliz.]

Nicholas Eustace,
of Cradockstown.

ob. 1633.
Bur^d. at Tipper.

[His Will.]

Jennett Talbot,
d. of Robert Talbot.

[Husband's Will.]

William Eustace,
of Cradockstown.

[F.P.]

Jane Whyte,
d. of Nicholas Whyte,
of Leixlip, Co. Kildare.

[F.P.]

John.

David.

James.

Thomas.

[Father's Will.]

Rose.

Mary.

[Father's Will.]

Christopher Eustace,
of Cradockstown.

ob. ante 1705.
Bur^d. at Tipper.

[His Wife's Will.]

Anne Fielding,
A widow in 1705.

ob. 1711.
Bur^d. at Tipper.

[Her Will.]

Thomas Eustace
Buried in the Church of
St. Sixte, in Rome

[F.P.]

William Eustace,
of Cradockstown.

ob. 3rd March, 1746.
Bur^d. at Tipper.

[His Will.]

in 1702, Mary Aylmer,
d. of Thomas Aylmer (ob. 1681),
of Lyons, Co. Kildare.

[Archdall, Vol. VII, p. 50.]

James.

Alexander

Francis.

[Sister's Will.]

Alice.

ob. June, 1699.

[Her Will.]

Franke or Frances.

[Sister's Will.]

Alexander Eustace,
of Cradockstown.

ob. 16th March, 1752.
Bur^d. at Tipper.

[His Will.]

in 1719, Jane Lattin,
d. of Patrick Lattin, of Morristown-
Lattin, Co. Kildare.

[F. P.]

John Eustace,
3rd son.

ob. s.p. 1760.

[Father's Will.]

George Eustace,
2nd son.

[Father's Will.]

Helen Clare Gough,
d. of Edward, s. of Patrick Gough,
of Kilmachin, Co. Waterford.

[F.P.]

Anne.

[Her Grandmother's Will.]

Col. William Eustace,
of Cradockstown.

Commanded a Foot Regiment of
Grenadiers in Germany in 1762.

[Father's Will.]

Mary Eustace,

[Archdall's Lodge, Vol. VII, p. 50.]

Anne Eustace,

[Father's Will.]

= Sir Duke Gifford, Bart.,
of Castle Jordan, Co. Meath.

[Archdall's Lodge, Vol. VII, p. 50.]

= John Caulfield,
of Lemonstown, Co. Wicklow.

Archdall's Lodge, Vol. VII, p. 50.]

Frances,

[F.P.]

Mary Eustace.

[F.P.]

= Capt. Daehon,
of the French army.

[F.P.]

In 1557 the same Nicholas, late Sheriff of the County Kildare, received a pardon; and in the following year he was one of the magnates of the county commissioned to be keepers of the peace during the absence of the deputy.¹ His death occurred about this time, as his wife, Rose Aylmer, was a widow in 1559.²

At this period the manor of Cradockstown consisted of the towns and lands of:—

160 acres in Cradockstown; 140 acres in Baltrasse (Baltracey); 60 acres in Aidishtown (Eadestown); 40 acres in Philipstown; and 14 acres in Colineshill (); all held of the manor of Rathmore.³

The pedigree here attached shows other members of this family as far as they can be ascertained. Not a trace of their castle of Cradockstown is now in existence, unless any portion is incorporated in the present house; the family burial-place was the Tipper Churchyard, though no monuments to them are now above ground.

On the sills of two narrow windows in the stable-yard of Cradockstown House are cut in incised lettering:—

On one—*William Eustace, Esq.*

And on the other—*Colonel William Eustace.*

Over the stable-yard gateway is inserted a small slab, bearing in relief two coats-of-arms impaled, viz. :—

The dexter coat :—A cross humetté.⁴

The sinister coat :—A cross fleuretté, between four estoiles.

Over the shield is a helmet and crest—a stag's head, and below it a scroll bearing the motto :—"Sub hoc signum vinces."

These arms do not belong to the Eustace family, as their coat is :—Or, a saltire gules.

¹ Ed. VI Fiant, Nos. 185, 222.

² Chancery Decree.

³ Co. Kildare Ex. Inqn., No. 6 of Eliz.

⁴ The coat-of-arms of the Raynsford family is :—"Argent a cross sable"; and their crest is a roebuck's head. As the place now belongs to a family of that name, the coat-of-arms, in all probability, belongs to them.

Brewer, in his "Beauties of Ireland," vol. ii, p. 57, writing some time before 1825, says that :—" Cradockstown, distant one mile from Naas, is the handsome seat of Mr. Carlisle. This is the ancient manor of the Eustace family ; and on the decease of Colonel Alexander [*? recte* William] Eustace, chief of the name, became the property of his sister.

" By John Caulfield, of Lemonstown, in this county [*? Wicklow*], Esq., the fee-simple of this manor was sold to Mr. Latouche, of Harristown, in whom it is still vested."

By the La Touches it was sold, I am informed, to a family of the name of Raynsford, who are at present the proprietors.



THE HEWETSON COAT-OF-ARMS.

PATRICK HEWETSON, M.D.

BY JOHN HEWETSON.

PATRICK HEWETSON, Doctor in Physic, of Betaghstown, Clane, County of Kildare, the founder of "Hewetson's School," Clane, was a descendant of *John Hewetson* or *Hewsonne*, of the City of York, born before or in the year 1498, and elected a Freeman of that city as "*Johannes Hewson*," in the 30th year of Henry VIII (1537-8); he was living there in the reigns of Mary I and Queen Elizabeth. He married *Margaret Lambert*, second daughter and co-heir of John Lambert, of Calton and Skipton, County of York, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who died 1569 (a descendant of William the Conqueror, through his granddaughter Gundred, daughter of William, Earl Warren and Surrey, and widow of Roger de

Bellamont, Earl of Warwick). He had seven sons and one daughter. Of the sons, we need mention but two, Thomas and Christopher.

I. *Thomas*, his eldest son, was of Kildare, and of Baskin, County Dublin, a captain in the army of King Charles I, who by his wife, *Eleanor*, had issue—(a) John, (b) Thomas, (c) Dominick, and (d) George.

(a) *John*, of Kildare, colonel in the army, owner of “both abbeys,”¹ County Kildare, and also possessed of lands at Titchfield, in the County of Southampton. He was born at Settrington, Yorkshire, in 1613, and was High Sheriff of Kildare, 1656. His death took place on the 2nd February in 1658, at the age of 45. According to his wish, he was interred in the “Church of the Abbey of Kildare,” where a monument, erected as a memorial of him by Christian, his wife, can still be seen.² He married *Christian Dely*, a niece of Walter Springham, Esq., of Glenree.

(b) *Thomas*, of Baskin, in the County of Dublin, Esq., who married *Amy*, daughter of . . . Smith, Esq. On the 15th February, 1642, he made an affidavit that certain rebels in the great rebellion of 1641-2 “did in the cathedral church of Kildare dig up the grave of Dominick Hewetson, his brother, and of Christian Hewetson, his grandmother; and took their corpses out of the same grave in the church and laid them both in a garden outside the walls of the churchyard.”

(c) *Dominick*, of Kildare, Esq., who died in 1640, and was buried in Kildare Cathedral; and whose body was dug up from the nave, as above mentioned.

(d) *George Hewetson*, or *Hewson*, Esq., captain in the army of Charles I, and one of the 1649 officers; he married *Mary*,

¹ The ruins of a considerable part of one of the abbeys, viz., the “Grey Abbey,” still remained in 1786.

² The Dean of Kildare has kindly copied the inscription here mentioned, line for line, as it appears on the monument:—

Here : vnderneath : lyeth : the : body : of : Iohn : He=
wetsen : of : he : was : born : at : fettrington : in :
Yorkshire : and : dyed : the : 2 : day : of : febr : 1658
aged : 45 : yeares : thif : monument : was : erected : af : a
memoriall : of : him : by : Christian : his : wife : by : whom : he :
had : issue : one : sonne [sic] : and : two : daughterf : the : yo=
unger : dyed : the : yere : of : her : age : and : if : inter=
ed : by : her : f[at]he[r].

The last line is cut on the projecting frame of the mural slab, and a chip occurs in the word “father.” The age of the daughter is omitted. The son was Col. Thomas Hewetson, of Grange, Co. Kildare; and the daughters Dorothy and Elinor, the latter being buried in her father’s tomb.

daughter of . . . *Lalor*. He was allowed his debenture for arrears of his pay, by decree, dated 22nd March, 1666 (being then deceased); and having died intestate, administration was granted to his widow, Mary, and her then second husband, John Rigby, Esq., in April, 1653. The issue of Captain George and his wife, Mary, was:—

(*d* 1). *Francis Hewetson*, or *Hewson*, who, in 1661, married *Rachel Tyrrell*, and from whom derived the family of Hewson, of Bally-na-glontha (afterwards Castle Hewson), that of Ennismore, of Limerick, County Cork, and Suirville, County Kilkenny.

II. *Christopher* (Rev.), M.A., born *circa* 1525, Vicar of Swords, County Dublin, 1547, described as “Huetson, a Master of Arts, a Minister, and a learned Preacher.” He was appointed to the Treasurership of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, the 13th of March, 1596 (which he held until his decease in 1633); and in 1600 was chaplain to Loftus, Lord Archbishop of Dublin. In accordance with his wish, he was interred in the chancel of the church of Swords, where a flat stone of large proportions in the floor, near the altar-step, with an inscription in bold relieve, as follows, marks his resting-place:—

HERE LIES INTERR'D
Y^E RND CHRISTOPHER HEWETSON CLK
 { CHAN. OF CHRIST
LATE { PREB. OF ST. PATR^S } CHURCH
 { VICAR OF THIS }
AND CHAP. TO Y^E MOST RND AD. LOFTUS
(SOMETIME L^D ARBP. OF DUBLIN
AND L^D CHAN. OF IRELAND).
OBIIT AN^O DOM 1634,
WITH SEVERAL OF HIS NEAR RELATIONS
ON WHOSE GRAVE Y^{IS} STONE WAS LAID
BY HIS GRANDSON MIC: HEWETSON
ARCHDEACON OF ARMAGH
JULY 9 1694.

His Funeral Entry recording his death on 5th April, 1633, is in Ulster's Office. His arms, impaling those of his two wives, are there given as follows:—Per pale ermine and gules, an eagle displayed or, charged on the breast with a crescent sable, for difference (for Hewetson); impaling, firstly, quarterly, per fess indented ermine and sable, in the first and fourth quarters an estoile of the second (for Sigin); secondly, sable on a fess between 6 acorns, 3 × 3, or, a mullet of the field (for Okes).—[F. E. V. 199.]

His first wife was *Susan Sigin*, of the County of Southampton, whose arms are recorded in Ulster's Office. His

second wife was *Rebecca Okes*, by whom he had, with others, *Christopher*, of Thomastown, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq., who was named in the relations of adjudication to the 1649 officers as "Christopher Hewetson" and "Hewson"; he had a grant, dated 30th August, 1677, of Thomastown, Smithstown, Stafford's Lands, Dangene, three water-mills, fairs, and markets in Thomastown, County Kilkenny; was M.P. for Swords, 14th July, 1642-61. He married (license for St. Bride's, Dublin, dated 17th July, 1641) *Jane*, sister of Robert Burdett, Esq., of Thomastown, and widow of Thomas Jennings; and dying intestate, the administration of his estate was granted to her on 27th May, 1675.

From Christopher, of Thomastown, descended the branches settled in the Counties of Dublin, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Tipperary.

By his first wife Christopher had *William* (Rev.), M.A., Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, 1660-1676.

He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of the Right Reverend Thomas Ram, D.D., Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, 1605, and had with others—

2a. *Christopher* (Rev.), of Clonuff, Co. Kildare, who took his B.A. Degree at Trinity College, Dublin, 1st May, 1654. His will was dated 4th November, 1698, and proved by his wife, *Anne Janns*, the 22nd April, 1699. He died 12th March, 1698-9, and by his will desired to be buried close to the door of Mylerstown Church, Co. Kildare.¹

2b. *Moses*, of Betaghstown, in the Parish of Clane, Co. Kildare, Esquire, who married *Margery*, daughter of John Newcome. On the 9th July, 1711, he, "having occasion to go abroad into other countries, about his lawful affairs, and knowing that all men were mortal," made his will, to which a codicil, dated 19th June, 1721, was added, both being proved on 24th June following by his widow; she made her will on the 19th January, 1724, wherein she desired to be buried in the Church of Clane, as near as possible to her husband. The issue of this marriage was:—

1. *PATRICK* (of whom hereafter).

2. *William*, born in 1701, to whom, in addition to certain annual payments, his father bequeathed £300 upon his attaining his twenty-first year. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, the same day as his brother Patrick, 6th April, 1716, at the age of fifteen years, having been educated by Mr. Jackson, of Kildare. He became a Scholar in 1719; took his B.A. in 1721 and M.A. in

¹ See p. 319, vol. iv, of the JOURNAL.

1724. His father's will recited that he had been a considerable charge to him for his education; whilst Moses had cost him nothing.

3. *Moses*, who was likewise bequeathed certain annual payments, and the sum of £300 upon his attaining the age of twenty-one years. He married, 1761, *Constance Hunt*, whom he pre-deceased. She made her will on the 14th March, 1770, and in it desired to be buried in the body of the church of Clane, between her beloved husband, Moses, and her dearly-beloved sister, Charlotte Hunt.

4. *Grizzel*, his only daughter, to whom he bequeathed certain annual payments, and £300 to be paid to her on the day of her marriage, or at the age of nineteen years. She was married to *John Aylmer*, of Mount Pleasant (or Alen), Betaghstown, between 1711 and 1721, and died after 1770, and before the 29th September, 1781.

1. PATRICK HEWETSON (*supra*),

of Betaghstown, Clane, in the County of Kildare, Doctor in Physic, the eldest son of Moses Hewetson and his wife, Margery, was born in 1699. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, on the 6th April, 1716 (the same day as his brother William), at the age of seventeen years, having also been educated by Mr. Jackson, of Kildare; took his B.A. in 1721, and on 16th August, 1726, was entered as a medical student in the famous University of Leyden, as "Patricius Hewetson, Hibernus," where he pursued his studies till the year 1730; he proceeded M.B. at Trinity College, Dublin, in the summer of 1731, and M.D. summer of 1734. On the 21st March, 1736 (being already a Doctor in Physic in the "Old College of Physicians, Ireland"), he was elected a Fellow of the "King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland." The Fellows alone constituted the corporation, and governed the College without the intervention of a board, council, committee, or senate. In 1745 he was elected President of the College. In the year 1750 he was appointed one of the four Fellows annually chosen to inspect the shops, warerooms, store-houses, and laboratories of apothecaries, chemists, and druggists in Dublin, and within ten miles thereof. He was again, in 1761, elected President of the "King and Queen's College of Physicians," and on the 18th October, 1770, was made an Honorary Fellow. He died at Betaghstown in 1783, unmarried, having made his will on the 23rd July, 1770, and appointed Dr. Richard Robinson, then Primate of All Ireland and Archbishop

of Armagh, Doctor Charles Jackson, then Bishop of Kildare, and Thomas Dalrymple, Attorney-at-Law, executors thereof. This will was supplemented by three codicils, dated respectively the 29th September, 1781, the 19th October, and the 30th October, 1782, in which he substituted for the trustees named in his will Henry White and Moses Cahill, and probate was granted to the latter as surviving executor on the 7th April, 1783. He desired to be buried decently, but privately, in the Parish Church of Clane "after his death," and ordered his body to be kept five days before it was buried, and cut open some short time before being put into the coffin. He bequeathed to the poor of the Parish of Clane the sum of £20; to the daughter of his late housekeeper, Molly (Mary) Ennis, £500, whom he ordered to be educated in the principles of the Protestant religion, and to marry a Protestant with the consent of two of his executors. He gave to the Governors of the Hibernian Society for the use and maintenance of the orphans and children of soldiers of St. Paul's Parish, Dublin, £50; to the poor boys and girls of St. John's, Fishamble Street, £50; to the poor boys and girls of St. Patrick's (St. Nicholas Without), £50; and to the poor boys and girls of St. Mary's, £50. He bequeathed to Thomas Dalrymple, Esquire, Attorney-at-Law, and his daughter Jane, £30; to Rose Morris, his washerwoman, £5; to John Cahill, then living in the County of Westmeath, £50; to Moses Cahill, of Clane, £10; to Miss Mary Hallam, an annuity of £10, and also the sum of £100; to Mr. Benjamin Hallam, of Capel Street, £15; to his washerwoman, Mary Tenerin, £10; to his faithful servant, Robert Christian, £40, over and above wages due to him for his faithful services, and also all his woollen clothing and plain unruffled shirts; to the poor of the Parish of Glasnevin, £10; to his esteemed friend, Henry White, Gentleman, £30; to Lady Williamza Graham, £10; to Mrs. Jane Gaven, £20; to Mrs. Frances Pentland, wife of Henry Pentland, Gentleman, £20; to Miss Anne Cahill, daughter of Moses Cahill, £20; to Hewetson Cahill, of Allen, Gentleman, £20. To the said Moses Cahill he left his largest silver cup, with the Hewetson Arms, marked "P. H.," containing two quarts; also to Margaret Kearns an annuity of £20; to Mrs. Sibella Booker, £10; to Mr. George Booker, £10; and to Ann Kean, his servant, £3. He devised to the use of his sister Grizzel Aylmer, otherwise Hewetson, during her life (and then to the use of John Aylmer in case he survived his wife Grizzel), all his real estate of and in the town and lands of Betaghstown, Kildare, and Drumcora, in the Parish of Annagh, County Cavan. After his sister's decease the same

was to be enjoyed by his friend and relation, Moses Cahill, of Clane, and after his death for the trusts of his will.

The death of Moses Cahill took place in 1805, and, in accordance with the testator's devise, a Charity School was established at Betaghstown, and maintained from the rents accruing from the lands of Betaghstown, containing 443 acres; the lands of Drumcora, County Cavan, containing 75 acres; and a sum of £300 lent upon a mortgage of the lands of Coolderry, King's County, containing 54 acres (which was foreclosed). For the further support and maintenance of the Charity School, he ordered all his stock of cattle, furniture, and household goods in city and county, his library of books, silver plate, rings, watches, guns, pistols, and swords, to be sold. The School was to be built on the lands at Betaghstown for the support and yearly maintenance of as many poor boys and girls as the trustees should think fit and convenient; they were to be lawfully instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion, and in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and, when properly qualified, to be bound out as apprentices to trades, with proper fees, to Protestant masters and mistresses. By Chancery Decree of 13th March, 1824, it was provided that the dwelling-house on the lands of Betaghstown, and the offices and garden thereto belonging, and 20 acres of demesne, should be appropriated to the use of the School and the residence of the pupils and master; that fifteen boys should be from time to time maintained and clothed in the School, and an apprentice fee of £10 should be paid for each boy apprenticed to such master and mistress as the Primate and the Bishop of Kildare should approve. No steps, however, were taken from 1824 to 1836 to carry out the provisions of the above decree; but in this latter year a School was opened in the dwelling-house at Betaghstown, and carried on therein until 1882. In this year, upon petition to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (of 1879) to change the site of the School from Betaghstown to Millicent, near Clane, and in pursuance of Order, dated 12th July, 1880, it was provided that the trustees of the School should be the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Kildare, and the Incumbent of Clane, for the time being, with, in the first instance, Thomas Cooke-Trench, Esq., J.P., and the Venerable Maurice Thomas de Burgh, Archdeacon of Kildare, and also that the site of the School be changed; consequently, in 1882, a new schoolhouse and buildings were erected upon the new site at a cost of £1556 (of which sum £300 was contributed by the late Thomas Cooke-Trench, Esq.), and are known as "Hewetson's School, Clane." The trustees of the School in the year 1890 were the Lord

Archbishop of Armagh, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin as and being the Bishop of Kildare, the Rev. Canon Sherlock, Vicar of Clane, the Venerable Maurice Thomas de Burgh, and Thomas Cooke-Trench, Esq., which latter was a Governor for life. The Governors of the School constitute a body corporate by the name of "The Governors of Hewetson's School, Clane," with perpetual succession and a common seal.

Every free boarding pupil is lodged, clothed, maintained, and educated in the School, from the age of nine years until the end of the half year in which he attains the age of sixteen years. The admission of paying pupils is also provided for.

Doctor Patrick Hewetson was great-grandson of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, M.A., of Swords, and nephew to the Venerable Archdeacon Michael Hewetson, M.A., the college friend and adviser of that eminent and pious divine, Bishop Wilson.

Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

No. 1.

The Siege of Maynooth [1535].

By J. C. MANGAN.

Crom, Crom-a-boo ! The Geraldine rebels from proud Maynooth,
And with him are leagued four hundred, the flower of Leinster's youth.
Take heart once more, O Erin ! The great God gives thee hope ;
And thro' the mists of Time and Woe thy true Life's portals ope !

Lord Thomas of the Silken Robes !—here doubtless burns thy soul ?
Thou beamest here a Living Sun, round which thy planets roll ?
O ! would the Eternal Powers above that this were only so !
Then had our land, now scorned and banned, been saved a world of woe !

No more !—no more !—it maddeneth so !—But rampart, keep, and tower,
At least are still—long may they be—a part of Ireland's power !
But—who looks 'mid his warriors from the walls, as gleams a Pearl
'Mid meaner stones ? 'Tis Parez—foster-brother to the Earl.

Enough !—we shall hear more of him ! Amid the hundred shafts,
Which campward towards the Saxon host the wind upbears and wafts,
One strikes the earth at Brereton's feet, with somewhat white—a scroll—
Impaled upon its barb—O ! how exalts the leader's soul !

He grasps it—reads—“ Now, by St. George, the day at last is ours !
“ Before to-morrow's sun arise we hold yon haughty towers !
The craven traitor !—but 'tis well !—he *shall* receive his hire,
And somewhat more to boot, God wot, than perchance he may desire ! ”

Alas ! alas ! 'tis all too true ! A thousand marks of gold
In Parez' hands, and Leinster's bands are basely bought and sold !
Lord Thomas loses fair Maynooth and a hundred of his clan—
But, worse ! he loses half his hopes, for he loses trust in Man !

The morn is up ; the gates lie wide ; the foe pour in amain.
[O ! Parez pride thee in thy plot, and hug thy golden chain !]
There are cries of rage from battlements, and mellays beneath in court.
But Leinster's men, ere noon blaze high, shall mourn in donjon fort !

“ Ho ! Master Parez ! thou ? ” So spake, in the hall, the Saxon chief—
“ How hast thou proved this tentless loon ? But, come, we will stanch thy grief !
Count these broad pieces over well ! ” He flung a purse on the ground,
Which in wrathful silence Parez grasped, 'mid the gaze of all around.



THE KEEP OF MAYNOOTH CASTLE, 1905.

[From a Photograph by Mr. H. A. Humphreys, of the Egyptian Survey.]

"So—right?" "Yes, right, good Sir! Enough, I now depart for home!"
 "Home, sayest thou, Master Perez? Aye, and by my Halidome,
 Mayest reach *that* sooner than thou dreamest. But before we part,
 I would a brief blunt parle with thee. Nay, man, why dost thou start?"

"A sudden spasm, good Sir."—"Ay, ay, these spasms *will* shock,
 As when, thou knowest, a traitor lays his head upon the block!"
 "Sir!"—"Silence, Man, and answer me! Till then thou art in bale—
 Till then mine enemy and thrall." The trembling man turned pale.

"Say, have I kept good faith with thee?"—"Thou hast—good faith and true!"—
 "I owe thee nought, then?"—"Not a mark; the gold lies here to view."
 "Thou art the Earl's own foster-brother?"—"Yes, and bosom-friend!"
 "WHAT?" "Nay, good Sir, I need those piece and"—"Come, there an end!"

"The Earl heaped favours on thee?"—"Never King heaped more on lord!"
 "He loved thee, honoured thee?"—"I was his heart, his arm, his sword!"
 "He trusted thee?"—"Even as he trusted his own lofty soul!"
 "AND THOU BETRAYEDST HIM? Base wretch, thou knowest the traitor's goal!"

"Ho! Provost Marshal, hither! take this losel caitiff hence—
 I mark, methinks, a scaffold under yonder stone defence.
 Off with his head! By Heaven, the blood within me boils and seethes
 To look on him! So vile a knave pollutes the air he breathes!"

'Twas but four days thereafter, of a stormy evening late,
 When a horseman reared his charger in before the Castle gate,
 And gazing upwards, he descried by the light the pale moon shed,
 Impaled upon an iron stake, a well-known gory head.

"So, Perez! thou hast met thy meed!" he said, and turned away—
 "And was it a foe that thus avenged me on that fatal day?
 Now, by my troth, albeit I hate the Saxon and his land,
 I could, methinks, for one brief moment clasp Sir William's hand!"

This ballad has been founded on the much fuller account given of the siege in Holinshed's "Chronicles of Ireland," which will be found in Vol. i, p. 226, of our JOURNAL; the betrayal of the castle is so minutely described, that Holinshed must have obtained his information from some one who was present at the siege. The Chronicles were published in 1577, forty-two years after the events described.

The Silken Thomas (10th Earl of Kildare) was so called from the rich embroidery of his robes. In 1534 his father, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned to England to answer charges brought against him by those jealous of his power; he was lodged in the Tower of London, and shortly afterwards the rumour reached Ireland that he had been beheaded by orders of Henry VIII. The Silken Thomas immediately threw up his allegiance to the King, and raised the banner of revolt. In the month of March, 1535, the siege of Maynooth Castle commenced; during his absence in Connaught, enlisting the services of the native chiefs, the Silken Thomas entrusted the custody of the Castle to his

foster-brother, Christopher Parez (Parys or Parese, who belonged to a family seated at Agher-Parys in the County Meath), with the result described in the ballad.

The *official* account of the capture of Maynooth Castle does not mention a word about any betrayal; it acknowledges that only *seven* of the attacking force were killed, which itself clearly proves that this strong fortress was not taken by fair means; and to acknowledge that it fell through bribery would naturally diminish the honour and glory of the news of its fall at the English Court.

Sir William Skeffington, the Lord Deputy, was present at the siege, with Sir William Brereton; the official report to the king, from the pen of the former, is to be found in the "Calendar of State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. ii, p. 236, and reads as follows:—

"May it please Your moost Excellent Highnes to be advertised, that I, your Deputie, with your armye in thes parties, the 14th day of Marche last past besaged the castell of Maynuth, which by your traitor and rebell, Thomas Fiz-Gerolde, was so stronglie fortified, booth with men and ordenaunce, as the liek hath not been seen in Irlonde, synes anny your moost nobell progenitors had furst domynion in the lande. Ther was within the same above 100 habell men, wherof wer above 60 gonners. The 16th day of the said monith your ordenaunce was bent to the north west of the dungen¹ of the same castell, which ded baitter the tope therof on that wise, as ther ordenaunce within that parte was dampned; which doone, your ordenaunce was bent upon the northeside of the base corte² of the said castell, at the northeast ende wherof ther was new made a very stronge and fast bulwark, well garnished with men and ordenaunce, which the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd dayes of the said monithe, ded beat the same, by night and daye, on that wise, that a great batery and a large entrie was made ther; wherupon the 23rd day, beinge Tewsdaye next before Eister Day, ther was a galiarde³ assaulte gyven betwixt fower and fyve of the clocke in the mornynge, and the base corte entered. At whiche entery ther was slayne of the warde of the castell aboute 60, and of your Graces armye no more but John Griffen, yerman of your moost honorable Guarde, and sex other, which wer killed with ordenaunce of the castell at the entree. Howbeit, if it had not pleased God to preserve us, it wer to be marveled that we had no more slayne. After the base corte was thus wonne, we assaulted the great castell, which within awhile yelded; wherin was the Dean of Kildare,⁴ Cristofer Parys capitayne of the garysone, Donough O'Dogan maister of thordenaunce, Sir Symon Walshe priste, and Nicholas Wafer which tooke thArchbussop of Dublin,⁵ with dyvers other gunners and archers to the number of 37; which wer all taken prysoners, and ther lifes preserved by appoyntment, untill they shuld be presented to me, your Deputie, and then to be orderid, as I and your Counsaill thought good. And considering the high enterprise and presumption attempted by them ayenst Your Graces Crowne and Magistie, and also that if, by anny meane, they shuld escape, the moost of theym beyng gunners, at some other tyme wold semblablie elliswhear aide your traitors, and be example and

¹ The keep; tradition says the castle was battered from a hill now called Crew Hill (i.e. Craebh-choill, meaning "a wood of branchy trees"), which lies to the north of it.

² The bawn, or court-yard.

³ i.e. gallant.

⁴ Not identified.

⁵ Archbishop Alen, seized and put to death at Artane in 1534.

meane to others to doo lykewise, we all thought expedient and requisite, that they shuld be put to execution, for the dread and example of others. According wherunto, the Thursday following, in the mornynge, they wer examynid, and ther depositions written; and after none the samedaye arrayned before the propheet marshall and capitannes, and ther, upon ther awne confessions, adjudged to die, and ymmediatly 25 of them before the gate of the castell heeded, and oon hanged. Dyverse of the heedes of the principales, incontynentlie, wer put upon the turrets of the castell.

From your Maner of Maynuth, the 26th day of this said monith of Marche (1535). Your Highnes moost humble Subjectes.

“Wyll^m Skeffington.

“J. Rawson, Prior of Kyllmaynam.

“Patrik Fynglas, Justice.

“Gerald Aylmer, Barron.

J. B. Trymleteston, Chaunceler.

William Brabazon.

Thomas Luttrell, Justice.

John Alen, Mr of the Rolles.

“Patryke Whyte, Justice.”



A CHALICE PRESENTED BY ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF KILDARE, TO THE SOCIETY OF JESUS,
IN 1634.

[From a Photograph supplied by the Rev. Peter Finlay, s.j.]

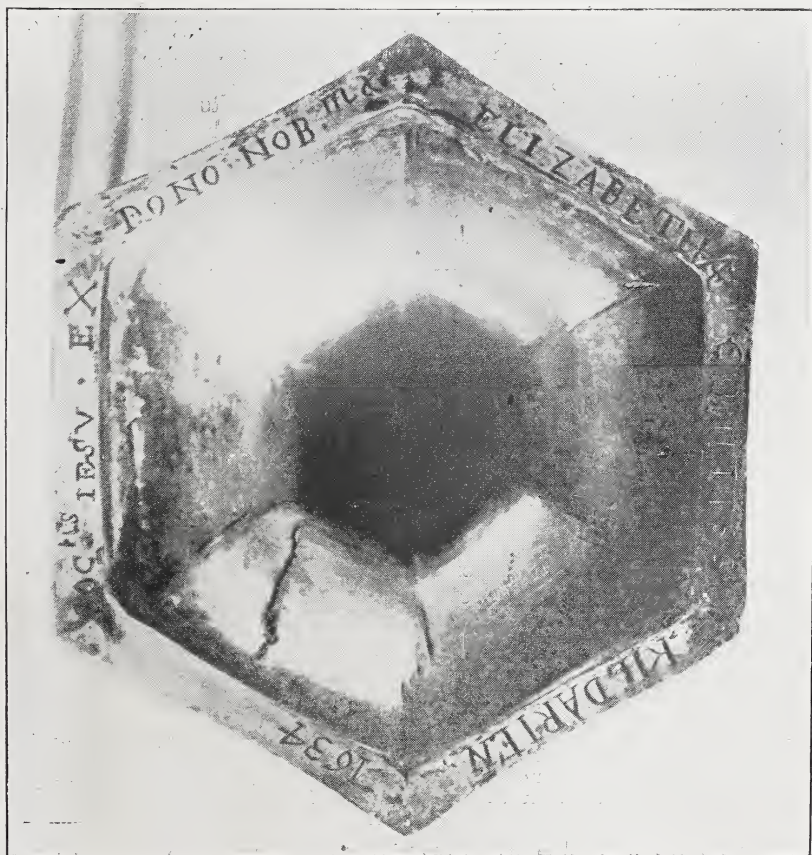
Miscellanea.

A Chalice presented to the Jesuits in 1634 by the Countess of Kildare.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Peter Finlay, s.j., Milltown Park, Dublin, an illustration of this very interesting Chalice is given on the opposite page. It is of silver (no hall-marks), and underneath the base is cut the following inscription:—

SOC^{tis} IESV. EX DONO NOB^{ma} ELIZABETHÆ COMITISSÆ
KILDARIEN^(sis) 1634.

i.e. [The property] of the Society of Jesus. The gift of the most noble Elizabeth, Countess of Kildare, 1634.



Unfortunately, nothing is known of the history of this Chalice, and its very existence was unknown to the FitzGerald family until Father Finlay brought it to their notice. When the present parish priest of Spiddal (Co. Galway)—the Rev. Mark D. Conroy—took over charge of the parish, he found the Chalice lying, disused, in the Parochial House, and in the summer of 1905 presented it to Father Thomas Finlay, s.j., who, with his brother, Father Peter Finlay, was then on a visit to him.

The Chalice is at present on view in the case containing old ecclesiastical plate in the gallery of the Dublin Science and Art Museum.

The Countess of Kildare mentioned in the inscription was Elizabeth Nugent, daughter of Christopher, 14th Baron of Delvin (father of Richard, 1st Earl of Westmeath), and wife of Gerald, 14th Earl of Kildare, whom she married by dispensation of the Pope. Her husband died in 1611¹; and the death of her only son, Gerald, 15th Earl of Kildare, when hardly nine years of age, depriving her of her jointure, she was assigned by the King (during the minority of George, 16th Earl) the Manors of Woodstock, Athy, Graney, and Kilkea, all in the County Kildare.

In 1634 she leased Kilkea Castle to the Jesuits (the very same year in which she presented them with the Chalice), and they retained possession of it till 1646.

In 1641 the Countess was implicated in the Rebellion, for which she was outlawed in the following year. Her death appears to have taken place in 1664. Archbishop Paul Cullen wrote in 1859 that he had met with an old manuscript in Rome, in which it was stated that on the 16th of December, 1664, two strings of pearls, one containing 106, the other 110 pearls, were presented to the Church of Loreto by Elizabeth Nugent, Countess of Kildare. They were brought to Italy by Richard Archdekin, the author of a famous treatise on theology, and sent by him to Loreto, where they were presented by Robert Buckley, the English Penitentiary in that town. [*Vide* "The Earls of Kildare and their Ancestors."] W. FITZG.

The Longs or Langs of Daars, near Bodenstown.

This family had long been resident in this portion of the county. As early as the fourteenth century a Memoranda Roll of Richard II records a Grant by the Vicars of Clane and Baudewyngeston (? Bodenstown) to David Lang, of "le Derre," of the lands of Baudewyngeston, Sherlockston, Litlerath, and le Derre, to hold to him and his heirs male, with the following remainder:—

"In default of heirs male to the said David; then the lands should go to his brother John for life; then to John's son Gerald and his heirs; then to Gerald's brother Robert and his heirs; then to Robert's brother Thomas and his heirs; then to the right heirs of the said David Lang."

¹ See his Funeral Entry in the frontispiece to the 3rd Volume of THE JOURNAL.

Subsequently David died without issue; his brother John succeeded, and dying was succeeded by his son Gerald, who died without male issue; Gerald's brother Robert inherited the lands; but as he also died without male issue, the premises descended to his brother Thomas, who was living in the year 1889.

W. FITZG.

An Athy Legend.

There is in Duke Street, Athy, adjoining the premises of Messrs. A. Duncan & Son, and nearer to the bridge, a little two-story house, the history of which may not be uninteresting.

From my father, who died in 1887, aged ninety-one, I had the following particulars:—

The house is the oldest in Athy, and when built stood at a cross-road quite alone, and was at that time, and for many years afterwards, an inn or tavern. It bore an evil reputation, and murders were said to have been committed in it. Be that as it may, I can vouch for the truth of the following occurrence, which happened when my father was about fourteen (1810), which he remembered well, and of which I had independent corroboration from my grand-aunt, Miss Jane Beard, who died, nearly one hundred years old, when I was a little lad.

Among the inmates at that time was a crippled old woman who for years had been in the habit of sitting propped up against the wall beside the kitchen fire. One day the wall showed a wide crack, revealing a hollow behind. Eager hands, in search of hidden treasure, soon made wide the breach, when standing bolt upright, and having a horrible countenance, was discovered the body of a man in excellent preservation, dressed in a red coat faced with gold lace.

All rushed wildly into the street shouting "murder!" a statement undoubtedly true, but too late to be of any service.

On going back with re-inforcements, the old woman was found dead, and the man's body had disappeared.¹

A projection on the wall between the windows (about 12 × 8 × 6 in.) has given rise to much comment. It is the plaster covering of an ugly face, at which Athy boys used to throw mud a hundred years ago, and so it was covered up to stop the annoyance.

T. BEARD.

¹ Due to sudden exposure to the air.

Notes.

Ancient Dues from the County Kildare to the Archbishops of Dublin.

In 1548 it was sanctioned by Edward VI that the Archbishops of Dublin should have and enjoy the following dues which their predecessors had from time immemorial :—

1. A proxy of 40s., Irish, out of one-third of the Rectory of the Church of Kynnagh (Kinneagh, near Castledermot), County Carlow.
2. A proxy of 13s. 4d., Irish, out of the late Priory of St. Thomas of Athie.
3. A proxy of 32s., Irish, out of the Rectory or Prebend of Maynoth. The above being parcells belonging to the late Vicars choral of the Church or College of St. Patrick's in Dublin.
4. A proxy of 7s. 3d., Irish, out of the Rectory of Dullardeston (Dollardstown, near Kilkea), parcell of the possessions of the late Monastery of Tymolinbeg (Timolin), County Kildare. ("Memoranda Rolls, Exchequer," in the Dublin Record Office.)

W. FITZG.

The Athy Town-Hall Bell.—The bell at present in use over the Town-hall (as the inscription on it proves) was originally the bell of the former Protestant church. The inscription runs round the bell in two lines, thus :—

THIS BELL WAS MADE IN THE YEARE 1682 FOR THE CHVRCH
OF ATAY ROBERT SOMMERTON AND ANCHOR WILLI^S CHIRH [*sic*] "W.^D

The Athy Parish Register, in 1682, has Richard Cashin as "minister"; and, strange to say, his name only occurs once in it.

W. FITZG.

The Grey Abbey at Kildare.—The following is a translation from the Latin of an entry in "The Earl of Kildare's Red Book" (p. 35b, of the original) :—

"In the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Church of the Friars Minors of Kildare, lies the Lord Thomas, son of the lord John fitz Thomas, Earl of Kildare, Justiciary of Ireland, and Lord of Offaly, who caused this Chapel to be erected. His wife was Johanna de Burgo, who presented many gifts to the Friars of

Kildare, which are too numerous to specify. . . . He (the Earl) died at his Castle at Maynooth on the 9th of April in the year of our Lord MCCCXXVIII, and was buried before the Altar of the Blessed Virgin.

"Item.—To his right, his son Richard, who succeeded him in the Earldom, lies in front of the Altar of St. John; he died at Rathangan in the year of our Lord MCCCXXIX, without male issue."

W. FITZG.

The Dutch Jar discovered at Sligo.—The following note, in connection with the Dutch jar, figured on p. 494, Vol. IV, of the JOURNAL, has been received from Mr. C. H. Read of the British Museum :—

"There is no doubt or difficulty about the jug or the heraldry. It is certainly neither Cologne nor Frecken (not Trecken) ware, but may be Raeren. It rather more resembles Giegburg, and its colour bears out this attribution. The arms are without doubt those of the city of Amsterdam. The date assigned (*circa* 1580) is about right.

T. BEARD.

Queries.

Reynoldstown, alias Payne's Castle, near Castle Carbury.

In 1424 the King, to reward William fitz John Bermingham for his services to the Crown during the wars with the rebellious members of the name, granted to him four messuages (or farmsteads) and 128 acres of land "in Reynoldestoun, *alias* Payne's Castell, near the Castle of Carbery, in the County Kildare"; and if the said William should die without male issue, then his brother John and his heirs should inherit the lands.¹

Can the situation of this Payne's Castle, *alias* Reynoldstown, be identified?

W. FITZG.

What sort of a weapon was a thonged javelin?

The following curious incident is related in "The Annals of the Four Masters" under the year 1600 :—

"Rury O'Donnell made a brave attack upon Niall O'Donnell, and aimed a forcible thrust of a large javelin at Niall's breast; but

¹ "Cal. Can. Rot. Hib.," p. 235*b*.

Niall raised up the front of the foreign steed which he rode, so that the spear struck the steed in the forehead, and penetrated to his brain. *Rury broke the socket of the javelin in drawing it back by the thong, and left the iron blade buried in the horse, so that he held but the handle in his hand.*"

Can any of our readers describe this war weapon? It is clear that the thong was used to recover the weapon with after being thrown, and differed from "a spear thong," in which the forefinger was inserted to make the cast.

W. FITZG.

Suncroft.—This is the name of a parish lying to the south of the Curragh. What are its derivation and meaning? The name must be modern, as it does not appear in the Inquisitions of the seventeenth century.

W. FITZG.

Pierse and Precious.

I shall be obliged for any information respecting families bearing either of the above names. The Rev. Robert Pierse, or Pearse, was Vicar of Clane, 1605-1612.

A family named Precious, or Pretious, was living in the County Kildare about the year 1730.

W. SHERLOCK.

Book Notices.

The History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory.

BY THE REV. W. CARRIGAN, C.C.

IN the month of August, 1905, one of the best histories of an Irish Diocese ever written was produced in Dublin by the firm of Sealy, Bryers, & Walker.

It deals with the Leinster Diocese of Ossory, and was compiled by the Rev. William Carrigan, c.c., of Durrow, in the Queen's County, who, for the past twenty years, has been collecting the information incorporated in it.

Not alone does Father Carrigan give a full account of the ecclesiastical history of the Diocese and its Bishops, from the time of its founder—St. Kieran, who is venerated on the 5th of March—but he enters deeply into the annals of the ancient territory of Ossory, the patrimony of the Mac GillaPatrick (now Fitzpatrick) sept, from the earliest times. This includes notices of the Celtic, Anglo-

Norman, Elizabethan, and Cromwellian land proprietors ; descriptions of the pagan and Christian antiquities ; identifications of the patron-saints of the Churches and Blessed Wells ; and copies and translations of the inscriptions on the older sepulchral monuments and wayside crosses.

One very important aim in Father Carrigan's work is the endeavour to elucidate the true Irish forms of the often corrupted townland names, and supply a correct translation. This he was, in most cases, enabled to do by getting the then living Irish-speaking natives to pronounce them in Gaelic.

We can conceive the scope of the work he undertook, when we realize that the Diocese of Ossory now comprises practically the whole of the County Kilkenny ; the three western baronies of Upper Woods, Clandonagh, and Clarmallagh, in the Queen's County ; and the isolated parish of Seir Keiran in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

This grand work is issued in four quarto volumes, splendidly illustrated, and fully indexed, at the very moderate price of 30s. Future Diocesan historians could not do better than follow the lines laid down by Father Carrigan in his "History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory."

The History and Antiquities of Tallaght. By W. DOMVILLE HANDCOCK, M.A. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

This new edition, published by the author's niece, Miss Mary Butler White, contains additional information in footnotes and appendices. Appendix E contains an account of Speaker Conolly. There is a fairly good index.

Corrigenda.

Page 392. In the List of Members, for "c.c." after Morrin, Rev. Thomas, read "P.P."

Page 392. Change the address of Hobson, C. J., to 239 West 125th Street, New York City.

Page 472. For "1815" in the last line, read 1851.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



*THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE
DISTRICTS OF RATHCOOLE AND SAGGART.*

By JOHN SHEIL O'GRADY.

THE villages of Rathcoole and Saggart, though of little importance at the present time, were nevertheless the scenes of many a stirring event in days gone by. This district suffered much during the Danish occupation of Dublin, and at a later period, as an outpost of the Pale, was the happy hunting-ground of the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes and other native tribes in their forays against the Anglo-Norman settlers.

Rathcoole (i.e., Cumhall's Rath) is said to derive its name from the fact that Finn MacCumhall's father once resided here; and I am informed that portion of the identical rath may still be seen on Mr. Love's farm at Airfield, close to the village.

Rathcoole is situated about eight miles south-west of the City of Dublin, in the Barony of Newcastle, and the ancient territory of "Ui Dunchada."

This territory was ruled by the Irish chieftains, MacGillamocholmog (meaning 'the son of the servant of Saint Mocholmog'), one of whom we find allied with the Anglo-Normans at the time of the invasion, and assisting Miles de Cogan to repel an attack made by the Danes and Norwegians, under Asculph MacTorcall, on the City of Dublin. In the year 1207 King John granted to Dermot MacGillamocholmog a burgage in Dublin, and fifteen carucates of land in the vale of Dublin (i.e., in Fingal) to hold by the service of one knight, and two otter skins to be paid annually into the Exchequer; he also

received a grant of the lands of Lymerhin (now known as Newcastle). John, son of the above-named Dermot, had to relinquish the land of Kilmactalway, attached to Lymerhin, in 1215, in order that Newcastle might be formed into a Royal Manor.

O'Curry, in his "Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History," mentions in lecture xix., on the "Prophecies of Saint Colum Cillé," an event which took place in 941, the Battle of Salchóid (or Sollyhead, near the town of Tipperary), in which the Danish Chiefs, Treitill, Ruamann, Bernard, Maurice, and Torolbh, were killed. The connection between this prophecy and Rathcoole will be seen in the following quotation from the above-named authority, page 402 :—

"As to the first prediction, that is, the coming of what is called the Brat Baghach or Flag of Battles, it is evident enough that this was to be a fleet of the Danes or Northmen, who were to be broken against the pillar-stone of Cnámhchoill. Now Cnámhchoill was an ancient wood, situated near the present town of Tipperary; and the history of the pillar-stone which stood in it, as it is handed down to us, is shortly this :—Mogh Ruith, the Archdruid of Erin, having, as we have seen in a former lecture, exhausted the druidic knowledge of the best masters in Erin and Scotland, travelled with his daughter into Italy, where they put themselves under the tuition of Simon Magus, and assisted him in his contention with the Apostles. And it was with their assistance that Simon was said to have built the Roth Ramhach, or 'Rowing Wheel,' by means of which he sailed in the air, to show that his miraculous powers were greater than those of the Apostles. The Druid and his daughter (whose name was Tlachtga) returned home afterwards, the daughter carrying with her what remained of the materials of the Rowing Wheel, which appears to have consisted of two pieces of rock, one of which she set up in Forchairthinn, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ráith Chúmhaill (Rathcoole, I think, in the present County of Dublin), and the other at Cnámhchoill (in Tipperary). These rocks, or pillars, it was said, retained their share of the destructive influence of the 'Rowing Wheel,' as everyone who looked at them was struck with blindness, and everyone who touched them, with death."

In the thirteenth century the town of Rathcoole and adjoining lands formed a manor in the possession of the Metropolitan See; and in 1240 it is recorded that "Lucas, Archbishop of Dublin, grants to the burgess of Rathcoole common of pasture and turbary in the mountain of Slescol (Slievethoul, i.e., Tuathal's, or Toole's Mountain) with his men of Newcastle, near Lyons, at 4s. per annum." It will thus be seen that the town was incorporated at this early period, and was ruled by a portreeve. After the death of Archbishop Fulk de Saunford in 1271 the See was vacant for some years, and the profits were received by Edward, Prince of Wales. During this time the chief rents from the Manor of Rathcoole were paid by one Mildiric, and Joseph Aubray.

“A.D. 1311, the septs of the O’Birnes and O’Tooles invaded Tassagard and Rathcoole on the day next after the nativity of St. John (Pembridge), and were, we are told, powerful enough to strike terror into the citizens of Dublin by their numbers as well as their policies, in laying ambushes up and down the woods of Glendalory (Glenmalure), on the south side of the city.” During the next decade the district was devastated by the native tribes, who were roused to action by the Bruce invasion, and, emboldened by the success of its leader, rose against the English, and penetrated to the very gates of the metropolis. At this time it is probable that the Manor of Rathcoole was nearly entirely under grass, as it was impossible to farm it owing to the proximity of the Irish and the defenceless state of the town; but, as the fourteenth century advanced, it became a place of considerable strength, and contained many fortified houses owing to its importance as a defence of the city, situated as it was on the frontier of the Pale.

In 1326 the Seneschal’s Court, markets, and water-mill are returned as sources of profit.

“A.D. 1387. On the Saturday before the festival of St. Patrick, in this year, John, the son of Gilbert Lawless, and his servant, John Brown, turned out of the earth by the plough, in a field near Hogthorne, between the villages of Rathcoole and Tassagard, a ring of pure gold, of the value or estimation of forty pounds sterling, which they secreted; but, the concealment being discovered, they were presented for the same, and on being asked what they had to offer by way of defence in respect of the said ring, and why they should not make satisfaction to the King for the value of the same, they pleaded that His Majesty, out of his especial grace, had pardoned the transgression and also the concealment” (King, p. 129).

The Scurlocks appear to have been the chief family in Rathcoole from the year 1470 onward; and the first of the family we find mention of is Thomas Scurlock, who in that year resided at Rathcredan Castle, which was situate close to the present village. After the suppression of the Abbey of St. Thomas in Dublin, some of its property passed to the Scurlocks, as an inquisition, 6th Edward VI., finds “that Nicholas Scurlock, of Rathcredan, holds a messuage in Thomas Street, near ye said house by fealty.” In the ms. Description of Ireland, in 1598, we find Scurlock, of Rathcredan, in the list of “men of name in this Countie.” This was Martin Scurlock, who died in 1599, and was succeeded by his son, Patrick, an infant. The Castle of Rathcredan was of great strength; and when “Austin Cooper” visited Rathcoole in 1780, he found some remains of it, and

an ancient mill; but these have, I believe, been long since demolished.¹

In Ball's valuable "History of the County Dublin," Part III., we read that "in 1558 a soldier living at Rathcoole was pardoned for the murder of John May, a husbandman of Kilmactalway"; and also that "the owners of property in the village at this time were the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the FitzGerald's, and the Darlases of Maynooth."

During the absence of the soldiers and those who were able to bear arms at Belgard for the purpose of review, in the year 1580, the town was burned by the Irish under Feagh macHugh O'Byrne, and the greater portion of the inhabitants slaughtered. From this until the close of the century it was subject to repeated attacks, and many times pillaged and burned.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1641, the inhabitants were early in joining the Irish, notably the families of Scurlock and Hetherington.

The town was attacked in January, 1642, by Sir Thomas Armstrong; but, being held by the Irish, who were 2,000 strong, he was repulsed, and retired to more open ground a short distance to the east, where a general engagement was fought; and, although the Irish were routed, the majority of the defeated succeeded in escaping, with the exception of Captain Lee and fifty soldiers, who were slain. The Scurlocks, doubtless smarting under their defeat, lost no time in reorganizing their forces, and in the following April attacked on the Dublin side of the town a convoy of Englishmen and their families who were on their way from Maddenstown, near the Curragh of Kildare, the residence of the Earl of Castlehaven, to Dublin. They succeeded in killing four of the party, and wounded three others, the remainder fleeing to Dongan's Castle, at Celbridge, for protection. This rash act was terribly revenged by the Earl of Ormonde a few days afterwards. He set out from Dublin in command of an expedition sent to burn and destroy the houses and goods of the rebels who deserted the County Kildare; on his way thither, he lay at Rathcoole with 3,000 foot, 500 horse, and five small field-pieces. Here he was joined by Sir Arthur Loftus, Governor of Naas, who brought with him a body of Dragoons. The inhabitants fled for safety to a hill, close to the town, which was covered with furze, where they took refuge in hiding; but Ormonde had the

¹ The Scurlocks or Sherlocks of Rathcredan were a branch of the Meath family, founded by William de Scurlog, a follower of Sir Hugh de Lacy, who came from Gower in Glamorganshire. The Wexford Scurlocks were of the Rathcredan family.—ED.

place surrounded by troops, and ordered the furze to be fired, when all were consumed by the flames or killed as they tried to escape. There is, close to the town on the west side, a townland called Tootenhill (i.e., the burnt hill), which probably was the scene of this frightful holocaust. At this time Parsons begged Ormonde to destroy the Castle and mills of Rathcredan, as it was a place of refuge for the insurgents. In 1648 Rathcoole was strongly garrisoned, there being stationed there Captain Sir Thomas Warton, Lieutenant Chambers, Ensign Gilbert Nicholson, seven non-commissioned officers, and fifty-three soldiers. From this time onward, to the end of the seventeenth century, the place seems to have enjoyed a considerable amount of prosperity, notwithstanding the Commonwealth era; and we are told that the town consisted of many good houses, two castles, and at Rathcredan were a mill and chapel. According to the "Census of 1660 and Hearth Money Roll," the principal residents were Mr. Matthew Barry, a cousin to Chief Justice 1st Baron Santry; Thomas Robinson, who had a house of five hearths; John Robinson, Moses Reyley, Rev. E. Lovelace, Charles Eaton, Henry Murphy, James Reyley, David Lawler, Richard Harvey, of Rathcredan; William Lawless, and John Walsh.

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the place seems to have gone greatly to decay, and lost all or nearly all signs of its former greatness; and Campbell in his "Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland," 1777, states:—

"The first village I passed through, about seven miles from Dublin, Rathcoole I think they call it, was mostly composed of clay huts, which are sometimes, you know, both warm and neat; but these were so awkwardly built, and so irregularly arranged, that even Wales would have been ashamed of them. It hurt me to see them so near the capital, where the landscape was so prettily chequered by abundance of little white villas, spangling the country all round, and rendering it upon the whole very delightful."

Philip Luckmore, in his tour, 1779, gives a similar account, but says that "there was a very good inn kept by Mr. Leedom."

The family of Clinch were the chief people of note in Rathcoole at this time. Their residence was Rathcoole House, at the east end of the town. This family were closely identified with Newcastle, and in former times possessed a castle and much property in that ancient town; and we read that about the year 1562 "thirteen cows, the property of William Clinch, of New Castle, were stolen from him by a gallowglass." In 1798 John Clinch, being then a young man about twenty years of age,

living with his father, was arrested as a rebel in a back room of Rathcoole House, taken to Dublin, tried, and executed outside Newgate.

Madden, in his "Lives of the United Irishmen," in a list of Major Sirr's informers, mentions :—

"That Walsh swore against a young gentleman named Clinch, of Rathcoole, the preparations for whose execution, we are informed by Mr. Moore, was the occasion of the excitement of poor Lord Edward Fitzgerald, which hastened his dissolution."

The following is a letter written on the morning of his execution by John Clinch to his father :—

"HONOURED FATHER,—

"I expected to have seen or heard from you ere this. I fear my fate is determined. I am told I am to suffer death this day. It would be a great satisfaction to see you before I die, and if you could bring or send a priest to me, I think I could then die happy. At all events I will meet my fate with fortitude. I would not for worlds exchange situations with Walsh, my persecutor, who has behaved in the most base and treacherous manner, and swore to several falsehoods. His charges were as follows :— That I swore him to be true to the French, and that I was a sergeant in the rebels, and that I attended a meeting of sergeants to elect a captain. Dear Father, I assure you the foregoing charges are false, and as I hope for salvation, I declared the truth at the court-martial. I hope, dear father, you will bear this with fortitude, and comfort my dear mother on this trying occasion. I feel more for my friends than myself. My love to my dear sister Swords, Ann, Kitty, Fanny, Alicia, Michael, and Larrey, and my brother-in-law, Swords. As I am preparing for that awful moment, I beg you excuse any omission on my side.

"I am, honoured father,

"Your ever dutiful and now unfortunate son,

"JOHN CLINCH.

"Provost Prison, June 2, 1798,

"Eight o'clock in the morning."

Shortly after this sad event Rathcoole House passed into the possession of Mr. Patrick Sheil, of Coolemine, and his descendants reside there at the present time.

Another Rathcoole United Irishman by name, Felix Rourke, was born in 1765. His father was a small farmer, and kept the turnpike gate on the Naas Road, and a carman's stage where the Blackchurch Inn now stands. In early life he assisted his father, but about 1798 became so active and useful a member of the United Irishmen as to attract the attention of the leaders of that Society. He enjoyed the confidence of the gallant Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and was employed by him to organize that part of the country where he resided ; and Madden states, on the authority of Rourke's brother, that "a short time before the rebellion

broke out Lord Edward made him a present of his favourite mare, and he was a great favourite with his lordship." At the outbreak of hostilities, he was made a Colonel of the Kildare insurgents, and fought at Clonard, Johnstown, and Hacketstown, but availed of Lord Cornwallis's amnesty, and surrendered to Colonel Hunter, when he was lodged in Naas Jail, where he remained a prisoner until 1800. In 1803 he took part in Emmet's abortive rising, and was arrested by Alderman Blonham in the Liberty. He was tried in Dublin on the 6th September, 1803, the chief witness against him being one Mahaffy, a pedlar, then in the Kildare Militia, who swore he saw Rourke in Dirty Lane the night of the insurrection, armed with a blunderbuss, commanding as a Colonel of rebels. He was sentenced to be executed outside his father's door; but this order was varied somewhat, as he was hanged on the 10th September from one of the rafters of the recently burned house of the parish priest of Rathcoole, Father James Harold, who shortly before this was arrested, tried by court-martial, and, on the evidence of the aforementioned informer Walsh, transported to Botany Bay.

Rathcoole had a patent to hold fairs on April 23rd, June 18th, and October 9th; but Lewis, in "Topographical Dict.," 1837, states:—"These fairs have not been held for some years." A great tract of common, which extended chiefly to the south of the town, and comprised about 600 acres, was enclosed in 1818. A school was endowed here in the middle of the eighteenth century by Mrs. Mary Mercer for fifty poor girls. It stood where the rectory now stands. It was closed about the year 1800. "Austin Cooper," who, as already mentioned, visited the village in 1780, says:—"It was a handsome house, and on the gates was the following inscription—'Mrs. Mercer's Alms House for Poor Girls, 1744.'" The present medical officer's residence, which adjoins the Church on the west side, was up to the year 1856 used as the vicarage; and the Rev. W. J. Thornhill, Prebendary of Tassagard, was the first clergyman to reside in the present Rectory, at the west end of the town.

SAGGART.

The village of Saggart is situated about one mile to the south-east of Rathcoole, near a chain of heights which are a continuation of the Tallaght hills, and extend on the west as far as the County of Kildare. The history of Saggart, so far as the attention paid to it by the native Irish after the Anglo-Norman invasion, is in many respects similar to that of Rathcoole, except that it usually had the honour of feeling the first brunt of the

attacks made by the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes on this part of the Pale.

Saggart (i.e., Teach Sacra, St. Sacra's House or Church) was the site of a monastery founded by St. Mosacra¹ or Sacra, during the last quarter of the seventh century. The name is generally found written in ancient documents as "Tassagart." Shortly after the occupation of Dublin by Anglo-Normans, Saggart was retained as Crown property, and created a Royal Manor, and the rental is returned in 1235 as £75 2s. 4d.—no inconsiderable amount in those days. The chief sources of revenue at this time were the mill, and pleas and perquisites of the manor court, as well as the rents from middlemen. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, we find John and Richard of Tassagart mentioned as vendors of wine, sent to Wales for the King's use. In 1272, Robert Owen, King's Sergeant, recommends that the Manor of Saggart, "near the land of war," should be exchanged for lands at Newcastle Lyons, "near the land of peace." This quaintly-worded suggestion throws a vivid light on the condition of the district which, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Crown to protect their property, was repeatedly devastated by the Irish tribes; and in Ball's "History of the County Dublin" we read that payments for protection were paid in 1276 to "Geoffrey le Bret of Rathfarnham," in 1277 to "Hugh de Cruise," and in 1282 and 1294 to "John Riryth." The mountain lands south and west of Saggart were at this time covered with forests, and were granted to the Archbishop of Dublin at the beginning of this century; the portion of his property joining Saggart being known as the Manor of Brittas, from which, besides the usual profits, he also received "tribute beer and meat"; but here again proximity to the Irish lessened the value of land; and we may take it for granted that if His Grace was depending on the Brittas for the supply of his table, it would often be spread with very scanty fare.

A.D. 1311, Saggart was attacked and destroyed by the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes.

In 1453,

"The custodee of the Manor of Tassagard, and the town of Ballichire, were granted to Michael, Archbishop of Dublin, for paying thereout to him one annuity of twenty pounds a year, as his predecessors were heretofore accustomed to have" (HARRIS'S COLL.).

During this century Saggart was a large walled town, and the sovereign or portreeve, in 1432, was Richard Aylmer of the

¹ His Festival is on the 3rd of March.

Lyons family. Until the year 1535 it enjoyed peace, when Silken Thomas raised the flag of revolt; and as the Geraldines had considerable property in the town, they probably succeeded in gaining the adherence of the inhabitants to their cause, which brought them into conflict with the Crown forces, with the result that life and property suffered.

In 1580, the town was burned by Viscount Baltinglass and Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, the latter of whom was a considerable source of annoyance to the English. Sir G. Carew (1590) thus alludes to him :—

“Those that dwell even within the sight of the smoke of Dublin are not subject to the laws. The very gall of Ireland, and the flame from which all others take their lights, is our next neighbour Pheaghe McHugh, who, like one absolute within himself, with his den of thieves, ruleth all things in his own country at his own will, refusing in person to come to the Governor, and spoiling his neighbours, who for fear dare not complain. His force does not exceed one hundred persons. His neighbours would help to cut him off. The Cavanaghs, who rely upon him, are entered into the like kind of life.” In the “Description of Ireland, 1598,” we find Den of Tassagard and Fount of Tassagard mentioned as “men of name in this Countie.”

Other owners of property here were the Hancocks, Sir Andrew Savage, and Sir Henry folliott, and at a later period Sir William Parsons, while the town contained two castles. At the time of the rebellion of 1641 Saggart was pillaged and burned by Sir Thomas Armstrong, who had with him a party of 200 horse. In the succeeding centuries there is little to record save that in 1682 Thomas Den was given the right to hold three fairs yearly and a weekly market—a privilege retained in 1705 by John Den, and in 1741 by Philip Den. About this time the greater portion of the lands of Saggart passed into the possession of Dean Swift, and were bequeathed by him at his death in 1745 for the purpose of endowing St. Patrick's Hospital for lunatics. The patent of incorporation of this institution bears date 8th August, 1746. The remains of his Castle are still to be seen in the village at a short distance to the south of the Swiftbrook Paper Mills. In the hills near Saggart are abundant traces of pre-historic days; and if one makes the ascent of Slievethoul, a large moat may be seen, 76 feet in circumference and 10 feet high. To the west lies Lynch Park, where there are stone circles. Near the village are two pillar-stones, and at Raheen another, and at Crooksling, near Brittas, a rath. A very old saying in this locality is “To go to Saggart to stack blackberries.” This arose from the fact that the plant which bears this fruit is found in large quantities near the neighbouring hills.

About a mile to the south-west of Saggart, high up on the

northern slope of a hill, lay the ancient village of Coolmine. A chapel known as Simon Tallaght was in existence here at the beginning of the 14th century, and local tradition tells that in former times it was the site of a nunnery. As early as the 13th century the lands were in possession of Richard, son of Lord Maurice Bermingham, who sold his interest to James Bermingham, whose son Peter conveyed them in 1303 to Peter Hacket. In 1326 Coolmine became the property of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the tenants' interest being vested in Geoffrey Crump, and the landlords' interest in Elena le Petit and John Hacket. Feagh McHugh, after his attack on Saggart in 1580, burned Coolmine. At the beginning of the 17th century the Castle and 250 acres were held by John Lock of the Athgoe family, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, at a yearly rent of £2. The history of this castle was doubtless full of stirring events, and vicissitudes of capture and recapture ; but at the present time its ruins merely consist of a column of masonry 30 feet high, which appears to have been a buttress on the west side of this once great stronghold. The lands are now in the possession of R. Kennedy, Esq., H.M.L., County Kildare ; and the herd informed the writer that about six years ago, when erecting a hay barn about 100 yards to the east of the Castle, human bones were found, which in the opinion of a medical man were those of females. This would go to prove the old tradition about a nunnery being once here.

NED

SBY.

SEGAR.

WARREN.

nel Thomas

..... Vincent.

Roger Warren.

= ? Isabella Vincent.

y Cosby,*
, Queen's
y.

re, = Richard Segar,
of Red Castle, Queen's Co.

Blaney Warren.

Two daughters.

, = Plunkett.

hn King,
n (? Charlestown),
Roscommon.

Joseph Graves,
eashill, King's Co.

av. Jeremy Marsh,
of Kilmore,
ne, 1734, æt. 67.

ick French,
rae, Co. Galway.

rthes (or Birtles),
gh, Co. Westmeath,
July, 1765.

Pedigree will
utobiography.

*AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF POLE COSBY, OF
STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S COUNTY, 1703-1737(?)*.

(From a manuscript in the possession of his descendant, Col. Robert A. G. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall.)

Dudley Cosby was married (to Sarah Pole Daughter to Periam Pole of Ballyfin in the Queens County Esq.) the 13th of Aprill 1699.

Sarah Cosby eldest daughter to Dudley and s^d Sarah was Born the 2nd of Aprill 1700.

Elizabeth Cosby second daughter to s^d Dudley and Sarah was born 6 March 1701.

I Pole Cosby only son of s^d Sarah and Dudley was Born 26 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning of the 14th of Aprill 1703.

Periam Pole Father of my Mother Sarah Cosby, was 3rd son of Sir William Pole Barronet of Shute near Exeter in Devonshire in the Kingdom of England, his eldest brother Sir William inherited his Father's estate and title, and his Grandson Sir

Pole an Episcopal Minister now (1734) inherits y^e estate and lives at Shute in Devonshire. My Grandfather and two of his Brothers did come over here into Ireland in the year 1660, Nathaniel the eldest of the three purchased a large estate in the County of Meath and built a fine large house at Garrats-town and he lived there till he died which was about the year 1690, he left his whole estate having no issue maile to his next brother (my Grandfather) Periam Pole and his male issue, his (Nathaniel's) eldest daughter married Mr. Richard Segar of Red Castle in the Queens County against the consent of her father and he gave her no fortune y^t I ever heard of. She dyed in child bed of her first child Susanna Segar who married William Trench of y^e County of Gallaway but now of Barny Kill¹ in y^e Queens County by whom she had five sons and two daughters (the sons are Frederick Segar, John William, and Richard, the daughters are Elizabeth and Susanna. Nathaniel's second daughter was left by him (being somew^t out of her senses) a rent charge on his estate in the county of Meath of £200. per annum. She was married to one Towers, she dyed a widdow of many years anno 1736. William Trench her nephew in law being her nearest relation was by Chancery

¹ Recte, Ballinakill.



POLE COSBY, OF STRADBALLY.

From the original oil-painting in the possession of Colonel Robert A. G. Cosby
of Stradbally Hall.

[From a Photograph by Mr. Turpin, of Stradbally.]

appointed her Gaurdian and he received the £200. per annum and maintained her but scurvely in Dublin for 20 years.

Theophilous the youngest was in the Army and was shot by accident in Dublin in the year or about the year 1675.

Periam Pole my grandfather dyed Summer 1704 and left my Mother a legacy of £400.

Periam Pole my G^d Fa^r was marryed to the widdow Sarah Blunt, who was his second wife, (who the first wife was I never heard more than y^t she was an Englishwoman, y^t he marryed in England before he came over to Ireland). Periam had by his s^d wife Sarah, only two children, he was marryed to her anno dom. 1678 on y^e 19 of January, he had one son and my mother, William his son was born y^e 10th March 1680, Sarah my mother was born y^e 21st of July 1682, Sarah my Grandmother was widdow of one Capt. John Blunt of Bolton in the county of Kildare. She was daughter of one Vincent an Alderman of the City of London, who came over to Ireland very soon after 1641 troubles, he had 7 daughters, w^h he marryed considerably, the eldest to Ld. Blaney Great Grandfather to the present Lord Blaney, the second to Paul Esq. of the County of Carlow, the 3rd my Grandmother Sarah Pole, the 4th to one Col. Prettyman an English gentleman, the 5th to one Captain Bellgrave, the 6th to one Mr. Warren, the 7th to Henry Westenra of Dublin, Esq.

William Pole my mother's brother marryed (anno 1701) Annie Colley eldest daughter of Henry Colley of East Carbery¹ in the County of Kildare Esq and sister of Richard who changed his name from Colley to Wellesly on his Coz Germain Garrett Wellesley's death who left Dangan in y^e County of Meath and a large estate of £6000 per annum to him in y^e year 1729. William Pole had by s^d Anne his wife 3 sons and 4 daughters, viz. Periam, Henry, and William, the daughters, viz. Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne, Henry the 2nd son dyed a child, and Elizabeth the third daughter died at Ballyfin September y^e 11th 1734, she was a maiden about 24 years of age, she left the Bulk of her fortune to her youngest sister Anne. My Uncle William Pole's widdow Anne survived him but a few years, she dyed the 23rd July 1735, she had a joynture but of £300. per annum. Both she and my Uncle were buried by my Grandfather and Grandmother Pole in the Chancel close to the south wall of Clonenagh Church as was Elizabeth their 3rd daughter. Periam Pole eldest son of William my Uncle was born y^e 21 of December 1702.

¹ Recte, Castle Carbury.

Paul alias Vinsent, daughter of Alderman Vincient my Great Grandfather was married to Paul of y^e county of Carlow and by him had two sons viz. Jeffery and Joshua and 4 daughters viz. Rebecca, Hannah, Deborah, and Sarah. Jeffery the eldest son married the Widdow Peg, her maiden name was

Annesley sister of Morris & Francis, & John, Annesley, all of the County Killdere & Francis of Ballyshannon in s^d county. Jeffery never had any children by her and dyed at his seat Ballyragan in the county Killdare Anno 1720, he left his widdow £500 per annum joynture on his estate which he left to his brother Joshua who was a Col^l in the Gaurds and lived in London, but on his getting the estate came over and lived in this Kingdom, and in y^e year 1722 married one Miss Pooley only daughter of Pooley the Painter in Grafton Street Dublin. By her he got a very great fortune of at least £1200 per annum, by her he has (now) only one son Pooley Paul born 1723. Rebecca the eldest daughter married Humphry Minchin of Ballynakill in the county of Tiperary and had many children (I think 14) 12 lived to be men and women, there was 4 sons viz. Paul, Humphry, William and George, and 8 daughters, one was married to John Cardin of Templemore in the C: Tipperary, Elizabeth to Capt Mitchell of Stradbally, Hanna to one Counsellor Lucas of the Kings County, Anne to one Barnet of the County of Carlow, the other 4 are maidens. Paul the eldest son married Harriat Bumbury only daughter to Bumbury of Johnston in the county Carlow Esquire and sister to Henry of the same place, by her he has now (1737) 3 sons and one daughter, Humphry married one Miss and lives at Bushelstown in the Kings County, William dyed when he was 21 years old, George married one Miss Hemsworth and kept a Linnen drapers shop now (1737) in Bride Street Dublin.

Deborah my (Great) Aunt Paul's second daughter married Francis Annesley (above mentioned) of Ballyshannon in the county of Killdare Esq. and by her he had 5 or 6 children, only 4 daughters lived, viz. Charity who is still (1737) a maiden; and lives with her Widdow and double aunt Paul, Debora the 2nd daughter, married Robert Doyne of Wells in the County of Wexford Esquire anno 1732, they have young children. Elizabeth the 3rd daughter married Tom^s Hughes of Archers-town in the County of Tiperary Esqre anno 1722, she died Autumn 1735 and left several sons and daughters behind her. Hannah married one Counsellor Spring of the County of Kerry anno 1733 and has now (1737) no children yt I know of.

Hannah 3rd daughter to my (Great) aunt Paul married

Archdeacon Neale of Mount Neale in y^e county of Carlow by him she had a son (Cornelius) who dyed about the 15th year of his age about y^e year 1717, and 2 daughters, viz. Deborah who ran away with and married John Bailey of Debsborough in the County of Tiperary Esq. in 1718, and by him had several children and he dyed anno 1733 and she married again in 1736 Henery Pretty of the Silver Mines. Martha the 2nd daughter married anno 1727 John Stradford of Baltinglass in the county Wicklow Esq. and they have seven daughters and at last anno 1736 one son. Archdeacon Neale died anno 1733 and his estate came to his 2 daughters.

Sarah 4th daughter to my (Great) aunt Paul married the 1st of January 1703 Rich^d Meredith of Shrowland in the county of Kildare Esq. and she had by him 14 children, 8 dyed young and 6 are now (1737) alive, viz. 4 sons Robert, Paul, Moore, and Joshua, and 2 daughters Margaret, and Elizabeth. Robert y^e eldest was married to my only sister Sarah Cosby on the 2nd of March 1730, Paul y^e 2nd son, not very wise still (1737) a Batchelor. Moore y^e 3rd son a most sensible and very learned man still (1737) a batchelor, he was educated at Westminster School & after at Cambridge. Joshua the 4th son still (1737) a batchelor. Margaret the eldest daughter was married 1731 to Mr. Charles Burton wine marchant, and has now (1737) 3 daughters and a blind son. Elizabeth the second daughter still (1737) a maiden.

That daughter of my Great Grandfather Vincent's that married Col. Prettyman had only one daughter, who married about the year 1698 Digby Barkeley of Ardriston in the county of Carlow Esquire by whom she had 3 sons viz. Henery, John and Digby and 2 daughters, viz. & Elizabeth. Henery had a very good fortune of £700 per annum and in nine years spent it and is now (1737) in a poor condition. John and Digby are still (1737) both batchelors and in the Army.

That daughter of my Great Grandfather Vincents y^t marry'd Henry Westenra, had but one daughter, who was married to Simon Digby Bishop of Elphin, who both dyed in the year 1720, they had 3 sons and many daughters, John Digby of Landenstown in the county of Kildare Esq^{re} is their eldest son, who maryed Mary Marsh niece to my wife, and he has a numerous issue. William y^e 2nd son a clergyman mar^d one Col. Frenches daughter and has no issue. Benjamin the 3rd son married Captain Jones of Osberstown's daughter. One daughter maryied one King of Jamestown another maryied one Graves a Minister of Geshill in the Kings County, one maryied Dean Marsh, one maryied one French, one married one Berthes.

The eldest daughter of my Great Grandfather Vincent married Lord Blaney.

That daughter of my Great Grandfather Vincents y^t maryied Bellgrave had 2 daughters, one married one Richard Segare near Red Castle in the Q County who left two daughters whom I know no more of, and the other daughter ran away with and maryied one Plunkett a Taylor and a Papist and has a numerous issue whom I do not know.

That daughter of my Great Grandfather Vincents who married Warren had a son and 2 daughters, the son's name was Blaney, the daughters I do not know.

My Grandfather Periam Pole had a mortgage of £2000. of the Lordship of Stradbally, which £2000. was given by him for my mothers fortune.

1699. My father when he maryied my mother set up house-keeping at Stradbally and the year after he maryied he built the Big house that is the Hall, Big Staircase, and Big Parlour. My G-Fr. Pole gave him all the timber and 500 deal Boards to build it. He then planted a good many ditches and trees made the South hedge of y^e avenue, enclosed y^e kitchen garden and new orchard and set the hedges round 'em. He kept race horses which my G-Fr. Pole did not like and he gave him £100 on condition he wo'd never keep any more which he never strictly observed.

My eldest sister was born at Ballyfin, my sister Betty and I at Stradbally.

1703. My Fathers circumstances were so bad that it was thought best he sho'd go into the Army and he therefore borrowed £300. from William Doxy of Rahinahole with which he purchased a Capt's Commission in Regiment. In 1704 he brook up house and let Stradbally to Major Lyons and he was sent out of peque by the Late Duke of Ormond (now James Butler) (because he wo'd not vote for him in Parl^{mt}) to Spain with recruits, and thereby also got one vote out of the way and my F. chose rather to stay in Spain than return (for fear the Duke sho'd put him on some hard duty) so exchanged his Capts Commission by My Lord Gallaways advice with one Capt. Barry, and so my Father was in Spain till y^e war was entirely ended, he was at many engagements but particularly at the Battle of Almanza where he very narrowly escaped. there were but 11 men of the regiment he was in but what were killed and two of the 11 were my father and my uncle Loftus Cosby. It must be observed y^t the day of y^t Battle my mother happened by chance to fast, and on her fast day she never stirred out of her room, and in the afternoon which

happened to be at the height of the Battle as she was reading, three drops of blood fell from her nose on the Book. She imagined it ominous and so set down y^e hour and day, and by a letter soon after from my Father she found at that time he was in the greatest danger. My Father was then taken prisoner and was carried to Dijon y^e capital of Burgundy where he was for three years (note he was in Spain 2 years) and from there he got leave from y^e Magistrates on his parole to make little tours to Switzerland Germany Paris and all over France. When my F. went to Spain in 1704 my mother went to live with my G-F. Pole who died as before mentioned July 1704 soon after she went to him. He left her £400 which she by Rich^d Segar of Red Castle Esq, her trustee, gave to William Hartpole of Shrute Esq in Queens County for ever, to lye dead for two years and then to receive £60 per annum during her life, but if she died within the first two years then the £400 was to be repaid. My mother was to have lived with her Fa^r whilst my F. was abroad, but he dyed in a short time after my mother went to him, but my Uncle Pole who loved my mother dearly made her wellcome to him during my F's absence and she lived with him most all y^e summers at Ballyfin, and all y^e winters at his house in Queen Street Dublin, and he was very kind and affectionate during the whole five years that she lived with him. When my F^r went to Spain my sister Sarah lived with Cos. Towers who kept her intirely, my sister Betty lived with her nurse, and I was kept with my nurse Eliz: Holdbrook at Ire near Ballyfin till I was six years old and then my father at Dijon wrote to my mother to have my two sisters and me put to Portarlinton to School to learn french and accordingly we were lodged at one Capt Frankforts a frenchman's whose whole family talked french and some of them co'd not speak any English so we three learned french naturally and when we left Portarlinton we spoak it as well as English. My dear mother frequently and often came to see us every Summer y^t is when she was in the country, Coz. Sulley Segar (after Coz. French) used to come and see us and sent for us to Red Castle where we went for a fortnight, it was after my mother went to England.

1709. My father returned to Ireland summer 1709 and stay'd in the Kingdom but till y^e Michaelmas following, when he and my mother left Ireland, and went to live in London for cheapness, they went with a resolution to save till they had paid off as many debts as would make them easy. When they went they left us at P'arlinton but my sister Sarah was very soon after removed to one Mrs. Antribus a Boarding School in York

street in Dublin, and my sister Betty and I continued at Portarlinton till my F: & M: quitted London July 1710 and went to live at York in y^e north of England, when they ordered William Lewis of Tullygore in the county Killdare their Agent to send us three over to York to them and accordingly Mr. Lewis sent us and Henery Holdbrook my nurse's husband with us to take care of us, Mr. Lewis provided all necessaries and saw us on ships board in Dublin harbour and we landed in two days at Parkgate near Chester in England, y^e day we landed we went to Liverpool (the smallpox being at Parkgate) and lay there one night, the next day we traveled (I before Harry, my sister Sarah behind him, and sister Betty behind the guide) to Warrington and the next day to Manchester where my F: & M: met us. We stayd there about a week to rest us and till my F: & M: had settled my two sisters at a very great boarding school in Manchester kept by one Mrs. Hyde and there they fixed my two sisters, and went to York and carryed me with them, they lodged in the Pavement and I went to a reading school just by. They stayed there but one year and then went to lodge in Peter Gate near Boden Bar and I went to a reading school there for about half a year, then my F: was obliged to come over to Ireland to be elected K^t of the shire for the Q. County and my M: and I came as far as Manchester with him where we stayed for half a year or more with my sisters till he returned, all the while we were at Manchester I went to school to the Colledge, when my father returned we went back to York (and left my sisters behind at Mrs. Hydies) we lodged in the same place as we did before. In about 2 or 3 months after we got to York my father put me to a Lattin and French School one Charles Daubus at Brotherton 20 miles from York and 3 from Pontfrat a very pleasant and large village on the river Air, Mr. Daubus was Minister of the Parish and a man of great learning, and kept but 8 boys at £12 per annum a piece and taught both french and Latin and dyeted washed and lodged for y^t, here it was I had the smallpox in June 1712. I must tell how my father when he heard of the good fame of this school and resolved to place me there, he came to Mr. Daubus' and greed with him for me, and told him the day he would bring me. On y^e day fixed he and my M: came with me there, and when we alighted at y^e gate Mr. Daubus run out and took my father aside and told him y^t since he had been there the smallpox was come into his house and came out to tell him least I should not have had it, my F: then told my M: and after a short Pause they said being Providence had ordered it so they would trust in it, and so I was left, and in about

a month after I fell ill of y^e smallpox and my mother immediately came to me as soon as she heard it and stay'd with me till I was quite well.

1714. I was at this schooll till about May 1714 that was near two years, my Father and Mother 1712 lived still at York and my sisters at Manchester but anno 1713 my Father was obliged to come over to Ireland to be elected Knight of the shire for y^e Q: C:, that is Sir Constantine Phipp's Parliament, and my mother went with him as far as Manchester where she stayed with my sisters during his absence and my sister Betty was very ill all the while and for a long time before with a violent houlmour in her lips which was removed and then it went into her eyes, one of which she lost entirely y^e sight of, and y^e other was going, and my mother by the advice of Physicians put her in a salivation which she had not strength to go through with and dyed in it the 8th of March 1714. She was handsomely buried in the Collegiate Church in one of the niches on the north side.

1714. My Father returned from Ireland about Aprill 1714 called on my Mother and sister at Manchester and brought them to York to the old lodgings Mrs. Clays near Boden Bar in Peter Gate and as soon as he was a little settled, y^t was in May, he came to Brotherton and paid Mr. Daubus all due and brought me to York and put me to the great Latin School which the Revd. Mr. Herbert kept in the upper room of the Market House in thursday market. Where I went constantly till May 1716, I also went to the Writing and Dancing School for those two last years. The 1st of August 1714 Queen Anne died (thank God) the news thereof came to York y^e 3rd, and y^e 4th early in the morn my father posted to London to see and solícite for preferment. I must now tell how my father was a Capt and Breviat Major in Brigadier Whitemans Regiment, which was, all this while he was in England, quartered in Scotland, and as all he got by serving so long was Breviat Major, so he thought now the properest and most likely time for him to get something as he ever was a zealous Wig and voted ever in Parliament for the good of his country against the high tory faction, he was four or five months in London dancing attendance on Lord Sunderland then L^d Lieut of Ireland, and other great Ministers of State, and he at last only obtained, y^t if he wo'd resign his Capt's Commission which he had in Whiteman's Old Regiment he sho'd have a Lieut:-Coloneley in one of the New regiments which was raised in Ireland, or else he sho'd have the liberty of giving his Capt's commission to his brother Thom^s Cosby, and have a Majority in one of the new regiments

in Ireland. He chose the latter, and so gave his commission to my Uncle Thomas and got a Majoraty in Brigadier Veseys new regiment in Ireland. This was all he ever got for the great dangers he run by sea, seiges, long marches, and many engagements and battles, and many fategues of a hot scorching climate. At about the end of five months he left London and came over to Ireland to his new post and now by his long absence from his own home, and liveing in a manner as an exile in a parsimonious way, and by lands encresing in value and leases falling and thereby his estate riteing, he was in considerable circumstances, and so resolved to repair and refit his mansion House of Stradbally, in order to bring home his familly and spend his days at home, and so the latter end of 1714, he began to improve Stradbally, he made y^e avenue that is, planted the trees, he built the Bridges going to it, added the Drawing-room to the big house next to the Big parlour, he winscoted the second floor entirely, floored the garret, built the Back stairs to the big house, built and finished the road to the Big house, made the big stairs, winscoted and floored the little Parlour and finished in a plain way the second floor of the little house, built a Brew house, walled the garden at the N: E: end of the house, also the Partarre, he laid out the new kitchen garden and planted it all with the choicest fruits, and planted the orchard at the N: W: side of the garden, he did all this and a good dail more in about 18 months time, and in Aprill 1716 he came over to York to bring us over, and on the 30th of Aprill 1716, we left York and arrived in Dublin the 7th of May 1716 and at Stradbally the 13th. At this time my Fathers rent roll of the L^ds^{ps} of Stradbally and Timahoe was £1100 per annum and the debts on the estate were £3450 at £8. per cent per annum, y^t was £276. per annum y^t he paid interest. The Church at Stradbally at this time was in a most dolefull ruinous condition and my father mostly at his own expense put it in a much better way than it was. When my Grandfather Alexander Cosby dyed the town of Stradbally was no town, no nor even a village, for there were (as before told) but two stone houses in it and those but about six feet high, and a few mud and wattled walled cabins. It was about the year 1698 that William Dod (who was my grandfathers Buttler) built the house that is two stories high on the south east corner of the Market House. In 1700 Mr. Israel Mitchell built the house which Mr. Higgins now (1737) lives in.

My father also about this time built four other small stone houses and got money from the County to build a Bridge over the river next the Church, which he built with 5 arches,

and the Bridge was but ten feet broad and two cawseways on each end very narrow and dangerous, y^e Bridge next the town over the Mill course was not ten feet broad, it was built in my Grandfathers time, the Mills of Stradbally were Mills time out of mind.

It was about 1697 or 1698 that Mr. Israel Mitchell came to settle and live at Stradbally, he was a Shearman and Cloathier in Dublin and kept a sort of a stuff and cloth shop in Meath street, and used to come down (at first by chance) to buy wooll for his trade, and at last became acquainted with my father, and after some time they came to an agreement for some holdings in this town, and he promised to my F^r y^t he would set up the woollen manufactory and w^t not, but all he did towards it (which was nothing) he built that which is y^e porch at Mr. Higgins for a shop and brought down all his own goods that he co'd not sell, and made the Porch his shop and when he had sold all that he at first brought down then he kept no more shop but shut it up and so ended the woollen manufactory that he talked and promised so much to my Father. It was about the year 1714 that the said Israel Mitchell built at the Abby, a great part of which he did pull down to build his dwelling house.

1717. There was a little low Hassel Scrub with some few oak and ash behind, which is west of the gardens called Augnecalleigh, and my Father cut it close to the ground, then marked out the walls, stubbed and levelled them and planted them, and 1718 he made y^e walk from y^e garden to y^e wood, and he made some handsome ditches and planted them very well.

In 1716 when we came over from England my Father got one, the Rev. Mr. West, to live in the house to be my Tutor, and so I was in the house learning Latin from Mr. West till Witsontide 1717, and then my father finding me not improve, he sent me to one Mr. John Garnet who kept the Latin School in Athy, and was just then come to Athy, and succeeded Mr. Isaac Dalton who had kept school there for above 40 years. I lodged at said Mr. Daltons who used to examine and instruct me after school time. I lodged with him till 1718 when Mr. Garnet married and went to housekeeping, and then I went and lodged with him and continued with him while I stayed in Athy, the chief of my schoolfellows whilst I was here at schooll were Thomas Keightin (Keating) son of Col. Thos. K. of Narraghmore, Robert Pinsent now a Minister, Jn. Doyle now a minister, and schoolmaster of Athy, Emerson Peirce son of Col. H. P. of Seskin in y^e county of Wicklow, Warner Westenra, Billy, Dick, and Ben

Fish of Toberogan, Joe Ash now of Ashfield in the County of Meath and Dillon his brother, Saywell Stubber's brother Meredith, Hector and Billy Vaughan of Golden Grove, Charly Willington of y^e Kings County, Coz. Billy Welldon, and Geo. Welldon brother of Arthur Welldon of Rahin, Dick Nuttall and Joe his brother, Billy and Tom Bunbury of y^e County Carlow and Harry Bunbury who married Miss Pinsent, Harry Ecklin bro. to Sir Arthur, Joseph Paul of Rathmore in the county Carlow, Elias and Weaver Best, Huttly Barnet, Ned Armstrong, who married Miss Holmes, John Short of Grange in the Q: C:, 6 sons all Gerald Fitzgerald sons of Coolenoule in the Q.C. Noll Grace of Skehanagh and two or three of his brothers, Ned and Murray Lyndon, James Lewis, Nehemiah Laban, John King now a Minister, Frank Cosby of Vicarstown, Tom and Ralph Pilsworth, Graham Bradford, Ben Bradford, Tom Thompson now a Minister, John Bradford, Arthur Newburg son of Col. N. of Ballyheys in the County of Cavan, Thomas Brook grandson to Ben: Burton the Banker.

While I was at the school of Athy I did constantly learn to write the first year, of one Mr. Milam and after of one Mr. Ternan Rourke. I also learnt to dance one quarter of one Mr. Michael Commons, afterwards he married at Ballymannus, and another quarter of one Mr. Gold. Whilst I was at this school I frequently used to go (to Coz. Meredith at Shrowland, & the widow Lewis at Tullygory) of a Saturday and stay till Monday, and used often to come home to my prejudice as to learning.

In the year 1718 my Father and M and sister went for a month or six weeks to Dunlavin to lodge there, to drink the waters of Donard, for his gout which now began to be very severe. It first seized him in Scotland in the year 1711 and every year grew worse and worse. He at first thought y^e Donard waters did him a good deal of good but after he found it had done him none. In summer 1719 he, my Mother and sister went to Dublin to Parliament, they were in town three months and came home with many fine things to what they had before.

From the time my Father came from England he lived very handsomely, more so than anyone in this county except my Uncle Pole, he kept his coach and chariot and six mares and four servants in Livery besides his Butler, and other outservants, as steward, gardner, etc., he kept a very plentiful house and table, his allowance was, 12 beefs a year, 40 muttons, 26 barrels of wheat for bread, 60 barrels of Mault, 2 hogsheads of wine, pork, veal, lambs, Wilde and tame fowls, and all other things in proportion. He continued in this method and never encreased or

decreased, when there was the least company, his table was never covered with less than 5 & 6 but very often with more, he used to have variety of white wines, the Poor never went away empty from his door, for both F: & M: were exceedingly charitable.

My Father was ever doing some improvement or another, for Stradbally, when he came to it in 1716 was but a rough uncouth place.

It was when he was in Dublin Anno. 1719 that he heard of the great fame of the Unaversaty of Lyaden in Holland, and then it was that I sho'd go there. It was about this time that some leases expired which did advance considerably, particularly Rossnemullane which he set to Mr. Edmd. Ryan May 1719 for 21 years at £58. per annum which before paid but £25 per annum.

My grandfather Alexander Cosby let y^e lands of Ballymaddock, Park, Grange, O'Connell, Rathmore, and Carrigine to old John Weaver for a long term at £80 per annum (note they are now (1737) let for £630 per annum) Weaver sold y^e interest of his lease to one Basil and in the year July 1720 Basil sent one Ball over here to sell it, and my father bought it and gave Mr. Ball £4000. for the 35 years of the lease y^t was unexpired, my father borrowed y^e £4000 from Richard Fitzpatrick Lord Baron of Gowran, and it being in y^e heighth of y^e South Sea, money was very dear, and Lord Gowran would not let it go under £7 per cent per annum, and obliged my father to keep it for 7 years. By my fathers now borrowing this £4000, the debts on the estates were £7450, viz. to Lord Gowran £4000, to Alderman Page £1150, to Mr. Francis Leigh £400, to the Rev. Mr. Echlin £600, to Capt. Robert Pinsent £300, to Capt. John Walsh of Ballyboy in y^e Kings County £1000. When my Grandfather Alex Cosby died (as mentioned before) the estate was not quite £900 per annum and the debts on the estate including my Uncles and Aunts portions were some w^t more than £9000, which at £10 per cent. came to somewhat more than £900 per annum and the estate was not £900 per annum so that the interest was more than the income of the estate, it may be asked then w^t had he to live on, why five of his brothers and two of his sisters not being of age they lived with him, and so he had the interest of their portions to maintain them and he shared with them.

The way he paid the debts was thus, my Grandfather died 1694 and y^e Feb: following he married Miss Ann Owens daughter of Sir Andrew Owens of the City of Dublin and with her he got £1,500. which paid off so much, and then he had £150 per annum for himself, and then he owed £7,500. he married my mother 1699 and got with her £2,000. by which then he had

£350. per annum to live on, and his debts were £5,500. in 1700 he sold woods which were on the lands of Vicarstown for w^h he got £1,000. by which then he had £450. to live on and his debts were but £4,500, and in the time he was in Spain and England there was paid off by Mr. William Lewis his agent, out of the annual income of the Estate £1050. and Mr. Lewis also in that time paid some other debts which was contracted after my Father married my mother, I don't know them all, but I know y^e £300. which was borrowed for to buy my father's Capt^s Commission, and £100. y^t my father was obliged to pay for my uncle Sandy for not serving his apprenticeship out, and £300. which he gave to my uncle Sandy in 1710 and £300. w^h he gave to my uncle Billy 1710. There were some other small debts which I have heard of but do not remember. Mr. William Lewis was a most extraordinary agent, for he had my Fathers well fare at heart as if he had been his son and did manage for him most wonderfully well and with the greatest honesty, my F: allowed him £30 per annum but he never paid himself but let it go to pay debts, it, after his death, amounted to above £300 and my father paid it to his son Frank, he was father to Mr. Michel Lewis now of Tullygory, he had an elder son than Mick named William who was Agent to my Father after his Fathers death while he lived, he also was a very faithful honest man. He married 1718 Miss Judith Keatinge third daughter to Col. Maurice Keatinge of Narraghmore agst the Col's consent, he ran away with her by night, he dyed of a decay in about a year after his marriage and then my Father rec^d his own rents.

Anno 1721 y^e 2nd of May my Father set out with me for Leyden to settle me at the Universaty there. We sailed from Dublin the 14th of May and landed at Hollyhead the 15th we went thence to Chester thence to Shrewesbury and down the Severen by boat in one of the stage Wherreys to Worster, where we hired horses and traveled through the Vale of Hesham and Chipping Norton to Woodstock where we dined and went thence to see the fine house of Blenheim, and went that night to Oxford where we stay'd three nights to see that famous Universaty, what made my Father make Oxford his road was y^t Coz. Periam Pole was there and had a mind to see him, and on this account he stay'd longer in Oxford than he otherwise wo'd have done. We went in y^e London stage coach to Uxbridge and there hired horses and went to Stanwell where my uncle Phillip has a very handsome seat, my uncle was at that time at his Government of Placentia alias New Scotland at Annapolis Royall.

My aunt and her daughters were at home and they did receive us with great affection and we stayed there about 10 days and then went to London where we stayed a few days and on y^e 11th of June 1721 sailed (at 9 o'clock in y^e morning) from London and landed at Maisland-slue in Holland, June y^e 25th (N. Style,) & went in a tractshyt, after we had crossed the Mais, to Delft & from that to Rotterdam, and we stayed there 3 nights & next day set out for Leyden where we arrived y^e 28th of June 1721 N.S. My Father had recommendatory letters from Mr. Boyle the Prsbeterian Minister of Wood Street meeting house Dublin, and from Dr. Cumming & Mr. Henery y^e Banker, to the Rev. Mr. Gowan Minister of English Church at Leyden, who was ever a kind good friend to me whilst I was at Leyden & with whom I allways consulted about my studyes and w^t ever else I wanted. My Father stay'd with me till he had fixed and settled me by y^e advice of Mr. Gowan in a good house. He consulted with the learned and most famed Doctor & Professor Bourhave about his Gout & did most earnestly beged him to attend me if I shold be sick which he did, My Father left me the 7th of July & made a tour to Amsterdam, Harlem, & some other towns and then called on me again with Mr. Edward Stephens merchant in Rotterdam, & carried me with him to Rotterdam where I stay'd a few days & then returned to Leyden & in a few days after he sailed for England & where he stayed in London & at Stanwell for about 3 weeks & then set out for Ireland where he arrived very safe. And shall now tell of myself till I returned to England and then to Ireland, the latter end of July 1721 it being Vacation, I by y^e advice of Mr. Gowan made a tour through Holland with two other young gentlemen studients, we went to Delft, then to Rotterdam, then to Dort, then to Gouda alias Targan, then to Uterecht, then to Amsterdam, then to Harlem & so home to Leyden, we were out about 3 weeks & were exceedingly diverted with w^t we saw for there was nothing curious but what we saw. Colledges began the 17 of Sepr. and I gave constant & due attendance for when I had my health I never missed one Colledge all the time I was at Leyden & I constantly went to the English Church both morning and afternoon all the time I was at Leyden, I lodged for y^e first year I was there in the Broad street near the Nord End on y^e north side of the street, & my Landlady removed into y^e Papagraft & I went with her & stay'd with her y^e rest of the time I was in Leyden. The colledges I took this year was one from Professor Bourman on universall History at 9 a clock in the morning, another from Professour Linguard on Logick and a third from Pro. Linguard on Natural Phylosophy. Colledges ended

about y^e middle of June 1722 & then the Long Vacation began, there are other Vacations at Xmass, Ester and Whitsuntide but they be but short as 14 days, 8 days, & 10 days. The first year besides reading on y^e subjects that my Colledges were on, I read history of all y^e countrys in Europe & the Classicks very hard, & I had a french Master, & for 3 months a Dutch master & during this long Vacation I had much time & used it well in reading, but sometimes wo'd with an agreeable companion make a little sortie in one of the neighbouring fine cities for a day or two & a great amusement was for two of us in an afternoon to hire a chaise which cost us about an english crown & drive to the Hague or some other pleasant place & divert ourselves by seeing some fine gardens & some fine houses, or some curiosaty or another, but often in going from one booksellers shop or another, very often we would go before dinner, sometimes dine at Scevelinge, sometimes at Catwick op See & sometimes at one or other of y^e Top ordinarys where the best company of y^e Hague used to dine & so return in evening some other road than we came. Sometimes we wo'd take a walk out to some of the pleaseant neighbouring villages & dine there & drink 2 or 3 glasses of wine & smoke a pipe after dinner & so walk home, & except after y^e Manner I have told I never was in a Tavern or Publick house, I never was all y^e while I was in Leyden to drink a glass of wine except a stranger that set up there sent for me (as Mr. Wills & Mr. Noble Spread). The way of dyeting myself all the while I was at Leyden was thus, I got my landlady to buy me a loaf of bread and a pound of butter as I wanted, which served me for my Breakfast with my own Coffee & tea, I dined at a public ordinary for the sake of conversing with people of all nations, for at the french ordinary where I dined the last two years I was at Leyden there were strangers dine there, almost every day new faces, the first year I dined at an English Ordinary, that is none dined there but English Irish & Scotch studients, but that I did not like, so went to the ordinary as mentioned above & dined there while I stayed. Colledges began again the 17th of September 1722 N.S. & this year I took again Proffessour Bourmans Colledge on Universal History at 9 o'clock in the morning, & his half colledge, (that is a colledge which last but half the year) on Pomponious Mela on Antient Geography which began at 7 a clock in the morning, & his half colledge on the most famous authors that ever wrote & the best editions of their Book, which began at eleven a clock, & Professours Linguards half colledge on Ethicks which began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon & his Colledge on Naturall Philosophy which began at 3 a clock in the afternoon. I this year read very

hard & took all the pains I co'd to improve myself, my amusements & devertions were the same as last year, I laid out all the money I co'd in books, I bought in those two years but one suite of cloaths, for I had not occation for more, wearing my nightgown continually as the custom of the studients is there, I have been often for two or 3 months & have never wore anything but my nightgown, Walk over the town & 2 or 3 miles from the town in it, go to church (with my cloak over it) in it, the way we studients kept company with one an other was thus, we never went to a tavern in the town but used to invite each other to our rooms so that perhaps onst or twice a week I wo'd have 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 with me to smoak a pipe & drink a glass of wine & we wo'd have for supper some bread butter or cheese, a plate of apples, or some Rockt Beef, or some little thing y^t was not expensive & perhaps nine of us would not drink in an evenings sitting three bottles of wine & often not two, I never till 2 days before I left Leyden saw an English studient the least in liquor, & it was occasioned at my paying my way. We allways was time for time at each others chambers & perhaps that way I would be 3 evenings in a week in company, we never went to each other till it struck 8 a clock & seldom stay'd longer than eleven, our conversation was not light and frothy, but mostly turned on some useful subject as of what we read, &c. these two first years I spent £120 p. an. As I said I went constantly to the English church which was y^e Established Church, that is Calvinist, alias Presbyterian, but when I received the Sacrement I went to Rotterdam (10 miles) to the Episcopal church there & would often even in winter go to church there in the morn' & return in the afternoon, this was fatigueing for I used to set out at 4 in the morn' and not get home to Leyden again till half an hour past 10 at night, this journey I took to Rotterdam on this occation not less than 4 times a year but sometimes I would then stay in Rotterdam for a night sometimes longer & mostly at Cos. Ned Stephen's a marchant who was most vastly kind & obligeing. This year y^t is in July 1722 Mr. James Wills of Irishtown near Clain in y^e county of Killdare (my fathers most intimate friend & afterwards that is after I was married my good friend nay! I may justly say my Father) came to Leyden with his son Godfrey to settle him there & with much ado got him a lodging into the same house y^t I was in, & this was a great satisfaction to me for Godfrey Wills was agreeable and good humoured & after he came we used to be night about in each others chamber for an hour or two while we were at supper.

I had my health exceedingly well (thank God) from my arrival in Holland till October 1722 when I fell ill of an ague of

which I was extreemly ill for 6 weeks & took very many nations medicines by the prescription of Proffessour Bourhave & Proffessour Osterdick but they would not give me the Jesuits Bark. At the end of 6 weeks the ague left me but I had severall returns of it but did not let it continue long for I used constantly after the first fit to take in 24 hours an ounce of bark. In Aprill 1723 Coz Warner Westenra came to study at Leyden, he had been my schoolfellow at Athy & I was extreemly intimate with him & as glad to see him. All the chambers in my lodgeing was full but got him a very good roome the very next door to me. Before he came I did resolve to take a tour this long Vacation (that began the 11th of June 1723) into Germany & he being an intire stranger & not acquainted with one in Leyden I thought it best he should go along with me, to which he did agree, & so set about preparing for our tour, we furnished ourselves with a couple of new suits of cloaths & everything else that was handsome, the two suits I bought, was one a peach colloured cloath lined with the same colloured shagreen & thickly & richly laced with a very rich silver lace, my other suit was a ciniment coloured Padasway lined with a chaingable scarlet Armesin silk, we had Clockt stockings, tyed & bag wigs & everything else suitable. We hired at Leyden a German servant to interpret for us, who was not to quit us till we returned to Leyden, & so y^e 28th day of June 1723 we set out to Utrecht & there we joyned and bought a wheeled chair to travel in & the 15th of June we entered into Germany. I shall not here say more than just mention the towns as we went to them because in my velom bound book is a very particular account of this Tour I made through Germany, on the 15th of June we went to Bentheim then to Lingen, to Delmenhorst, to Bremen, to Hambourg, then to Lunenbourg, to Tell, to Hannover, to Brunswick, to Wittenbourgh, to Magdebourg, to Potsdam, to Berlin, to Leipsick, to Steiten, to Dresden, to Prague, Pilsen, to Nurembourg, to Ratisbone, Landshut, to Munich, to Ausburg, to Ulm, Eslingen, to Hailbron, to Heidelberg, to Manheim, to Worms, to Darmsstat, to Frankfort, to Mayence, to Coblentz, to Bonn, to Colne, to Aix Le Chappele, to Mastriicht, to Cleves, to Nimmeguen, to Utrecht, & on the 8th of Sept^r. 1723 we arrived at Leyden safe & in good health (God be praised) without any one bad accidents befalling us throughout our whole tour save that y^e ague saized me the night I lef Nuremberg & I had two fits at Ratisbonne, but took an ounce of Bark which cured me so that I had not a fit after till Spring 1731. This whole journey was most delightfully pleasant for everything did happen to our desire, our money held just out,

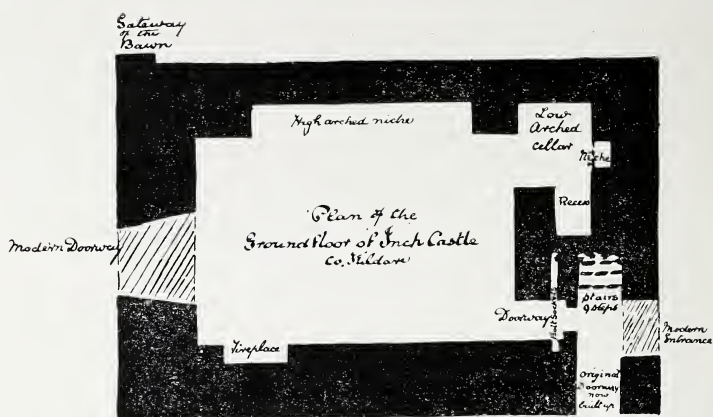
for after paying our freight from Utrecht our baggage was brought home by a porter & we had not a doit to pay him or the arrears of our servants wages, but bourrowed of our Landlady till we got money from Rotterdam. In our tour we left nothing unseen that was worth seeing, we were out 12 week & in that traveled 1550 English miles, we saw very great variety of people & countrys, for we traveled through several different sovereign Princes dominions, saw all the fine towns of Germany that was in the least worth seeing (except Hesse Cassel Strasbourg & Vienna) saw everything curious in every country & city & universaty was mighty civilly & courteously treated by many that were of y^e countrys that were strangers to us, & the English wherever we met them, that is marchants that were settled & lived in many of the great cityes very vastly civil & obligeing & all our Kings ministers at the several Courts they resided at were as civil as possible in entertaining us & introducing us into company & carryeing us to Court & presenting us to the Prince of that country, His Majesty King George the First was at Hannover when we were there as was his R. Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, when I first resolved to Hannover I wrote to my Uncle William to get me letters to recommend me to some Top people at Hannover that I might be presented to the King & Prince & accordingly he did & Lord Townsend presented us to the King & Prince, and we kissed Both their hands & one night we supped with the Prince & I sat next to him on his right hand, we might have sat with him oftener, both at dinner & supper but we avoided y^t honour not being used to it & being young & Bashful. At Berlin the English Envoy (one Mr. Scot) carried us to the Queens drawing roome at Monbijou & presented us to the Queen (King Geo. the 1st daughter) & we did kiss her hand being subjects of England, for her own subjects only kiss the Hem of her garment, we were as I said before most cively treated by others of our ministers (as Mr. Wych at Hambourg) General St. Saphorin the Hannover Envoy at Prague & Mr. Collman our resident at Prague, and others y^t I do forget. I bought some few little curiosaties as I passed through Germany. I was entertained at Prague at the Irish monestary with very great civility & four score Irish priests there were as glad & full of joy to see us as if we were their own kin, they have a very large Pile of Building, their church a very noble grand one and very rich & finely ornamented, but the rest is but ordinary & Irish all over, very dirty & the Priests all I did converse with most extreamly ignorant & very zealous of their superstitious religion, many arguments I had with them, it is well they did not destroy me for being an

Heretic, as they often called me, & told me I would be infallably damned, but when we did not talk of religion they were very fond. At Ratisbonne theres a Scotch Benedictine monestary where all the monks of it (which were about 20 at that time) are Scotchmen. The Lord Abbot of it was vastly polite a very fine Reverend old Gentleman, a man of great knowledge & good breeding, he said not one word to us of our religion, entertained us very sumptuously & elegantly & lives so, he sent his chariot his Gentleman & 2 pages to attend us but we wo'd not have them, but one day he deputed one of his monks a very agreeable young Scotch gentleman to wait on us & show us all the curiosaties of the town & behaved in all respects with the utmost civility. At Munich we met with one Talbot an Irish priest who was very civil and obligeing & doing all in his power to show us all the curiosatyes of the place. We met with several Irish priests who were joyful to see a countryman. At Darmstat we received vast civilatyes & were entertained with the utmost affection & Kindness by my Lady Byrne, widdow of Sir Gregory Byrne of Killone in the Queens County, she was married to one *Warren* an Irish Popish gentleman of y^e county of Carlow, who was Col. of the Gaurds to the Prince of Hesse-Darmstat & she and he lived together in a very handsome way at Darmstat & did entertain us very handsomely for all the time we stay'd in Darmstat.

As I said before, we arrived (from our tour) in Leyden the 8th of Sept. 1723, & Colledges began as usual on the 17th of Sept. this year I took only 3 Colledges Proffessour Vitreavius on Grotius de jure Belli ac Pacis at 10 o'clock, Proffessour Sculten on the institutes of the Civil Law at 11 o'clock, and Proffessour Gravelande's Privatissimum Colledge on his experimental philosophy. A Privatissimum Colledge is a Colledge that a professor gives at the most only to 8 studients, or he will give it to one or 2 or any number to 8, provided he is paid 320 Guilders, there were 8 of us that took a privatissimum from him so that I paid him 40 Guilders being my share of the 320 Gil: Mr. Wills & I took a Colledge this year from one Monsieur Sumback (who was licenced by the University to give Colledges) on Euclid's Eliments. We went to him every day & we paid him 6 Guilders 6 stivers apiece p. month, the same man came to me for an hour every day to teach us to play on the Spinnet & gave him 6. 6 p. month. I learnt of him for 3 months only, which was the last 3 months I was in Leyden, & sorry I was that I did not begin a year or two sooner that I might be able to play on the organ. After I left Leyden I never minded the spinnet more. I this

year bought many books & what I did buy were y^e very best. I bought as many books while I was at Leyden as cost me 8000 Guilders, that is £80, Irish, & if I had been to buy the same books in Dublin they would have cost me at the very least £120. the Tour I made into Germany cost me £90 ster. and when I was leaving Holland I bought for myself Father and Mother, Cloaths, shirts, cambricks, Lace & edgings and a one horse chair, very handsome one, & many pretty things as came to £100 & I was in Holland allmost 3 years & spent £120 p. an. so that my being in Holland stood my father in £550 in all. I paid Professors Masters & every indeividual doit I owed & left Leyden with credit. I forgot to set down how I had an Italian master for a good many months to teach me Italian which was the occation of my buying Italian books. What furniture & china I had I made a present of them to my good landlady Cornelia, who was very carefull of me in my sickness as carefull & kind as co'd be—I also gave her a present of 10 Guilders. The 14th of April 1721 I was eighteen years old & my father left me in Leyden the June following. His puting me there, was leaving me intirely to my own conduct, & though I was the youngest studient in the Universaty still (I praise God) I behaved myself with as much prudence, diligence, sobriety & good conduct as the oldest there, & had y^e praise of all for my discreet conduct, I say y^e truth & lye not God knows, but my relateing it may seem vain glorious, but it is truth so hope it won't be deemed ostentatious to speak well of myself when it is nothing but perfect & upright truth y^t I do relate.

(To be continued.)



INCH CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, AND GROUND PLAN, 1892.
[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

No. 2.

Oonah More : a Legend of Inch Castle.

By THE REV. PATRICK FITZSYMONS, CARLOW COLLEGE, 1865.

NEAR storied Inch's Castle, where Ardsnull's green Moat ascends,
And his brawny arm the giant oak with grace and grandeur bends,
In the old home of her fathers, famed for glorious deeds of yore,
Caressed by loving brothers twain, in peace dwelt Oonah More.

Like music on the water was her soft and silvery voice,
And her soothing words, where sorrow preyed, made mourners' hearts rejoice.
The light of Oonah's beauty rivalled tinges which have birth
In the blush of summer sunset, when the red sky kisses earth.

O'Kelly's son fair Ulick, the lord of Inch's hold,
Was a chief of noble stature, rich in serfs and lands and gold.
He loved the gentle Oonah, vowed he'd love till life was o'er;
He won her hand, he won her heart,—unhappy Oonah More.

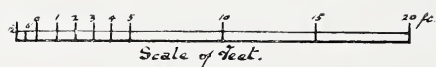
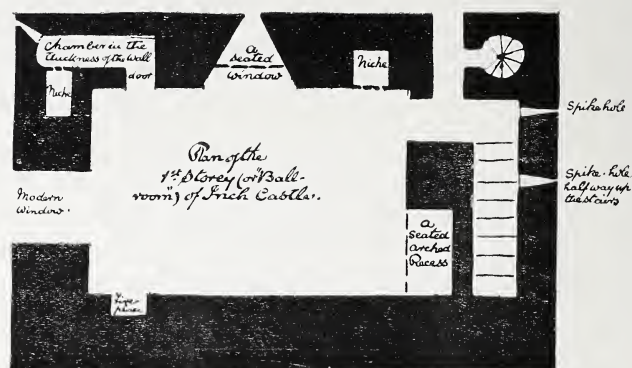
Full many a hopeful promise to the maiden fair he gave,
He swore to be her guardian from that moment to the grave;
But his love though warm was fleeting as an echo from the shore,
Not many a sun had risen ere he slighted Oonah More.

False Ulick sought another, and another heart was won,
Another heart was broken—one more work of ruin done.
Oonah's brothers wroth with passion, by their sister's honour swore,
Before high Heaven, they'd right the wrong he'd done to Oonah More.

There's joy in Inch's Castle, and each window gleams with light,
Notes of song and strains of music wake up echoes of the night;
And the cup enwreathed with flowers passes swift from hand to hand
Little reck those lordly rioters how dark plague walks the land.

And the mazy dance is trodden by the ladies of Kildare,
Whose hearts may yet feel sorrow's pangs, for Ulick false is there.
His father's son has now no thought for gentle Oonah More;
Though her brothers' skeans may drink no blood, there's vengeance still in
store.

For Oonah life lost happiness, and day by day she strayed
To the holy walls of White Church, where the saintly maidens prayed.
In silent anguish pining, she asked that Heaven above,
Forgetting Ulick's baseness, might assoil his guilty love.



INCH CASTLE FROM THE NORTH-WEST, AND PLAN OF THE FIRST STORY, 1892.
[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

And still the plague raged fiercely, still it wrought the work of death,
It poisoned Heaven's freshest breeze, like noisome leper's breath;
And homesteads were made desolate, and mothers childless then,
The stricken victims found no home save far from the haunts of men.

Careering still in banquet hall, the gayest mid the throng,
False Ulick's life was gliding like a sunlit stream along.
But whilst the harper poured his strains to knight and lady fair,
Whilst bard was singing sweetest, plague unseen was brooding there.

Beneath the phantom's noiseless power false Ulick sank that night,
So changed that those who shared his feast fled sickening at the sight.
They loathe his touch those courtly dames who trod the dance erstwhile;
They have gone the crouching sycophants who basked in Ulick's smile.

And sister fled from sister, and from children mothers fled;
The living feared with awful fear contagion from the dead.
But one heart still was loving, aye, more feeling than before,
For love and feeling shared the heart of gentle Oonah More.

His brain with fever burning, on a couch the victim lay,
'Neath a plague-shed on the lonely moor, from his loved home far away.
And his iron heart was softened, and he thought of the oath he swore,
Yet feared not death if she 'd forgive him—injured Oonah More.

Fair Oonah heard of Ulick's fate, how sweet repentance came;
They told her how with falling tears he murmured Oonah's name.
She sped across the dreary moor, while fervently she prayed,
And once more side by side they were—betrayed and betrayed.

Three nights she vigiled whilst the glow was fading from his cheek;
More soothing words than Oonah's were scarce angel tongues might speak.
But all was vain, his hour was come, his eyes were closed in death;
And tended by that faithful one, he sighed his parting breath.

That selfsame hour died Oonah by the plague-shed's cheerless door;
The scald-crow and the raven o'er the lifeless bodies soar.
But yet they dare not enter, for, since Oonah passed away,
A snow-white bird is resting there, and guards the door all day.

Next morn they burned the plague-shed, where the two lay side by side,
False Ulick and fair Oonah, like a bridegroom and his bride;
And from the ashes of their bones, which mingled with the clay,
Sprang seven fair trees of hawthorn, which are living there to-day.

In summer-time when their blossoms bright refreshing fragrance shed,
In winter when their branches droop like plumes o'er the early dead,
A bird of snow-white plumage oft is seen on that whitethorn knoll:
" 'Tis Oonah More," the peasants say, "the Lord have mercy on her soul."

Inch Castle stands three miles to the north-east of Athy; as is seen in the accompanying illustrations, it was more a fortified house than a castle in the true sense of the word.

According to Dr. Joyce, the Irish word *Inch* means "a river meadow," and in this case is very applicable. The Inch river

risers above Glassealy, and being joined by the Moneen stream, empties itself into the Barrow at Athy.

In old documents this place was called Inch-Coventry, after its former possessors. There is in a manuscript volume at Carton, entitled "*Leinster Papers*" (vol. ii., p. 35a), a copy of a feoffment made on the 26th March, 1505, which was to the following effect:—

"Be it known to all men by these presents that I William Coventry, son of Robert Coventry, of Kilbeg, Gent., for a certain sum of money paid to me by Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Kt., son of Gerald (8th) Earl of Kildare, do give, grant, and by this my present deed have confirmed to John Eustace, son of Edward Eustace, of Castlemartin, Gent., my moyety of all the messuages, lands, and tenements with their appurtenances, which I have in Inchecoventrey and Ballyquillan (now Ballycullane), with the whole Castle of Inchecoventrey aforesaid in the County of Kildare; to have and to hold unto the said John his heirs and assigns for ever, to the use of the said Gerald and his heirs for ever."

After the Silken Thomas's Rebellion (1534-5) the town and lands of Inchcoventry are described as unoccupied and waste. They were forfeited to the Crown, and, with some of the adjoining lands, were leased to Martin Pelles, of Athy, Gent., for twenty-one years in 1544 (H. VIII. Fiant, No. 445). In 1554 Queen Mary restored Gerald, the 11th Earl, to all his father's lands and honours.

In 1570 a pardon by the Crown was granted to Walter Peppard of Levitstown, County Kildare, late Sheriff of the county, and James Eustace, "of Inchcoventrie" (Eliz. Fiant, No. 1664).

According to a Chancery Decree dated the 26th July, 1589, Walter Eustace, of Athy, recovered the sum of £9 from Maurice fitz Walter FitzGerald, of Glassealy, being the amount due from him for the lands of Inchcoventry.

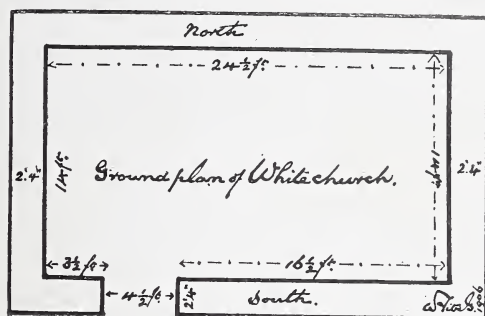
During the seventeenth century leases for twenty-one years of this castle, town, and lands were granted to Sir William Talbot, Bart., of Carton, in 1638; to Sir Richard Graham or Graeme, Knt., of Rahinderry, in the Queen's County; and in 1662 to Sir Walter Borrowes, Bart., of Grangemellon and Gilttown.

Early in the eighteenth century a family of the name of Bennett were tenants of Inch; a Benjamin Bennett of Inch died in 1736, aged 76 (Athy Parish Register). The Bennetts were succeeded in the place by a family named Whelan, who gave place early in the last century to the present occupiers—the Deegans.

The ballad about Oonah More must have been founded on some old tradition, the origin of which has disappeared with the long lapse of time. The tradition is to a certain extent corroborated by the existence of a small moat lying 300 yards to the south-east of the Castle ruins. This moat, according to the present version of the story, was thrown up over the spot where the two bodies in the plague-shed were consumed. The hawthorns of the ballad are still growing upon it.

Close on three-quarters of a mile to the south of Inch Castle, on the townland of Turnerstown, and close to the Public Road leading from Athy to Moone, are the ruins of Whitechurch

(Kilbawn). They now form part of the mearin-ditch, between the townlands of Turnerstown and Fox-hill (formerly called Knockshannagh). Very little now remains of the ruins, as only the walls, very much dilapidated, of a small oblong building are visible; at



the west end the wall is five feet high; they are nearly level with the ground on the north and east sides; the surrounding burial-ground is entirely obliterated.

Of Inch Castle the remains are very shaky. Modern windows and doorways injudiciously made in the walls, with lintels of wood now decayed, have been the cause of greatly weakening the structure. A large portion of the north-east corner fell during the



INCH CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH-EAST IN 1906.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

winter of 1896, carrying with it the original entrance, the interior "murder hole," and a part of the staircase. The stone-vaulted ceiling covered the first story. A bawn was attached to the building, and the jamb of its arched gateway projects a few inches from the north-west wall. In this angle the upper stories each had a small chamber built in the thickness of the wall.

An anonymous writer in "The Dublin Penny Journal" (vol. iii., p. 340, April, 1835) gives two verses from what he says was a favourite wake-song in the locality many years ago. They run thus :—

" O hear me, soggarths of Kilbawn,
 O listen to my sorrows ;
 The clouds hang heavy o'er the home
 Of Oonah's honest brothers.
 And heavier still the clouds now lower
 On Ulick's father's land,
 For there in sadness lies a flower
 Plucked by Ulick's hand.

.

" On moonlight nights the shadow flits
 Across the furry moor,
 And at the moat in silence sits
 Until the midnight hour.
 The bittern's only moan is heard
 Along the boggy glade,
 But the shadow still is feared,
 As Oonah's restless shade." ¹

¹ A few years ago a reward of £1 was offered in a local paper, having a wide circulation in the district, for a complete version of this ballad, but it failed to produce it.

Miscellanea.

St. John's, Athy.

[FROM LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

St. John's Priory, otherwise known as the Crouched Friary, was founded under the invocation of St. John, or St. Thomas, by Richard de St. Michael, Baron of Rheban, on the west bank of the Barrow, probably early in the thirteenth century.

In after times, the same establishment is described as "St. John's Hospital of Athy," and also as "the Priory of St. Thomas the Apostle of Athy." Very little mention of it occurs in the Annals or State Papers; and the date of its suppression, or normal surrender by its Prior at the time of the Reformation, is uncertain; but as the Dominican or Black Friary (otherwise House of Friars Preachers), on the opposite bank of the Barrow, was suppressed on the 19th August, 1539, St. John's, in all probability, suffered the same fate at the same time.

The possessions of the Priory of St. John's are enumerated in Latin in a County Dublin Chancery Inquisition,¹ from the original of which the following list has been made:—

The church; a building called a Hall; a Garden; a stable of the hospital then called St. John's Hospital; five cottages; 6½ acres, great measure, lying between the lands of Athie and the lands belonging to the Chanter of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's near Dublin; 7 acres, g.m., near Woodstocke; one ruinous Tower; 2 acres of brushwood, parcell of the lands called Ballibennett; 4½ acres, g.m., parcell of Kyldrome; 2 acres of arrable land in Stradowe; 1 acre called Gibbes acre; 2 acres near Crosland; 1 acre called Aylmer's Land; 1 acre called Farren-moriertaghduffe; 2 acres parcell of the land called Andrew (? Ardrew) Land; Half an acre in Crotduffe; half an acre of land in Millers Halfe Acre; 2 acres in Crosland; 8 acres, g.m., of wood, scrub, marsh, and bog; half an acre of bog and pasture near the river Barrow; two islands in the said River; 2 eel-weirs in the same river; one water-mill on the West bank of the Barrow. The tithes of Rabrane (Rosbran) near Athie. The tithes of the above-named parcells of lands.

[And the following Queen's County possessions:—]

The tithes and altarages of the Rectory of Calme (Tecom) which extends to the towns and fields of Tecalme, Enneslaugh, and Corballie; four acres of land in Tecalme aforesaid called

¹ No. 1. (2) of James I., Kilmainham, May, 1603.

Gleabland; two parts of the of the Rectory of the Parish Church.

The altarages of Strabo (Straboe), which extends to the towns and lands of Strabo, Shane, Gillbane, [Kyllene-]wara, Damestowne, Rathbrenan, Dyrrene, Rathnerane, Rathmasvowkewere, and Eynekylmense (or Eynekillines). All parcells of the above said Hospital of St. John's of Athie.

From the time of the suppression of Monasteries, leases by the Crown were made of their possessions, with strict conditions against alienations to any one of Irish nationality, and other clauses similar to the leases of the period dealing with ordinary grants of land.

As far as can be discovered, the first mention of a lease of St. John's is in the year 1551, when Edmund Sutton, "General Surveyor and Valuator of the King's possessions and revenues," obtained a twenty-one years' lease of all the above-named lands.¹ He does not appear to have held them for that period, as on the 21st January, 1568, another lease for twenty-one years was granted to James Foster, of Dublin, "Clothier" (i.e., Merchant Tailor).² On the expiration of the latter's lease, one Anthony Power (? of Crook, County Waterford) obtained a thirty years' lease from the Crown of St. John's Hospital.³

In 1601, in order to recompense Patrick Cullen for his losses by building the bridge of the Blackwater, and the acquiring of his land there by Captain Keies, the Constable of the Fort of Blackwater in Ulster, several grants of lands in the County Kildare were made to him, one of which included the two islands, the two eelweirs, and the water-mill which had belonged to the Priory of St. John's.⁴

In 1606 John King and John Bingly, "ancient servitors of the Crown," are found in possession of the Hospital of St. John's of Athy.⁵ John King's eldest son was Sir Robert King, Bart., ancestor of the Barons Kingsborough and Earls of Kingston. His third daughter Mary appears to have inherited the Manor of St. John's. She was married to her first husband in 1655, William, son and heir to Sir Robert Meredyth, of Greenhills, County Kildare, Bart., Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which office he succeeded; but he died without issue, and his widow married secondly William Fielding, third Earl of Denbigh and second Earl of Desmond, who had a grant of a Thursday Market and two Fairs (20th June and 22nd July) in his Manor of St. John's, the inheritance of his wife.⁶ The FitzGerald and the Fielding coats-of-arms appear on the Seal

¹ Ed. VI. Fiant, No. 928.

² Elizabeth Fiant, No. 1247.

³ *Ib.*, No. 2631.

⁴ *Ib.*, No. 6570.

⁵ Russell's Calendar of State Papers, Ire.

⁶ See Archdall's Lodge's Peerage, vol. i, p. 259, and vol. iii, p. 230.

of the Borough of Athy which was in use prior to 1738. See p. 400 of Vol. III. of the JOURNAL; the sinister shield bears the Fielding coat, viz. :—Argent, on a fesse azure, three lozenges or.

The concluding notes on St. John's have been supplied to me by Lord Frederick FitzGerald :—

In 1710 the Earl of Denbigh sold St. John's to John Lyons for £4,500.

In 1715 Lyons sold it to Maurice Keating, of Narraghmore, for £6,147.

In 1766 Keating sold it to the first Duke of Leinster for £10,887.

The Wogans of Rathcoffy, Co. Kildare.—A Correction.

[By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. O. CAVENAGH, DOVER.]

Colonel Nicholas Wogan took part in the wars of 1641–1649. He was outlawed for high treason at the Cork Sessions in 1642. In 1643 his estates of Rathcoffy were seized by General Monk. He was one of the Confederate Catholics who met at Kilkenny and took the oath of association. Soon after he, his wife Catherine Preston, and his sister-in-law, a religious woman, were taken prisoners, when Sir William Parsons surrendered Birr Castle, in 1642, to the Irish under Thomas Preston, Viscount Gormanstown. He promised, on account of the fair and honourable quarter granted to the garrison by his lordship, to use his best endeavours with the Lords Justices in Council to procure their liberty. In 1646 Wogan became one of the Supreme Council of the Confederates at Kilkenny.¹

Catherine Wogan, née Preston.—In 1663 she petitioned the Duke of Ormonde that the custody of portions of her husband's estate in Kildare worth £40 a year might be continued to her. On 4th May, 1663, this was granted to Maurice Keatinge, who was appointed custodian of the said lands on her behalf, viz., Clonagh, Rahin, Porte, Bilgone, Castle Keely, Darnillstown, and lands in Killcocke and in Clane. She and her son William Wogan had litigation in June and November, 1671, with Robert Wolverston, of Stillorgan, County Dublin, relative to the marriage settlement of her daughter, Mary Wolverston, *née* Wogan. She died shortly before May, 1683. The administration of her estate was granted to her son John Wogan, 7th March, 1690.²

William Wogan, of Rathcoffy, Kildare, married Ellinor, daughter of Sir Edmund Butler, of Garryhunden, Carlow, Bart. He died

¹ Cf. "The Wogans of Rathcoffy," in "Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland Journal," 1890; "Historical Manuscripts Commission," Appendix to Second Report, "The Parsons Paper," p. 219.

² Cf. "Historical Manuscripts Commission," vol. viii, "The Ormonde Papers"; Chancery Bills, Dublin Record Office, 22nd June, 1671, and 28th November, 1671; Prerogative Grants, Dublin Record Office.

THE WOGANS OF RATHCOFFY, CO. KILDARE.

[COMPILED BY COL. W. O. CAVENAGH.]

Nicholas Wogan, Captain,
or Colonel, took part in wars,
1640-41. Seized of Rathcoffy,
in 18 May, 1635.

= Catherine, dau. of Jenico
Preston, Viscount Gormanstown,
d. before May, 1688.

William, of
Rathcoffy, Esq.,
m. 1671, d. 1672,
eldest son.

= Elinor, dau. of
Sir Edmund Butler,
of Garryhinden,
Co. Carlow. She married,
2ndly, Sir Nicholas
Loftus.

= John, of
Rathcoffy,
2nd son.

= Judith Moore,
m. before
1696.

Mary = Robert Wolverton, Esq.,
of Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.

Catherine,
b. 1672, only child
(posthumous)
and heiress.

= Colonel Thomas Palliser, of
Dangan, Co. Kilkenny, and Great
Island, Co. Wexford.

Whose nearest male representative
is now Colonel Orpen Cavenagh,
of Maudlyn, Sussex.

= Colonel Nicholas,
Will. 5 Feb., 1757,
proved, 19 Dec., 1770,
b. 13 March, 1700.

= Rose, dau.
and heiress of
Sir Neil O'Neill,
of Killiteagh, Co.
Antrim.

= Col. Sir Charles,
rescuer of the
Princess Clementina
Sobieski,
b. 1698?

= Judith,*
2nd dau.

= Stephen Fitzwilliam Browne,
of Castle Browne,
d. 1767.

From whom descend the present Lords Talbot de
Malahide, and the Wogan Brownes, formerly of
Clongowes Wood.

* Extract from the "Dublin Journal," Saturday, 21st February, 1746:—"1746 Tuesday last at Castle Browne in the County of Kildare, Mrs. Judith Browne,
widow of Stephen Browne, Esq., and sister to Nicholas Wogan of Rathcoffy, Esq."

soon after his marriage. The administration of his estate, being renounced by his widow, was granted to his brother John Wogan in January, 1673. His posthumous daughter and heiress Catherine sued her Uncle John for her portion of her father's estate in 1683, her mother, Dame Ellinor, and her stepfather, Sir Nicholas Loftus, acting on her behalf. She married Colonel Thomas Palliser, of Dangan, afterwards of Great Island, County Wexford.¹

"Administration of the estate of William Wogan of Racoffy Co. Kildare was granted to his rightfull brother and heir John Wogan: the deceased's wife Ellinor Wogan als Butler having renounced the administration in December, 1672." Dated January 1673.

The suppliant Katherine Wogan by Sir Nicholas Loftus and Dame Ellinor his wife and the mother of the said Catherine Wogan, states that in 1671 a marriage took place between William Wogan, of Rathcoffy, in Co. Kildare, Esq., since deceased, and the said Dame Ellinor. To induce the said marriage William Wogan did inform Sir Thomas Butler, of Ballybrow,² County Carlow, Baronet, and Dame Julian, mother of the said Dame Ellinor, that he, William Wogan, was seized of good estate and inheritance which would descend to his children, and, if he should have more than one child, then he had power to charge the said lands for portions for the younger children. In consideration, therefore, of the sum of £700 paid in account of the marriage portion to William Wogan with Dame Ellinor, articles of agreement were drawn up on 13th October, 1671. If there should be only daughters, then to each of them he would give £1,000 for her portion. The said marriage took effect, and William Wogan shortly afterwards died, leaving the said Dame Ellinor with child, the suppliant, who was born after his death. After William Wogan's death, John Wogan, his brother, came to Dame Ellinor, and said that the lands were entailed, and came to him on his brother's death, and that William Wogan could not charge them, as he died without issue; but, nevertheless, through the love he bore his niece, he would give her £500, to which Dame Ellinor agreed, and articles of agreement were made out to that effect on March, 1672, by which he secured to the said Catherine Wogan after the death of Katherine, the mother of the said John Wogan, the above sum, on lands then held in jointure by his mother, to be paid to the suppliant on marriage, or on arriving at eighteen years of age. Suppliant now asserts that as she was an infant at the time she ought not to be bound by the said agreement made by her mother Dame Ellinor; and, that, as the estate was entailed on her father, she should get the £1,000 out of the estate; but, at any rate, as Katherine, the mother of the

¹ Cf. "Prerogative Grants, Dublin Record Office"; "Chancery Bills, 22nd May, 1683, and 30th October, 1684"; "British Museum Additional MSS. 23693 Lodge's Papers."

² Ballybar.

said John Wogan, is now dead, she should have at least the £500 for her maintenance. Suppliant, therefore, prays for a writ of subpoena against her uncle, John Wogan.¹

Sir Thomas Butler, of Ballybrow, was brother to Dame Ellinor, and uncle of Catherine Wogan.

Catherine Wogan's marriage with Colonel Thomas Palliser is recorded in the pedigree of Sir Hugh Palliser, 2nd Baronet, at the Herald's College, London; also in Betham's "Collections of Lodge's Papers," Additional Manuscripts, British Museum, 23693. I have heard that there was a romance in the marriage. Colonel Palliser was captured by the Irish and taken to Limerick, where he made the acquaintance of the young lady's uncle, by whose assistance he effected his escape. This led to his meeting the niece and marrying her.

John Wogan was High Sheriff of Kildare in 1687, and one of the representatives in the Dublin Parliament. He was also appointed an Assessor for the trading tax in County Kildare in a Commission of James II, dated 11th April, 1690, and was attainted with Patrick Wogan, of Maynham, in the same county, in 1691. According to the Ormonde Papers, a Colonel John Wogan, of Rathcoffy, County Kildare, being a Roman Catholic, received license to carry arms, 30th March, 1706.

In September, 1701, Major Delamar petitioned for the payment of arrears upon a yearly pension of £150 granted by Charles II to Judith Moore, by letters patent, 25th November, 1676, on surrender of a grant made to the said Judith Moore of the Mill of Kilmainham by the said Majesty, the said mill being situated within His Majesty's deer park, it having been represented by the Lord Lieutenant that it was inconvenient for the mill to be kept separate from the park. This money was to be paid annually to Judith Moore and her heirs or assigns until the £2,000, which was mentioned in the said patent as being due by King Charles to said Judith Moore, be satisfied, the payment to be made out of the Dublin Port Customs or other public revenues. No payment has been made since the half year ending Michaelmas, 1688. An affidavit is produced showing that John Wogan has since married Judith Moore, dated 6th July, 1696; also that John Wogan, and Judith his wife, have, in consideration of £2,000, made over the said pension and interest to said Walter Delamar. In September, 1711, John and Judith Wogan petition for the arrears of the annual pension of £150 out of the revenues of Ireland, and to have it placed on the establishment.²

There are two paintings at Malahide Castle of the Duchess of Portsmouth and her son, the 1st Duke of Richmond, which were

¹ Chancery Bill, 22nd May, 1683.

² Cf. "The Published Treasury Calendars," vol. lxxvii, p. 24; vol. cxxxvii, p. 46. "Historical Manuscripts Commission;" Ormonde Papers, vol. ii; also Dalton's "Irish Army Lists."

presented by the Duchess herself to Mrs. Wogan, of Rathcoffy, from whom they were inherited by Colonel Talbot. There is also a picture, I believe, of the Chevalier Sir Charles Wogan at Malahide.¹

The above notes tend to show that O'Kelly's pedigree of the branch that emigrated to France is incorrect as to its connection with the Wogans of Rathcoffy.

The only doubtful point is the relationship of Col. Sir Charles to Colonel Nicholas, whose will was proved in 1770; he was either a brother or cousin. Judith Moore was evidently connected in some way with the Court of Charles II, from her being given a pension and also pictures of Duchess of Portsmouth and her son; also the name of Charles is an uncommon one with the Wogans: it therefore seems probable that Sir Charles was John and Judith Wogan's eldest son.

The coronet under the lion's paw, as shown in the coat-of-arms printed in the Kildare Archæological Society's *JOURNAL* (vol. iii, p. 87), is evidently a foreign addition. Both in Burke's "Armoury" and on the altar-tomb in Clane Churchyard, the crest is simply a lion's paw on a wreath of the colours of the arms.

¹ Cf. "Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland," 1890-91.

Notes.

The Churchyards of Rathcoole and Saggart.

A Protestant church stands in the Rathcoole churchyard, and near it is a large vault belonging to the Kennedy family, of Johnstown-Kennedy in the County Dublin, a few miles east of Bishopscourt; these Kennedys, now represented by Sir John Kennedy, Bart., are of Celtic origin, being sprung from the O'Kennedys, Chiefs of Ormond (now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond in the County Tipperary). Sir John's ancestors settled at Johnstown about the middle of the eighteenth century. No monument to them exists, though the names of some members of the family, deposited in the vault, are cut on one of the jambs of the vault entrance.

On a table-tomb, at the east end of the churchyard, is the following inscription:—

To the Memory of Richard Adkins, Esq^r, of Athy who was Killed near this spot by a blow from a Jaunting Car on the 11th of Feb. 1827, Aged 56 years.

At the south side of the church is a flat slab, on which is inscribed:—

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend Gerald FitzGerald, Vicar of the Parish of Ballymore Eustace in the County of Kildare, who died after a short illness in this Town on the 9th day of Octob^r 1810, in the 35th year of his age. In Spe Requiescat.

Near this slab, sunk in the ground, is a massive rude granite cross, apparently of great age; on one side of it some sculpturing is faintly traceable. No other tombs worthy of notice caught my eye when I visited the place in the spring of 1898.

On the same occasion I examined the churchyard of Saggart, but found little of interest in it. The foundations alone of the old church are visible. At the east end of the churchyard, deep sunk in the ground, is a stone with a hollow in it, containing water; this, from cures attributed to it, is known as "the Wart-stone." According to the caretaker of the churchyard, then a Mrs. O'Toole, the procedure necessary for effecting a cure is to bring ten pins, nine of which should be dropped into the water, and the tenth thrown over the left shoulder, after which the water should be applied to the wart.

One other object in this churchyard is of interest ; it consists of a granite pillar-stone which stands about four feet above the ground, in the south-west corner of the older portion of the burial-



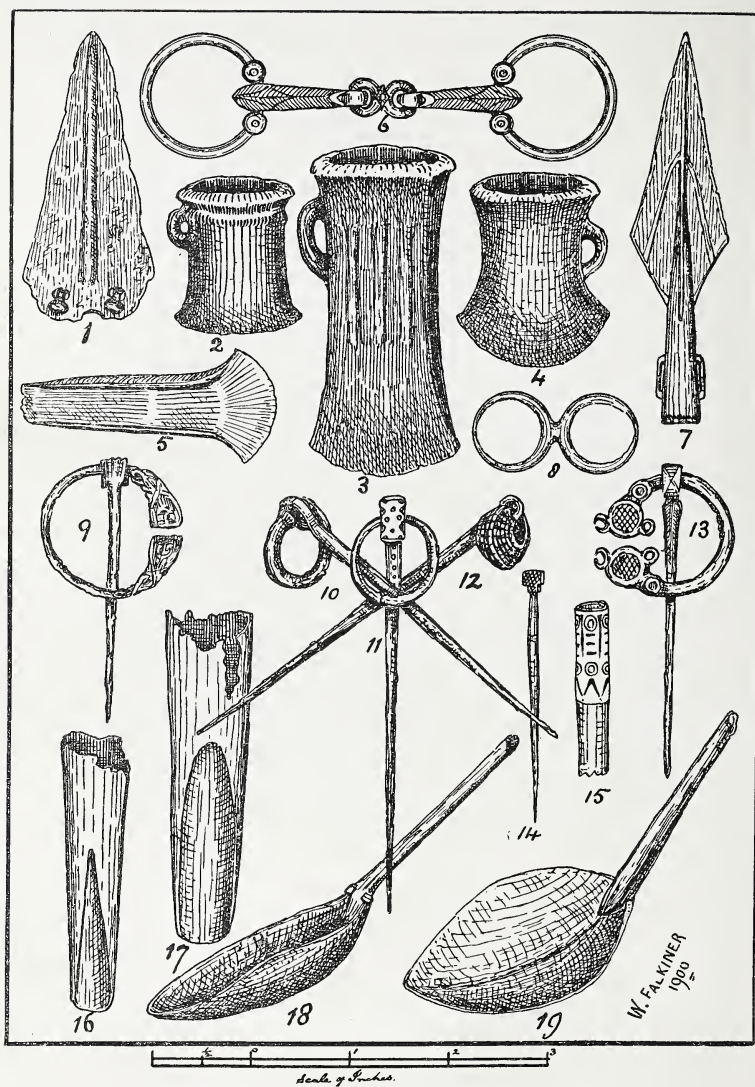
THE CROSS-INScribed PILLAR-STONE IN THE SAGGART CHURCHYARD.

[From a Photograph by Mr. J. R. Fowler.]

ground. On one side of it is carved in relief a ringed cross ; it appears to be very ancient, and a considerable portion of the cross is below the ground-level.

Near the pillar-stone is a flat slab resting on the grave of the Rev. Simon Barlow, who for thirty-two years was Parish Priest of the united Parishes of Saggart, Rathcoole, and Newcastle-Lyons ; he died on the 25th of September, 1794, aged 76 years. The long inscription on the slab is given on p. 395, Vol. IV, of the "Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland."

W. FITZG.



BRONZE AND HORN IMPLEMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE
REV. WILLIAM FALKNER, RECTOR OF KILLUCAN.

Ancient Implements from the County Westmeath.

Our member, Canon French, has kindly obtained, for reproduction in our JOURNAL, drawings of bronze and horn articles, in the possession of the Rev. William Falkiner, Rector of Killucan, in the County of Westmeath. These beautiful drawings were executed by Mr. Falkiner, and have never before been published. The following table of descriptions accompanied them:—

Reference Number.	Description of the Articles.	Locality found in.	Scale.
1	Copper Spear-head	Grangemore	Half.
2	Bronze Celt, found with No. 1		Half.
3 and 4	Bronze Celts	Kinnegad	Half.
5	Bronze Celt	Killucan	Half.
6	Bronze Bridle-bit	Killucan	Half.
7	Bronze Spear-head	Killucan	Half.
8	Bronze Harness-ring (one of six)	Enniscoffy	Full.
9 and 13	Bronze Brooches	Killucan	Full.
10, 11, 12	Bronze Pins from Crannogs ...	Killucan	Full.
14 and 15			
16 and 17	Bronze Gouges	Enniscoffy	Full.
18	Horn Spoon } found 20 feet deep	Killucan	—
19	Elk-horn Spoon } in a bog		

W. F.

Aenach Carman.—In the last number of “The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland” (vol. xxxvi, Part I) there is a very valuable Paper by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen on the site of Aenach Carman, or the Fair of Carman, which was one of the historic Leinster assemblies of ancient Ireland, and which so far has been identified by O'Donovan and other antiquaries with the present town of Wexford, *alias* Lough Carmen (or Garman), probably on account of the similarity of name. Mr. Orpen proves from extracts taken from ancient Irish manuscripts that the site of the fair could not possibly have been at Wexford, and clearly locates it in the neighbourhood of the Curragh, possibly at or close to the Hill of Knockaulin.

He summarises his argument as follows:—

“I think I have proved my first point down to the ground—viz., that Carman has been wrongly identified with Loch Garman, and that *Aenach Carmain*, or the Fair of Carman, was not held anywhere near Loch Garman or in Ui Ceinnsealaigh at all.

“And, secondly, I have produced a mass of evidence, of various cogency indeed, but all tending to show that *Aenach Carmain* was held on *Cuirrech Lifé*, the Curragh of Kildare; that *Dun Carmain*, a residence of the Leinster kings, perhaps specially occupied in connexion with the fair, is to be looked for on or in the immediate neighbourhood of the Curragh, and in all probability is none other than the famous Ailenn or Knockaulin.

"I have noticed every passage known to me bearing upon the site of Carman, and I think they one and all point to, or at least fit in with, this identification. In no one case, perhaps, is the proof conclusive; but taking all together the inference seems to me irresistible."

The Curragh, Mr. Orpen mentions, was not the scene of the "Aenach Colmain," as O'Donovan states. Its full name was "Aenach Colmain Elá, so named after a well-known saint who was patron of Lynally Parish in the King's County, and whose festival falls on the 26th September. So that the site of the Aenach Colman must have been in or near Lynally.

Mr. Orpen's Paper is a most interesting one, and well worthy of very careful study by County Kildare antiquaries.

W. FITZG.

Portersize, Parish of Timolin.—There is in the possession of Miss Archbold, of Davidstown, a Latin indenture on parchment, dated the 30th November, 1523, between Edmund Wellesley, of Crokestowne (Crookstown, a branch of the Wellesleys of Narraghmore), and Edmund fitz Alexander Eustace of "Kilca," concerning Crookstown, "Brentchurch," and "Moldestowne"; among the witnesses to which is a "Philip boy Kensalagh de *Porter-is-heys*." Here we probably have the origin of this townland name, which means "Porter's gardens."

In an Elizabethan Fiant (No. 417) this word "heys" occurs as follows:—"The site of the house of friars minors by Wexford, and gardens called the *heyes* of the friars."

W. FITZG.

Tallaght, County Dublin.—The Rev. J. J. Flynn, O.P., has kindly sent in the following corrections in reference to the Paper on Tallaght which appeared in the last number of THE JOURNAL:—

1. Page 18.—The Father Purcell mentioned on this page was *not* the parish priest. He was a member of the Dominican Order, and is now in our house in Dorset Street, Dublin.

2. Page 30.—It was on the 17th of August, 1855 (*not* in 1842, as Mr. Handcock says), that we bought this place. We celebrated our Jubilee last year (1905).

3. Page 35.—It is there stated that no one was killed during the Fenian rising on the 4th March, 1867. As a matter of fact, a poor fellow named Stephen O'Donoghue, from Dublin, was mortally wounded outside the police barracks. He was attended on the spot by one of our priests, Father Scanlan, since dead. O'Donoghue's grave in Glasnevin is one of those annually decorated by Dublin Nationalists.

We have a very fine library; some rare pictures (by Albert Dürer, &c.); a cross that belonged to Marie Antoinette; a silk banner that was carried in procession before Rinuncini at the time of the Confederation, &c.

Notes on a Sepulchral Urn.

[FROM MR. C. J. HOBSON, New York, 1905.]

The cinerary urn here represented was discovered about twelve or fourteen years ago on the farm of a man named Nolan, at Gurteen, near Castledermot. The field in which the urn was discovered lies adjacent to the old road from Castledermot to Carlow, passing Ballachmoon Churchyard.



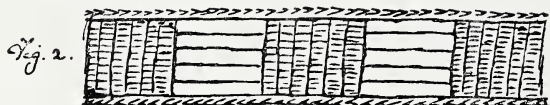
Mr. Nolan described the finding as follows:—One day when ploughing he struck a large flat stone, and determined that he would have the stone broken up. At a later date, with the assistance of a neighbour, wedges were inserted, and, when the first portion of the stone was taken away, a cavity or stone chamber was found underneath. In this portion or end of the cavity an urn was discovered. The neighbour at once drove his spade into the urn, asserting they had found the gold at last. This urn was completely destroyed. I was unable to obtain even a fragment. The urn whose picture I send herewith was at the other end of the cavity, and was preserved. For some time after being found it remained perfect, but later got

broken in Nolan's house (I could not recover the missing portion) and the piece lost. It came into my possession about ten years ago by purchase. At the time of discovery the urn contained a handful of burned bones and ashes of a dark colour.

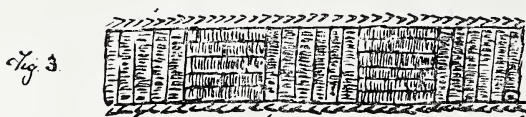
In the photo the markings of one band near the bottom show badly; the markings are after the pattern below, Fig. 1.



There is a band running around almost at the centre which comes out better in the picture, but not as distinct as might be; it is given as Fig. 2.



This band is diversified, not running exactly around after the same pattern; in fact, the band seems to have been divided into three equal portions, one of which I note as Fig. 3.



The third portion is (except for a small fragment) broken away, and that fragment is covered, as is a considerable portion of the urn, by a sediment or crust of lime.

The Sites of Two Chapels near Kilkea Castle.—A mile to the south-west of the Castle, on the townland of Kilkea Upper, is the site of a chapel; the foundations of an oblong building can be traced in the middle of the field, where a large white-thorn tree stands; no headstones exist, and the place is only used for the interment of unbaptised or stillborn children. The field in which the chapel stood is known as "Ballylagin"; the upper portion is called "Clochar" (in which is a stone quarry); formerly a ditch divided the two fields.

The other chapel-site is a good half mile to the north-east of the Castle, in what is called "the church field," in the townland of Kilkea Lower. Until the commencement of this year (1906) the site of the chapel was marked in the field by a group of white-thorns; these the owner of the farm (Mr. Richard Wright, junior) caused to be grubbed up by the roots, and the place is now ploughed over, obliterating a landmark that had existed for centuries. According to an old man in the locality named Patrick Whelan, of Ballyvass, this chapel (he had heard from his father) was formerly called "Kilero." In corroboration of his statement the name appears in the following extract from a document at Carton, where the acreage of Kilkea Lower is given in the year 1663 :—

Kilkea, together with Callan,	}	740 acres.
Ballelline, Ballenemony,		
and Kileroe, parcells thereof.)		

I have not been able to identify "Callan"; "Ballelline" exists in the name of a field containing a small moat, Ballylinan; and "Ballenemony" is now the neighbouring townland of Ballynamona.

W. FITZG.

Book Notices.

The Cromlechs of the County Dublin.

Mr. J. W. Poe, B.A., is the author of a very interesting pamphlet, dealing with all the known examples of this class of pagan sepulchral monument (usually, though incorrectly, styled "Druids' Altars") now existing in the County Dublin.

He describes the cromlechs at Brenanstown, Shanganagh, Woodtown (known by the senseless name of "the Mount Venus Cromlech"), Glensouthwell, Howth, Kiltiernan, and Kilmashogue; as well as a couple of Kistvaens, or little slab-lined chambers, discovered while two small moats were, years ago, being levelled in the Knockmary portion of the Phoenix Park. Measurements are carefully given, and each cromlech is illustrated by a neat pen-and-ink sketch.

Though the County Kildare contains two other forms of the stone sepulchral monument, viz., Pipers' Stones and Long Stones, yet no cromlech so far is known to exist within its borders.

Mr. Poe's little book has been brought out by the Dublin firm of Sealy, Bryers, and Walker; and its price of one shilling places it within the reach of all.

Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society. April to June, 1906.

This number, admirably printed and illustrated, contains among other articles a valuable Paper on the "Place-Names of the Decies," in continuation, treating the parishes in alphabetical order, with the explanation of the Celtic local names, the area in acres, &c. There is also a Paper on "Lismore during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," and another on "Early Printing in Carlow." These are succeeded by a first article on "Distinguished Waterford Families," which deals with the family of Sherlock, once numerous, now almost extinct, in that county. So far as the local history is concerned, this is very full and exact; but the earlier history is defective, owing to the fact that the descent of the Sherlock or Scurlage family from ancestors settled at Scurlage Castle in Gower was not known to the author.

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Drogheda, The Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.

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Dunne, Laurence, Dollardstown House, Athy.

Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.

Elliott, Rev. William, The Manse, Naas.

French, Rev. Canon, M.R.I.A., Ballyredmond House, Clonegal, Co. Carlow.

Field, John, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord Henry, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

***FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER**, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Sir George, Bart., Killybegs, Sallins.

*FitzMaurice, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.

Fogarty, Most Rev. M., Bishop of Killaloe, Ennis, Co. Clare.

Foley, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Braganza, Carlow.

Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.

Glover, Edward, County Surveyor's Office, Court House, Naas.

Geoghegan, Mrs., Bert, Athy.

Goulding, Sir William, Bart., Millicent, Sallins.

Governey, Michael, Wellington-square, Carlow.

Graham, Rev. Canon C. I., Kildrought Parsonage, Celbridge.

Greene, Thomas W., Millbrook, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

Grenfell, General Lord, G.C.B., Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.

Hannon, J. A., Prumplestown, Carlow.

Heighington, Colonel W., Donard House, Donard, Co. Wicklow.

Higginson, Lady, Connellmore, Newbridge.

Hopkins, Mrs., Blackhall Castle, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.

Hobson, C. J., 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New York, U.S.A.

Howard, F., Collinstown House, Leixlip.

Jackson, F. R., Kilkea, Castledermot.

Jesson, Rev. J. L., The Rectory, Rathangan, Co. Kildare.

Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D., Lyre-na-Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Kavanagh, Rev. E., P.P., Monasterevin.

Kelly, Eugene, Orleans Club, King-street, London.

Kelly, Thomas, St. Stephen's-green Club, Dublin.

Kirkpatrick, William, Donacomper, Celbridge.

Lamb, Mrs., Maudlin's Farm, Naas.

*Leinster, the Duke of, Carton, Maynooth.

Librarian, The	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>{</td> <td>Thomas-street</td> <td rowspan="4">}</td> <td rowspan="4">Public Library, Dublin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Charleville Mall</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Lower Kevin-street</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Capel-street</td> </tr> </table>	{	Thomas-street	}	Public Library, Dublin.		Charleville Mall		Lower Kevin-street		Capel-street
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	Lower Kevin-street										
	Capel-street										

Longfield, Robert, 25 Clare-street, Dublin.

MacDonald, Rev. Walter, v.d., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.

Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.

Mahony, George Gun, Kilmorna, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.

Mahony, Pierce Gun, 24 Burlington-road, Dublin.

Manders, R. W., Castlesize, Sallins.

MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.

Mayo, Dowager Countess of, 20 Eaton-square, London, S.W.

MAYO, The EARL OF, K.P., P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.

Molloy, William R., M.R.I.A., Commissioner of National Education, 78 Kenilworth-square, Rathgar.

Mooney, William, The Castle, Leixlip.

*Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.

Morrin, Rev. Thomas, P.P., Naas.

Murphy, Rev. A., c.c., Naas.

Murphy, J. C., Osberstown House, Sallins.

Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Sallins.

Nolan, Rev. James, c.c., Athy, Co. Kildare.

Norman, George, 12 Brock-street, Bath, England.

Nugent, Hon. R., Stacumney, Celbridge.

- O'Brien, The Lord, Lord Chief Justice, Airfield, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.
 Odum, Henry M., Kilmoney, Rathangan.
 *O'FERRALL, AMBROSE MORE-, D.L., Balyna, Moyvally.
 *O'Ferrall, Dominick More-, Kildangan, Monasterevin.
 O'Grady, John Shiell, Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
 O'Kelly, E. P., St. Kevin's, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
 *O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.P., Portarlinton, Queen's County.
 O'Mahony, Peirce, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., Rahan, Edenderry.
 Poer, Rev. H. S. M., The Glebe, Kilkea, Mageny.
 Ponsonby, Hon. Gerald, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
 Ponsonby, Lady Maria, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
 Pratt, Mrs., Glenheste, Manor-Kilbride, Co. Dublin.

Quan-Smith, S. A., Bullock Castle, Dalkey.

Richardson, S. F., c/o Thomas Kelly, St. Stephen's Green Club, Dublin.
 Robinson, John, M.D., Johnstown-bridge, Co. Kildare.

Shackleton, Frank R., Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.
 SHERLOCK, Rev. Canon, *Hon. Editor*, Sherlockstown, Sallins.
 Short, A. A., 31 Main Street, Naas.
 Staples, William, Naas.
 Sweetman, E., Longtown, Sallins.
 Sweetman, Mrs., Longtown, Sallins.
 Swinton, The Hon. Mrs., 82 Cadogan-place, London, W.
 SYNNOTT, NICHOLAS J., Furness, Naas.
 Synnott, Mrs., Furness, Naas.

Torrens, The Ven. Joseph, *Archdeacon of Kildare*, St. David's Rectory, Naas.
 Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, Newbridge.

Verschoyle, W. H. F., Woodley, Churchtown, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
 VICARS, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., Ulster King-of-Arms, *Hon. Secretary*,
 Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.
 Vigors, Mrs., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

Walker, Miss, Clonbrin, Rathangan, Co. Kildare.
 Wall, Colonel J., 60 Russell-terrace, Leamington Spa, England.
 Waller, Rev. E. H., The Rectory, Athy.
 Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
 Walshe, R. D., 20 Harrington-street, Dublin.
 WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.

- Weldon, General, Forenaughts, Naas.
 Weldon, Captain Sir Anthony A., Bart., Kilmorony, Athy.
 Weldon, Dowager Lady, Kilmorony, Athy.
 Wheble, Mrs., Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.
 White, W. Grove, 13 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.
 Williams, S. G., Prospect, Sallins.
 Williams, Mrs., Prospect, Sallins.
 Wilson, Colonel W. F., Sunningwell, Temple Gardens, Palmerston-road, Dublin.
 Wolfe, George, Bishopsland, Ballymore-Eustace, Naas.
 *Woolcombe, Robert Lloyd, LL.D., M.R.I.A., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.
 *Wright, E. Percival, M.A., M.D., 5 Trinity College, Dublin.
 Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Carlow.
 Wynch, W. Maling-, Rose Hill, Lyme-Regis, Dorset, England.
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The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—

- The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.
 The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.
 The Society of Antiquaries of London.
 The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
 The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.
 The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.
 The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 The Galway Archæological and Historical Society (W. F. Trench, Esq., Queen's College, Galway).
 Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.
 The British Museum, London.
 The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 The University Library, Cambridge.
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Secretary*, J. E. Foster, Esq., 10 Trinity-street, Cambridge).
 The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society (The Rev. P. Power, John's Hill, Waterford).

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.
To Balance to Credit, December 31st, 1904,	.	67	10	2
„ Subscriptions:—				
112 Annual Members,	56	0	0	
12 „ in arrear,	6	0	0	
		62	0	0
		<hr/>		

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
By Ponsonby & Gibbs—				
Printing and Publishing Vol. IV, No. 5, of JOURNAL.	£20	6	1	
„ Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations for same,	3	11	6	
		<hr/>		
„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—				
Printing and Publishing Vol. IV, No. 6, of JOURNAL.	47	17	6	
„ Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations for same,	4	19	6	
		<hr/>		
„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—				
Printing and Publishing Index	.	9	16	0
„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—				
Miscellaneous Printing	.	4	3	0
„ Lord W. FitzGerald, Expenses of Excursion Meeting	.	0	17	6
„ Griffin and Co., for “Year-book of Learned and Scientific Societies”	.	0	7	6
„ Sir Arthur Vicars, for two News-Cutting Books	.	0	9	0
„ Stationery and Postage	.	4	0	0
„ Balance to credit, December 31st, 1905,	.	33	2	7
		<hr/>		
		£129	10	2

I have examined the above Accounts, compared same with the Vouchers, and certify they are correct.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Hon. Auditor.*

RULES.

- I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society.
- II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.
- III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.
- IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.
- V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.
- VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.
- VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.
- IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.
- X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries, which shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.
- XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.
- XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.
- XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 14th February, 1906, in the Court House, Naas, by kind permission of the High Sheriff.

The Rev. E. O'Leary, and subsequently the Earl of Mayo, K.P., *President*, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council were present:—Rev. E. O'Leary, Mr. A. More-O'Ferrall, Canon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor*; Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretaries*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting, in January, 1905, were read and signed.

The Report of the Council for the year 1905 was read by Sir Arthur Vicars, and adopted, on the motion of Canon Adams, seconded by the Archdeacon of Kildare.

The Hon. Treasurer read his report on the financial condition of the Society, which showed that there was a balance of £33 in favour of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. A. More-O'Ferrall, seconded by Lord Walter FitzGerald, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*, and to Mr. A. Warmington, *Hon. Auditor*, for their continued valued services to the Society.

Lord Walter FitzGerald proposed, and Mr. A. More-O'Ferrall seconded, the following resolution, which was passed :—

“That at this, the first opportunity available, the Kildare Archæological Society begs to tender its thanks to the Rev. Mr. Bristow and Mrs. Bristow, for having permitted the members to visit Belgard ; to Mr. Case, for kindly permitting them to have access to the house and grounds of Old Bawn ; and to Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, for throwing open Drimmagh Castle and hospitably entertaining the Society there on the occasion of the Excursion Meeting on September 13th last.”

Mr. George Mansfield and the Rev. E. O'Leary, being the retiring Members of the Council by rotation, were re-elected.

The following were elected Members of the Society :—The Rev. H. S. M. Poer and Sir Kildare Borrowes, Bart.

In addition, the election of the following at the September Meeting was confirmed :—General The Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., F.S.A., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland ; the Honble. Richard Nugent, Mr. F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A. ; Mr. P. G. Mahony, Cork Herald-of-Arms ; the Librarians of the four Public Libraries of the Dublin Corporation (Thomas Street, Charleville Mall, Lower Kevin Street, and Capel Street), Mr. S. F. Richardson, Mr. Eugene Kelly, Mr. Michael Governey, and Mr. William Dease.

The place and date of the Summer Excursion Meeting were then considered, and, after much debate, the locality was fixed at Athy, Canon Sherlock proposing, and Lord Walter FitzGerald seconding the following resolution, which was carried :—

“That the Excursion Meeting for the ensuing Session of the Society take place at Athy and district in the month of September next.”

The following Papers were read :—(1) “Notes on the Place of King Laeghaire's Death,” by the Rev. E. O'Leary ; (2) “Early Anglo-Norman Settlers in Kildare,” by the Rev. Canon Sherlock ; (3) “Rathangan,” by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

Sir Arthur Vicars exhibited two stoneware Bellarmine jugs of the sixteenth century of Flemish make in perfect preservation, with the high-polished salt-glaze still on them, and explained that they had been found in excavating for the Dublin Main Drainage Scheme along the quays. He also gave a short dissertation on the history and origin of brown stone-ware jugs, and explained that they were much used in Queen Elizabeth's time to serve ale in the alehouses of the period.

Mrs. Algernon Aylmer showed a long wooden three-pronged fork, which had been found in a bog, the use of which it was explained was doubtful, some being of opinion that it was a hay-fork, and others that it was used for spearing fish.

A resolution was moved by Sir Arthur Vicars, seconded by Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, and passed, according the thanks of the Society to the gentlemen who had read Papers, and to the High Sheriff for the use of the Court House, after which the proceedings terminated.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1905.

The past year's work of the Society will compare very favourably with preceding years, both in regard to the interesting places visited at the Excursion Meeting, and the Papers read at Meetings, and the good supply of readable matter purveyed in the two past numbers of *THE JOURNAL*. These facts, in conjunction with the roll of membership, which now numbers 155, as compared with 151 a year ago, go to show that interest in the Society's work is not flagging.

For the first time within our recollection we are glad to find that a glance through our roll of members does not reveal any gaps caused by death of members. This is the more satisfactory considering the losses we have had to chronicle of useful members within recent times.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report will speak for itself, and show that the Society's finances are in a sound condition.

As mentioned in the Council's last Report, the desirability of the Society commencing to publish in the pages of *THE JOURNAL* some of the more valuable Indexes to records of historical and genealogical importance, has taken some practical shape, and we have to thank Captain Cary—a careful student of historical research—for his excellent Index to the Kildare Diocesan Wills, which was published in the July number of *THE JOURNAL*. We may mention that some copies of this Index, separately issued, can be obtained from the Society's publishers at 1s. 6d. each.

In the next number of *THE JOURNAL* we hope to print the Kildare Diocesan Administrations, and, by degrees, to print similar Indexes for the adjacent Dioceses of Leighlin and Ossory, which are connected with the County's history.

It is difficult to overrate the importance of such Indexes to the County historian; and it is to be sincerely hoped that our efforts to render such records accessible to the public will be properly supported. And if this experiment meets with proper response, so as to enable the Society to continue this work, there is no reason why a complete calendar of our County records should not be published.

While on this subject the Council would like to mention

that a most interesting manuscript autobiography of Pole Cosby, of Stradbally, Queen's County, who was born in 1703, has lately been brought to their notice, and, through the kindness of the owner, Colonel Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, who has generously given his consent, the Council hope that this manuscript may be published in *THE JOURNAL*, or else issued as a separate publication of the Society.

The manuscript in question gives most minute details of the domestic, social, and political life of the district included in the Society's sphere, and is full of historical and genealogical matter of the greatest interest. The greater part was written in 1737, but additions were made up to 1741.

The first Meeting of the past year was held on the 18th January in the Court House, Naas, at which the usual annual business in connection with the working of the Society was transacted, and Papers read, and objects of antiquarian interest exhibited. The Council have noticed a slight falling off in the attendance at this, practically the only, annual indoor meeting; and they would remind Members of the remarks of the President at the January Meeting, 1904, expressing a hope that Members would bring to the Meeting any objects likely to interest and instruct us all, and produce profitable discussion, and throw light on the social life of the past, while, at the same time, being a relief from the business routine of the Meeting.

The Excursion Meeting of 1905 was fixed at Clondalkin and surrounding district, which proved to be full of interest, the usual account of which will appear in *THE JOURNAL*.

It had been hoped that Carbury might be visited, and Lord Walter FitzGerald and Sir Arthur Vicars were requested to make investigations as to its feasibility; but after much inquiry and consideration they had to come to the conclusion that the difficulties of transport of the Members and want of facilities for feeding them were so insurmountable that the idea had to be abandoned.

Two Members of the Council—Mr. George Mansfield and the Rev. E. O'Leary—retire by rotation, according to Rule 6, and, being eligible, are recommended for re-election.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President*.

ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER,	} <i>Hon.</i> <i>Secretaries.</i>
WALTER FITZGERALD,	

EXCURSION MEETING, 1905.

The usual Summer Excursion Meeting took place on Wednesday, 13th September, 1905, at Clondalkin, Tallaght, Old Bawn, and Drimnagh—the proximity to Dublin doubtless being the reason for the large attendance.

Like the Carlow Excursion, the ground covered was situated outside the County Kildare; but it must not be forgotten that the Society's sphere extends to the districts bordering on County Kildare; and as many of our members hail from Dublin, it is only proper that County Dublin should come in for its fair share of attention.

The most convenient starting-point was found to be Clondalkin Station, where the members of the Society and their friends assembled, and drove to Clondalkin Church, a short distance away.

Here Canon Sherlock read a paper on the history of Clondalkin and the district, after which the huge, ancient Celtic font and crosses in the churchyard were inspected, and the Round Tower close by, which is a very fine specimen of these ancient towers. The church, being comparatively modern, called for little attention.

The next place on the programme was Belgard Castle. The family being away, the interior was not shown; but the outside and grounds were inspected, and all present admired the splendid distant view of Dublin from the elevated situation. Sir Edmund Bewley, who at one time resided here, gave a short account of Belgard to those assembled in the grounds.

Driving through a beautiful country, the party reached Tallaght, where Lord Walter FitzGerald read some notes on the history and antiquities of Tallaght. The old tower of the church was the chief object of interest here.

A short drive brought the company to Old Bawn, where Sir Arthur Vicars gave a description of this fast-decaying old seventeenth-century mansion of many gables, built by Archbishop Bulkeley. The curious interior, with the fine plaster work and the carved oak staircase, was visited with some trepidation on the part of the members, owing to the very rotten condition of the floors in the house.

Light refreshments were provided here for those who wished for them; and many seized the opportunity of sketching and photographing the picturesque old house, until it was time to move on to the next and final place to be visited—Drimnagh Castle, three miles off.

Here Sir Arthur Vicars read a paper on this unique castle,

which, so far as is known, is the only residence in Ireland that retains its ancient moat with the water still in it as in olden times.

All those present were subsequently entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, after which the company dispersed, some driving to Kingsbridge Station, two and a half miles distant, to catch their respective trains, and the rest returning to Dublin.

The attendance was large, and the weather, which may mar an archaeological picnic of the sort, behaved itself well, which added to the enjoyment of what must be regarded as a most successful Excursion Meeting.

Amongst those present were :—

The Countess of Mayo and the Misses Ponsonby, Miss Vigors, Lord George FitzGerald, Mr. George and Miss Mansfield, Canon Adams, Rev. Vincent Byrne (Rector of Clongowes), Mr. Arthur Fitzmaurice, Sir Edmund Bewley, Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, Canon Sherlock, Miss Sherlock, Mr. Robert Cochrane, Miss Carolan, Mr. W. H. Verschoyle, Mr. J. S. O'Grady, Mr. S. A. Quan-Smith, Col. William Heighington, Rev. Matthew Devitt, *Vice-President*, Lord Walter FitzGerald, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, Mr. W. H. Vipond Barry, Mr. F. Vipond Barry, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Mahony, Miss G. W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelly, Dr. R. L. Woolcombe, Mr. Nicholas Synnott, Rev. E. O'Leary, Lady Nesta FitzGerald, Miss Adams, Rev. G. Wilson, Mr. R. D. Walshe, Miss Mills, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Clarke, Sir Marshal Clarke, K.C.M.G., Miss Jackson, Miss Brooke, Miss Palmer, Rev. R. M. Ryan, Rev. E. McGough, Rev. P. J. Monahan, Miss Taylor, Mr. W. Buckley, Mr. F. P. Jackson, &c.

RATHANGAN.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE name of this place, when referred to by the Irish Annalists, is always written "Rath Imghain," meaning 'Imgan's Rath or Fort.' The ancient rath from which the place takes its name is still in existence, and lies near the Protestant church. It is, in all probability, the actual spot where the death by violence of a chieftain of Offaly occurred just over eleven hundred years ago. "The Annals of the Four Masters" thus mention it:—

"The age of Christ 801. Flaithiusa, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui Failghe, was slain at Rath Imghain."

In ancient times Rathangan lay in the territory of Offaly whose sept or clan, after the adoption of surnames about the eleventh century, was known as that of O'Connor (Faly). At the end of the twelfth century, on the division of that part of the country conquered by the Anglo-Normans, Rathangan fell to the share of Maurice FitzGerald, Lord of Maynooth, the common ancestor of the Geraldines of Munster and of Leinster.

A little over a century later, on the death of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knt., who was drowned in the Irish Channel in 1268, and during the minority of his son and heir, Gerald (afterwards 4th Baron of Offaly), the custody of his lands, including the Manors of Lea (Queen's County), Geashill (King's County), and "Rathingan," with the marriage of the heir, were granted by the Lord Edward, the eldest son of King Henry III, to Thomas de Clare, brother to the Earl of Gloucester, who by deed dated the 30th March, 1269, for a sum of 3,500 marks, sold these privileges to Sir William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.¹

A corrected pedigree of the Barons of Offaly appears at p. 326, Vol. IV, of *THE JOURNAL*.

Rathangan² is again mentioned, a few years later, in connection with the defence of the Marches, which lay between the Pale or English land, and the territories of the O'Mores and O'Connors, then at war with the English. It was in 1288-9, when John de Saundford, Archbishop of Dublin, was "Keeper"

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1252-84," p. 141.

² There is one other townland of the same name in Ireland; it is situated in the Parish of Duncormick, County Wexford.

(Lord Deputy) of Ireland. Proceeding to the Marches of Kildare, he inspected and reviewed the whole of the service (or armed men) of Leinster due to the Crown when a "hosting" or expedition was announced, and then appointed Sir Peter or Pierce de Bermingham, junior, to guard the Marches from Totemoy (the north-east part of the King's County) to "Rathemegan," and John fitzThomas FitzGerald (afterwards 1st Earl of Kildare) to guard from Rathangan to "Balymadan" (? Maddenstown, south of Kildare); their expenses being paid to them by the State, while the hostilities continued.¹

In 1297 Richard, Vicar of the Church of Rathymegan, having given shelter to one Richard le Sauser, after he had slain a man named William Trosselove, and had allowed him to escape, was summoned to explain his conduct before the Justiciar in Kildare. He was lightly fined 20s. for the offence, as it was taken into consideration that the slaying was done in time of disturbance.

In the same year it was reported that John fitz Thomas FitzGerald, Baron of Offaly, had not furnished the horses at arms which had been assessed at Rathangan.

In 1300 John fitz Thomas, Baron of Offaly, when in the service of the King in Flanders, had his town of Rathymegan burned by Irish malefactors, who also committed homicides and depredations in the neighbourhood. He therefore petitioned the Crown for assistance in rebuilding his castle there. The King referred the matter to the Justiciar and Council, ordering that if it would be for the better preservation of the peace of the country in those parts, the castle should be re-erected at the charge of the Crown.²

In 1301 a grant in fee was sanctioned to John fitz Thomas FitzGerald of free warren in his "demesne lands of Maynoth, Rathynnegan, Leye (Lea), Geshill, Moyrayghhyd (Morett), Corbaly (), Coiltagh (), and Rathmor," which are all described as being in the County Kildare at that period.³

The above "grant of free warren" was the royal permission for the Baron of Offaly to hunt and kill deer and other game on his own lands. The royal forests and parks in Ireland were very strictly preserved in those days, and trespassing and poaching with nets, and bows and arrows, was a serious crime, punished by heavy fine and imprisonment. During the

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, 1285-92," p. 267.

² The above three items have been taken from "Berry's Calendar of Justiciary Rolls, Ireland," 1905.

³ "Sweetman's Calendar of Documents, 1302-7," p. 11.

thirteenth century, when Maurice FitzGerald, 2nd Baron of Offaly, was Justiciary of Ireland, he on several occasions received presents of deer, by orders of the King, from the royal forests in England. For instance, in 1240 he was given two stags and twelve deer from the Havering Forest, in Essex; in 1244 he obtained four stags and six fallow deer from the Forest of Wirrall, in Cheshire; and again in 1251 he had a gift of twelve deer from the Forest of Bradenstoke, in Wiltshire.¹ These presents of deer were probably intended to improve the breed of, or introduce new blood into, the herds of red and fallow deer in the royal forests in Ireland. "A forest" in those days signified a large district of open and wooded country unenclosed, and reserved entirely for the breeding and hunting of the deer.

James Grace, of Kilkenny, in his "*Annales Hiberniæ*," states that Edward Bruce (who in May, 1315, had been crowned King of Ireland), brother of Robert, King of Scotland, during his invasion of Ireland spent the Christmas of 1315 at Lough-seudy, in the County Westmeath. "Then he went to Totmoy and Rathymegan, and Kildare, and the neighbourhood of Tristill Dermot (Castledermot) and Athy, and Rheban, though not without loss; afterwards he came to Skethir (Skerries), near Arscoll," where he gained a battle over the Lord Deputy's army.

According to "The Earl of Kildare's Red Book," Richard, 3rd Earl of Kildare, died young on the 7th July, 1331. His death is said to have taken place at Rathangan, and he was buried near his father in the Grey Abbey at Kildare.

In 1338 Friar John Clyn, in his *Annals of Ireland*, states that:—

On the last day of August (Maurice, 1st) Earl of Desmond made 14 Knights at Rathymegan.

In 1351 two grants of land in the vicinity of Rathangan are recorded in "The Earl of Kildare's Red Book":—

One is a lease of "Taneboygh, in the tenement of Rathymegan," made by Philip mac Cornyn, cleric, on the 1st May, to Moriartagh O'Connor for twelve years, on condition that he shall afford the Lessor protection against Philip mac Dowely, his son Shane, and others of Offaly.

¹ "Sweetman's Calendar of Documents, 1171-1251."

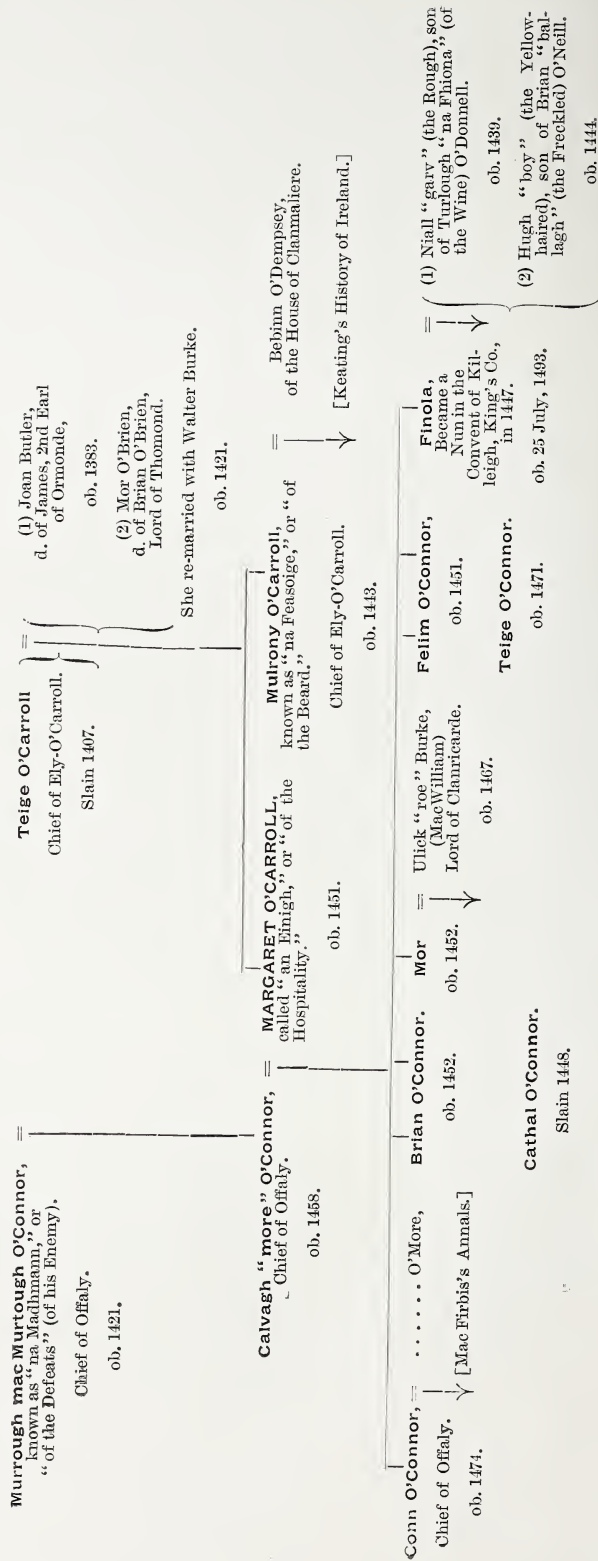
The other is a grant of the "Manor of Carriggyngan, alias Sayeston, in the Barony of Rathingan," from Henry Deswell to Henry de Ballimore, chaplain. The witnesses to the grant include the names of:—William Percevall, Philip fitz Philip Holot "senior" (the elder, or perhaps Sovereign) of Kildare, Thomas Punchardon, John Baldon of Kildare, John Rewe of Kildare, Walter Pouer, Gerald, "chaplain of Pollardeston," and many others.

In 1360 "die Jovis in festo Sancti Gregorii Pape," Gerald Wolff and Isabella Geidon, his wife, granted to Maurice, 4th Earl of Kildare, all their lands, etc., "in Geidonnyston (now Guidenston), in the Barony of Rathingan, for 12 years at an annual rent of 20 marks." [The Earl of Kildare's Red Book.]

The year 1433 was an eventful one in the history of Leinster, owing to—as "The Annals of the Four Masters" put it—"two general invitations of hospitality which were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Connor Faly (Calvagh)." As will be shown further on, these entertainments to the Brehons, Poets, Bards, Harpers, and Musicians of Ireland, took place on the Patron Saints' Days at Killeigh, in the King's County, and at Rathangan, viz., on the 26th of March, the festival of St. Senchall the Elder, at the former; and on the 15th of August, the feast-day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the latter. Those *literati* who were unable to be present on the first occasion received invitations to the banquet at Rathangan. Their renowned hostess was Margaret, daughter of Teige O'Carroll, Chief of Ely-O'Carroll, a district in the King's County now comprised in the Baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, whose chief castle was at Lemyvannan (O'Bannan's leap), now known as Leap Castle. Teige O'Carroll, styled "the general patron of the *literati* of Ireland," was slain in battle, at Callan in Kilkenny, in the year 1407. Margaret's husband was Calvagh "more" (the Great), son of Murrough "na Madhmann," or "of the defeats" (inflicted on his enemies), O'Connor, Chief of Offaly, who died in 1458. In the accompanying chart their children are shown (as far as can be ascertained): three of them—Felim, Teige, and Finola—are expressly mentioned by the "Four Masters" as being the issue of Margaret; and the remainder would also be her children unless Calvagh O'Connor was previously married, which event, however, is not recorded.

PEDIGREE OF MARGARET-AN-EINIGH O'CARROLL.

[COMPILED FROM THE ANNALS OF THE FOUR MASTERS, BY W. FITZG.]



In 1451 Margaret died; her obituary is thus worded by the "Four Masters:—

"Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly, the best woman of her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards, died after the victory of Uinction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the devil. And Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Olfaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both."

In a foot-note to this death notice, O'Donovan adds an extract from the *Annals*, compiled by Duaid Mac Firbis (a Gaelic genealogist and historian who died in 1670), which reads as follows:—

"A.D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and Solace of the Irish was sett, but the Glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein; and although this is a yeare of grace (Jubilee) with the Roman Church, it is an ungratious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, religious persons, souldiers, medicant or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease, to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conor Faly, Calvagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for anything that she might command. It is she that twice in one yeare proclaimed to and commonly invited (in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sinchell in Killachy) all persons both Irish and Scottish or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the number of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that accompt was made thus, viz.:—the chiefe heads of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gillanna-nevee MacEgan's hand, the chief Judge to O'Connor, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen were listed in that Roll with the Arts of 'Dan,' or Poetry, musick, and Antiquitie, and Maelin O'Maelconry, one of the chiefe learned of Connaght, was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and sett down to eat afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate Church of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her Clergy and Judges too. Calvagh himself on horseback by the Church's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings that day on the Altar to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster two young orphans. But so it was we never saw or heard neither the like of that day, nor comparable to its glory and solace.

"And she gave the second inviting proclamation, to every one that came not that day, on the feaste day of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath Imayn (Rathangan), and so we have been informed that that second day at Rath Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only woman that has made most of

preparing highways and erecting bridges, churches, and Mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her Soule, and not that only, but while the World stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all Saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett."

It strikes one as strange why Rathangan should have been selected as the assembly place for the second of these banquets, as it belonged to the Earls of Kildare and not to the Chief of the O'Connor Sept. Besides the feasting and the distribution of "largesse" to the Brehons, Bards, and Musicians (which included performers on the Harp, the Tympan, and the War-pipes), there must have been competitions in Poetry-making, Story-reciting, and Instrument-playing between the representatives of the Four Provinces. Two other similar "invitations of hospitality" to the *literati* of Ireland are commemorated in the "Annals of the Four Masters." One was given during the Christmas of 1351 by William, son of Donough, "the Munsterman" O'Kelly, Chief of Hy Many, at his Castle of Galey on Lough Ree, in the County Roscommon; and the other in 1540 by Rory, son of Teige MacDermot, Chief of Moylurg, at his Castle of Carrig-MacDermot (the Rock), on an island in Lough Key, also in the County Roscommon.¹

In the year 1534 the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, afterwards 10th Earl of Kildare, took place. Rathangan Castle was at this time strongly fortified and garrisoned; as related further on, this Castle was finally demolished about the year 1765. John Alen, Master of the Rolls, wrote to Thomas Cromwell (the Lord Privy Seal), on the 16th February, 1535, that if the Silken Thomas was only deprived of his Castles his followers would forsake him; and so strongly recommends the speedy capture of his Castles of Maynooth, Rathangan, and the Bridge of Athy; Carlow; Lea, in the Queen's County; and Portlester, in the County Meath.²

Shortly after the fall, through treachery, of Maynooth Castle in March 1535, Rathangan Castle was carried by assault. But not long after it appears to have been recaptured by the Silken Thomas through a wile. Stanihurst's account of this transaction

¹ The fine demesne of Rockingham is situated close to this rock castle of the MacDermots; before the Harman family gave it its present English name, it was called Port-na-carrig-MacDermot.

² State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, p. 229.

is as follows :—"Thomas caused a drove of Cattell to appeare timelie in the morning hard by the town of Rathimgan. Such as kept the Castele, suspecting it to be a bootie, were trained (drawn) for the more part out of it, who were surprised by Thomas that laie hard by in ambush, and the greater number of them slaine."¹

By the month of July the Castle appears to have been re-taken by the Government forces ; as in that month Gerald Aylmer, the Chief Baron, wrote to Cromwell that Sir William Brabazon, the Treasurer, "sent owte of the Nas certen cartes of vittels to the Castell of Rathangan ; Thomas FitzGerald having knowledge thereof, furnished with the strength of Ochoron and other fals traitors, purposed to intercept the same, but Mr. Thesaurer with such company as was with him, which as we hear saie was Musgrave, Dacres, and Thomas Eustace,² hearing of their intent, foiled and mett with him, and notwithstanding the doble number of them, as it is said, to him and his company, he sett upon them, and so not onlie, in conclusion, discomfite them, but killed 16 of ther horsemen, and the capitaine of ther galloglas."³

In August the Chief Baron again wrote to Cromwell giving the following description of how the Castle was again lost and won :—

"Four or five daies befor our arryvall (i.e., in Dublin, on the 1st August), the traytor (Thomas FitzGerald), with the aide of Ochoron, assaulted agayne the Court (i.e., the bawn) and Castele of Rathangan, wherein was certen of the retynew of Sir William Breretons, who firste loste the base curte, and after yielded the Castell, which was brought to passe by the tradymment (treachery) of Felom Boy Ochoron, whom, after he was indighted and arrayned of diverse treasons, murdurs and felonies before us, at Kildare, befor our last comeing into Inglande, my Lord Deputie, withought proces or order of law, constrayned the Shirif to delyver him at large, and after put him in trust for the vitteleng and over sight of the said garrison. Mr. Thesaurer, the next daie after, not having perfete knowledge thereof, but thinking with his cumpany to make a jornaie into Allon, where the said traytour was socored, which is not past four miles from the Naas, yet to be suer, whether it were true or not, resorted thiderwarde ; and if knowledge had not been sent befor, by some of thois which were in his awne cumpany, as al be fals traitours of theis Geraldines, he had founde Thomas, with many of his cumpany, within the Castell and Curte ; but, ere he came, they fledd, and so he entered the Castell and Court agayne ; albeit, no Englishman would tary in it to kepe it, neither good wisdom wold, that any of them shuld be left

¹ "Holinshed's Chronicles of Ireland."

² Afterwards created Baron of Kilcullen ; cousin to the Earl.

³ State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, p. 260.

in trust to kepe it, which had loost it twies befor, and Kildare also. Whereupon he entreted Sir James FitzGerald to take upon him the keeping of it, graunting him wages for as many men as shuld be in it; and so he hath warded it¹ with horsemen, gunners, and other footmen, and kepethe it salvelie hitherto.”¹

The Sir James FitzGerald above mentioned was one of the uncles of the Silken Thomas; he, with his brother Walter, opposed their nephew in his rebellion, and remained loyal to the Government; but in spite of their services to the Crown, they were in the following year arrested, imprisoned in the Tower of London, and in February, 1537, executed along with their three rebellious brothers (Oliver, John, and Richard) at the same time as their nephew, the Silken Thomas.

In the middle of the month of August, 1535, the Chief Baron further reported that the Deputy, Lord Leonard Gray, accompanied by Sir William Brabazon, the Treasurer; O'More [Connell mac Melaghlin O'More, Chief of Leix], and Cahir “roe” O'Connor (brother of Brian, Chief of Offaly, then in rebellion with the Silken Thomas), proceeded to “Rathangan, as well to view the keeping of the said garrison as to view the cumpany of Chaier Ochoron; with whom, and our awne, we entred the woode in the marises (bog) beside Rathangan, wherein Thomas had a Stronge house,² made all of erthe, and so deched, watered, and of soche force, as men of experience said, that being manned, ordenaunced, and vitteld, it had not be pregnable. Albeit, we brenned it so, as we trust the matter is now at that point, that Ochoron shall not longe trouble us.”³

In 1537 in a document forwarded by the Council of Ireland to the King, entitled “A Memorial for winning Leinster,” it was suggested that “certain gentilmen of Inglande, younger brethern of good discesion, which have litle or nothing to dispende theire, to thintent that they shall truste to nothing elliswhere, but to such lands as the Kyng shall appoynte therein here, and every of them to chose such men to com with them, as will tarie and inhabite with them”; among other places recommended to be so planted was “the Maner of Rathangan, with the barony of Ofayly,” lately forfeited by the 10th Earl of Kildare.⁴ In the same year Robert Cowley, Clerk of the Crown,

¹ State Papers of Henry VIII, p. 264.

² The “Stronge house, made all of erthe,” mentioned above, was not the Castle of Rathangan, but some rath-like structure probably on an island in the Bog of Allen.

³ State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, p. 266.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 414.

wrote to Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Privy Seal, pointing out the absolute necessity of repairing and garrisoning the piles or border castles of the Pale, "whereof many are now desolate in ruynes and lak inhabitation," with "suche as are marchers, men of warre, having good retynues"; among those places mentioned as of particular importance are "the Fassagh-Rebane, Woodstock," both near Athy, and "Fassagh Rathaingan."¹ The word "Fassagh," according to Dr. Joyce's "Irish Names of Places Explained," is derived from the Irish word *Fásach*, signifying a wilderness or uncultivated place.

On the 31st of December, 1537, the Lord Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, writing from "the Kynges Castell of Meynoth," reported that while "contynuing owre Sovereigne Lord the Kynges Parlyament at Dublyn, the 19th day of October last past, I was sertified, about 10 of the clock before none, by Kayre (Cahir "roe") Ochonour, and other of myne owne sarvauntes, howe that the arrant traytour, Brene (Brian) Ochonour, was entryd into the Kynges countrie of Offalle, the nyght next before, and had expulsid thens the said Kayre, whoo then fought with the seid Brene, and ther was slayne of both sidis 9 or 10 parsons. The seid Brene was soo accompanyd of horsmen, galloglas, and kern [i.e., heavy- and light-armed foot-soldiers], that the seid Kayre could not resist hym. Wherupon I reparid the seid 19th daye to the borders of Ofalle, to the Kynges manour of Rathangan, and ther immediat wrot oute letters to dyverse lordis and capytanis of the Kynges subjectes for thyr repayre unto me, to that intent to have entred into the seid Ofalle. Howbeit, ther fell soo gret rayne before that tyme, and then, that it was not possyble for us to have entrid into the seid Ofalle, withoute gret daunger and lostes of men and horsys, the waters wer then soo high rysen; and so contynued for the more part, tyll it was the 10th day of November next after. Howbeit I remayned upon the borders joynying to the seid Offalle, for the defens thereof, tyll the 30 day of October then next. After that, I sett forwardis towardis Dublyn."²

Eventually the Lord Deputy again left Dublin on the 12th of November to try and subdue the gallant Brian O'Connor, "Chief Captain of his Nation." He commenced by taking hostages from the M'Geoghegans and the O'Molloys, whose territories bordered on the northern portion of Offaly. Then on entering the latter district O'Connor retired to I Regan, the country of the O'Dunnes, and being pursued there removed to

¹ State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, p. 446.

² *Ib.*, p. 528.

Ely, the O'Carroll district. The Lord Deputy then gave up the pursuit and returned to Offaly, where at Killeigh and Geashill he destroyed a vast amount of gathered-in corn. It was on this occasion that he looted Killeigh Abbey, out of which he "brought a payer of orgons, and other necessarie thinges for the Kynges College of Maynoth, and as muche glas as glased a part of the windowes of the chyrche of the seid collage, and much dell of the windowes of His Graces Castell of Maynoth."¹ In spite of this "hosting," Brian O'Connor remained unrepentant, and not only that, but his brother Cahir "roe," formerly hostile to him, now joined him, and deserted his patron the Lord Deputy. Eventually, some months later, Brian O'Connor submitted and received a pardon on condition that he should assist in bringing his rebellious brother Cahir to submission. On St. Patrick's Day, 1539, Lord Leonard Grey wrote from Dublin that "Brian and my servant Stephen Apparye (Ap Parry) hunted the sayd Kayr, and had suche esspyall upon hym, where he was yn a strong house, envyroned abowte with water, maryses, and gret depe dyches, with strong hedges upon the topp of theim, and theyr had hagbushes (arquebusses) and handgonnes. Howbeit he was soo harde beset abowte, that he was dryven to rune away in hys shert, and toke a boote (boat) and fledd into Odempsyses countre; yn soo muche that he scapyd narrowlye with lyeff. And after they spoyled the sayd house, and toke such horsys and catell as they founde, and brake doune his dyches, and made smoth worke. And upon the morowe he cam, apou saveconducte, unto my sayd servant into the Kynges Castell of Rathangan, and with hym from thens to the cite of Dublyn, where he made hys humble submission."²

In 1540 occurs the pardon (probably for participation in the recent rebellion) of the late Earl of Kildare's harper—Owen Keenan of "Cappervarget" (Cappanargid) near Rathangan. The pardon describes him as "Owen Keynan harper, servant to Gerald late Earl of Kildare, otherwise Owen the Rhymer, otherwise Owen Keynan the Poet, otherwise Owen Keyeghe (i.e., caech = blind) Keynan, the blind bard; and Cornelius (or Con) Keynan harper, son of Owen Keyeghe Keynan, of Cappervarget."³

In 1546 the descendants of the uncles of the Silken Thomas, especially the sons of Sir James FitzGerald, of Leixlip, who had been outlawed for rebellion, and who had been either in

¹ State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, pp. 528-9.

² *Ib.*, p. 559.

³ Morrin's Cal. of Close Rolls, vol. i, p. 69.

hiding or under the protection of the native chiefs in the interval, now broke into open revolt against the Government, and committed great havoc in the Pale, as is described in the following extracts from "The Annals of the Four Masters":—

"[A.D. 1546] Many disaffected persons of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their Patrimony, namely William, the son of James the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadha (of the Wood), son of James 'Meirgeach' (the wrinkled), son of the Earl; and many youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-morna-n-Iustasach (Ballymore-Eustace), and the plundering of Rathbile (Rathvilly, Co. Carlow), and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of *Rath-Iomdhain* (*Rathangan*), from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number that could not be enumerated or reckoned. . . . The plain of Carbury and Castle Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforesaid insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor-Faly [Brian].

"[1547] The rebellious Geraldines sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen (Three Castles, Co. Wicklow) from the English, and from Brian-an-chogaidh (i.e., Brian of the War) the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters."

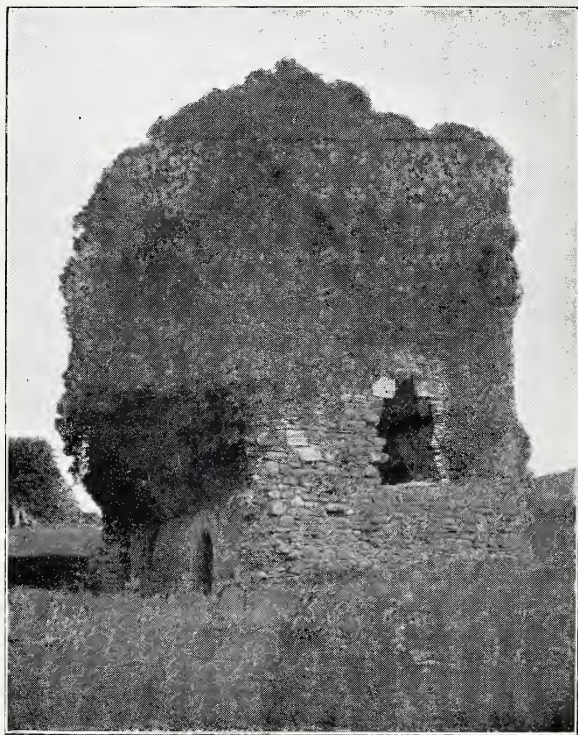
The subjoined pedigree relates to Sir James FitzGerald, mentioned above:—

Margery Darcy, = S James Meirgeach" FitzGerald, Kt., = A daughter of Sir John d. of Sir William 3rd son of Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare. FitzGibbon, the White Darcy, of Platin, Of Leixlip, County Kildare. Knight. Co. Meath. Hanged & quartered at Tyburn, 3 Feb., 1537.

iam FitzGerald.	Maurice "an fheadha" FitzGerald. A daughter = Shane macFeagh O'Toole, Executed in Dublin in 1547. of Imaal, Co. Wicklow.
Henry FitzGerald. Executed in Dublin in 1547.	

In 1548 a Captain John Brereton wrote from Kildare to the Lord Deputy, Sir Edward Bellingham, that the rebels O'Connor, O'More (MacGillaPatrick), and Cahir O'Connor, lay within three miles of Rathangan, with 500 footmen and twenty-four horse; and that O'Molloy, and many galloglasses out of Connaught, were expected to join them. That Redmond oge FitzGerald's haggard at Rathangan had been recently burned by the enemies' kern, who went to Clancullen, and from thence escaped. That many horses had been stolen; but it was through Redmond oge's carelessness, as he should not have allowed his tenants to graze their garrans so close to the wood. And that Redmond oge, who held "Bealanour" (i.e., Ballynure, near Rathangan), required a supply of powder and shot.¹

¹ Hamilton's Cal. of State Papers, Ire., 1509-73, p. 81.



THREE CASTLES, CO. WICKLOW.

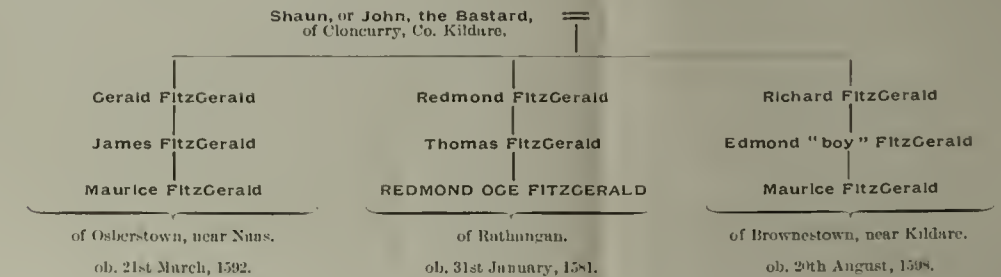
Mentioned on p. 149.

[From a Photograph by A. A. SHORT.]

THE DESCENDANTS OF REDMOND "OGE" FITZGERALD, OF RATHANGAN AND TIMAHOE

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

Thomas FitzGerald (ob. 1477), 7th Earl of Kildare, is said to have had a son named John ("the Bastard") by Dorothy, daughter of Owney (or Anthony) O'More, of Leix; the issue of this John is thus given in Michael O'Clery's Book of Genealogies:—

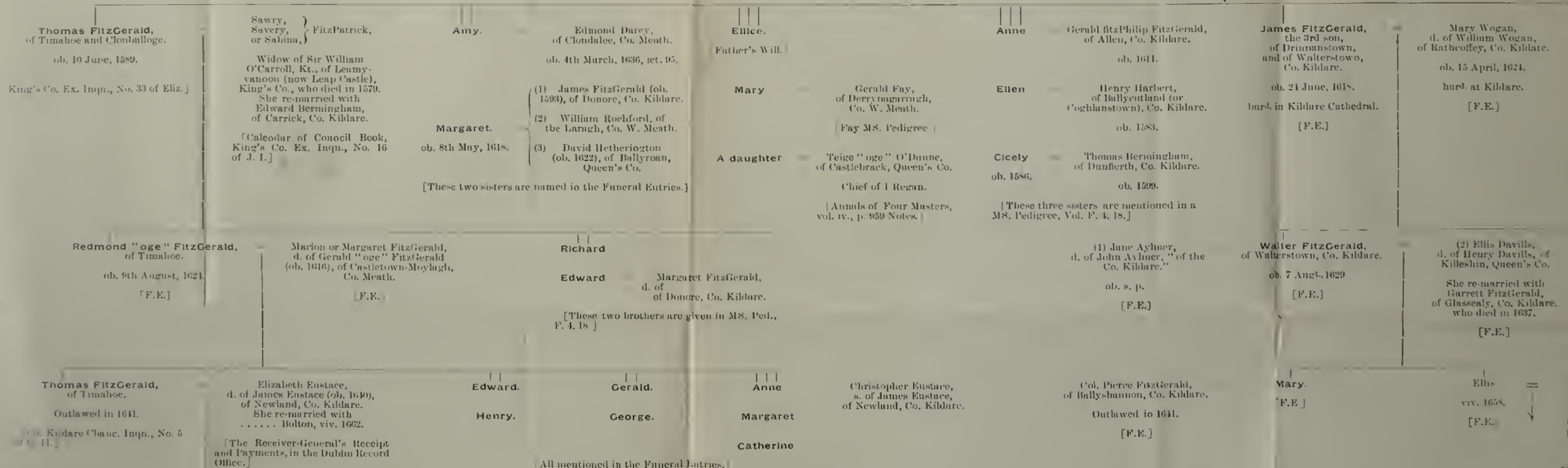


SOURCES OF INFORMATION

F.E., The Funeral Entries in Ulster's Office.
The Inquisitions, Chancery and Exchequer,
in the Dublin Record Office.
M.S. Pedigrees, a volume labelled F. 4. 18, in
Trinity College Library.
O.F. = Roger O'Farrell's Pedigrees in Ulster's
Office.

Redmond "oge" FitzGerald,
of Rathangan and Timahoe, Co. Kildare,
of Clonbulloge, King's Co.,
of Piercetown, Co. West Meath.
ob. 31 Jan., 1581.
burd in Kildare Cathedral.
[His Will and Tombstone.]

Aone Sutton,
d. of Garrett fitz Lawrence
Sutton, of Richardstown (a
branch of those of Tipper), Co. Kildare.
[Husband's Will and Tombstone.]



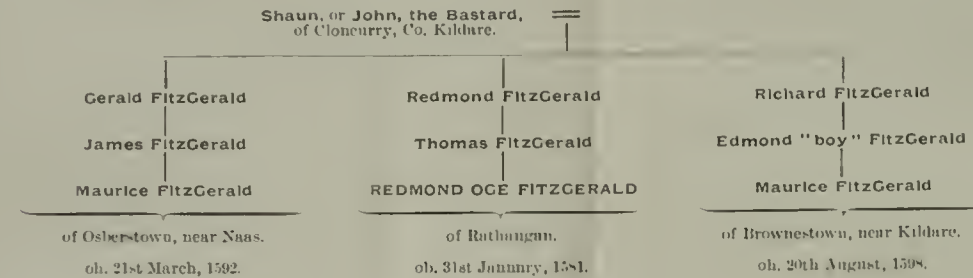
[All mentioned in the Funeral Entries.]

* This name
Grant states
Co. Kildare, Co.
late Kinsman,
Eustace son of
Dame Ellis, in
deceased. Da
Margaret, Ma

NTS OF REDMOND "OGE" FITZGERALD, OF RATHANGAN AND TIMAHOE, CO. KILDARE.

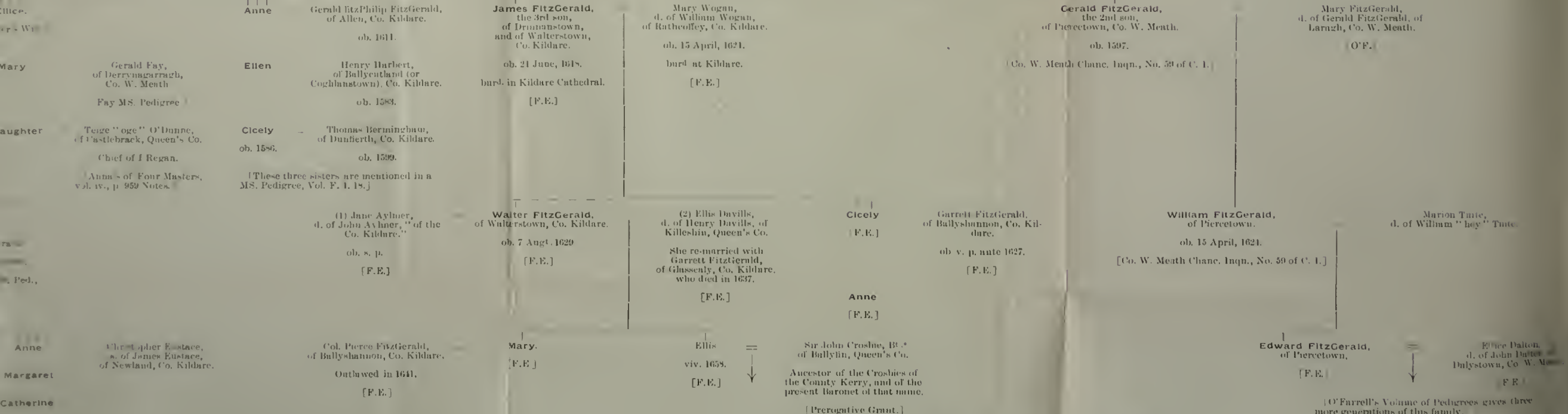
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Sutton, of Richardstown (a
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[Husband's Will and Tombstone.]



* This marriage is given in neither Archiball's nor Burke's Peerage. The Prerogative Grant states that:—Alexander Eastace, of Swordwalstown (now Gowran Grange), Co. Kildare, Gent., was granted the administration of the goods and chattels of his late kinsman, Walter FitzGerald, late of Walthamstown, who died intestate. Alexander Eastace stated that he was so authorised by his cousin, Sir John Crosbie, Bart., and Dame Ellis, his wife, the lawful daughter and next-of-kin of the said Walter FitzGerald, deceased. Dated, 8th September, 1658. [Their children were:—Mary, Mabel, Ellinor, Margaret, Maurice, Catherine, and Ellis.]

The above Redmond oge (i.e., the younger) FitzGerald was Constable of Rathangan Castle in 1540, and is then styled "Redmond fitzThomas." He was High Sheriff of the County Kildare in 1558; his parentage is doubtful, but O'Clery's "Book of Pedigrees"¹ makes him out to be the son of Thomas, son of Redmond, son of John, illegitimate son of Thomas, 7th Earl of Kildare, who died in 1477; from the same stock O'Clery derives the FitzGerald of Osberstown, and of Brownestown (near the Curragh). Redmond oge, in 1544, obtained a lease from Walter Wellesley, Bishop of Kildare, of the Manor of Cloncurry (including the townlands of Cloncurry, Cappanargid, Drinnanstown, and Lullymore); in 1546 the Crown granted him a lease of Calloughton, *alias* Knockencallagh (Knocknagalliagh), parcel of the possessions of the late nunnery of Kildare; in 1551 he received another lease from the Crown (reserving all goshawks, "tercels [male] falcons," and "tercel [male] gentles," or other great hawks breeding in the woods on the premises) of the lordship of Farran-O'Murraghan, in the southern portion of the Barony of Coolestown, King's County, stipulating that no one of the name of O'Connor or O'Murraghan (former proprietors) should dwell there; and in the same year the Crown granted a lease for twenty-one years, at a rent of £34 19s. 6d., Irish, to

"Redmonde Oge fytzgerald of Rahangan, gent., of the Castell of Rahangan with the howses and offyces belonging to the same, eight messuages cc acres arrabell land cclx acres pasture, thre acres underwood, certayne pasture and turbarie, and ten cottages in the towne of Rahangan; one message cxl acres and xciv acres of land waast in the towne of Kylmoney; lx acres arrabell callyd Borequyll (Boherkill) parcell of the towne of Kylmoney aforsayd, two messuages lxxx acres arrabell land in the towne of Demestreghe (now Drumsru) and ffrehollyn (Feighcullen); and lxxxv acres arrabell land in the towne of Clondoleston (Conlanstown) parcells of the Manor of Rahangan in the County of Kildare.

"Maynteninge the sayd howse of Rahangan wyth sklats thatching and mudwall making horne hie (?thorn hedges) onelye duryng the sayd terme of twenty one yeres, and doinge all maner of reparacyons and buyldings, and bering all other chargs whatsoever they be."

Stipulating, too, that the Lord Deputy should, when required, have the use of the castle, the lessee providing eight flock or wool beds, with reasonable "kearsie," or clothing, for them; as well as grass, straw, and oats for sixty horses; and firewood, at a moderate price.²

¹ Vide "Journal of the R.S.A. Ireland," vol. xv, p. 419.

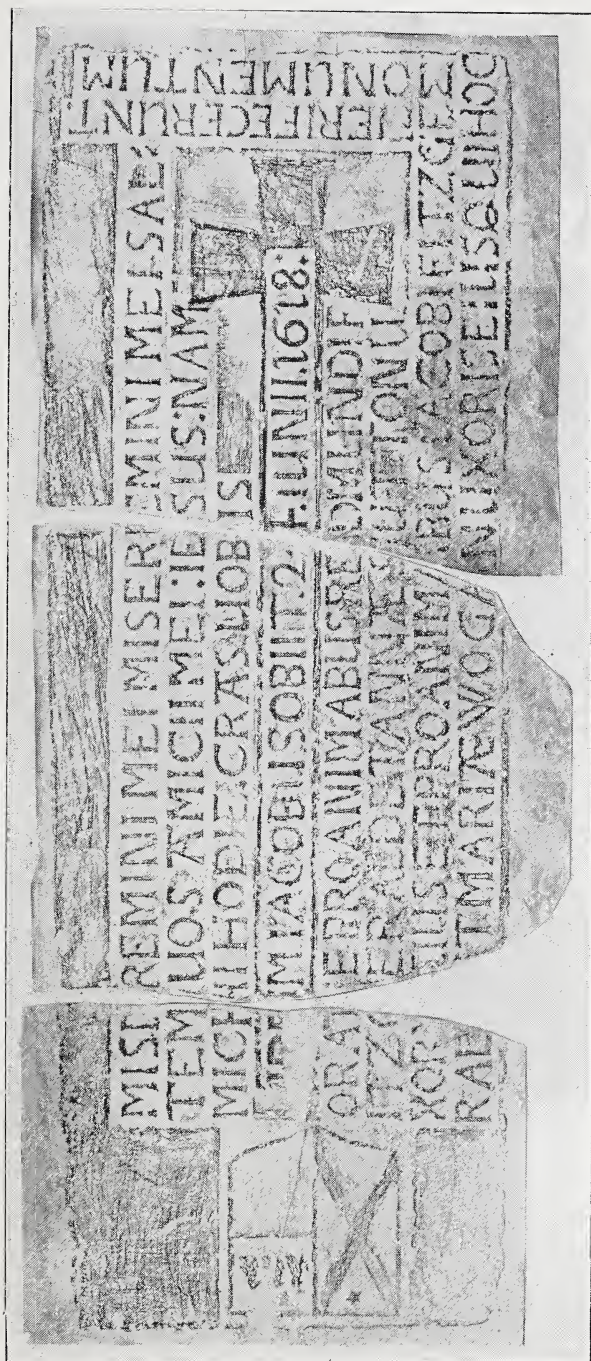
² Edward VI, Fiant No. 734.

After the restoration of Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare, to his honours and estates by Queen Mary in 1554, he assumed possession of Rathangan, and frequently resided in the castle. Four years later (i.e., in 1558) he granted a lease of the Manor of Timahoe, in the Barony of Clane, to Redmond oge and his heirs for ever; and there his descendants resided till they were outlawed for rebellion in 1641. Redmond oge died "on the last day of January, 1581." His wife was Anne, daughter of Garrett, son of Laurence Sutton, of Richardstown, near Rathcoffey, a branch of the family long resident at Tipper. By her he had, besides daughters, a son, Thomas FitzGerald, of Timahoe, and of Clonbulloge, in the King's County, who succeeded him; his second son, Gerald, was ancestor of the FitzGeralds, of Piercestown, in the County Westmeath; and his third son, James (who married Mary, daughter of William Wogan, of Rathcoffey) was of Ballydrynan, or Drinnanstown, in the County Kildare. This son, James, erected a slab in Kildare Cathedral to the memory of his parents, which still exists, though broken in two. It bears a Latin inscription, in raised letters, which, when translated, runs thus:—

"Pity me, pity me, you at least my friends. Jesus. For to-day to me, to-morrow to you (i.e., it is my turn to die to-day, later on it will be yours). Pray for the souls of Redmond FitzGerald, and of Anne Sutton, his wife; and for the souls of James FitzGerald and Mary Wogan, his wife, who caused this monument to be made. The above-named James died on the 24th of June, 1618."

In the month of May, 1575, the Lord Deputy, Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, caused Gerald, the 11th Earl of Kildare, to be apprehended on charges of treason, brought against him by John Alen, of St. Wolstan's, the Lord Chancellor.

The allegations were numerous. Among others, that the Earl allowed the Castle of Rathangan to be the resort of such well-known rebels as Kedagh mac Cormack O'Connor; Sir Nicholas Eustace, Priest; and "one Compton, a learned man, who taught his son." Also that the Earl was in league with the O'Connors, O'Mores, and Keatings, then in revolt, and allowed them to pillage the residents of the Pale—such as Aylmer, of Cloncurry; Gerald Sutton, of Richardstown, near Rathcoffey; Daniell, of Castledermot; John Wesley (or Wellesley), of Bishop's Court; Nicholas Harbert, of Monasteroris; William FitzGerald, of Ardree, near Athy; Bartholomew Long, of Daars; Walter Stanihurst, whose elder brother Richard was tutor to the Earl's sons; and others.



REDMOND OGE FITZGERALD'S TOMB-SLAB AT KILDARE CATHEDRAL.

[From a Rubbing by W. FitzG., 1905.]

Amongst the evidence produced against the Earl was that of Richard Howth, the Earl's Clerk of the Kitchen, who stated that he had twice noticed the Earl leave the Castle at night time, accompanied by his "harbinger" James O'Hickey, and proceed together to the outer gate where the porter's lodge was, and having sent the porter to the middle gate with instructions to allow no one to pass out, the Earl met some of the O'Connors and had a conference with them.

Hubert macThomas, a follower of O'Connor, deposed that at Whitsuntide of 1574 he was with Kedagh O'Connor, who had with him twenty horses, part of the booty which he had taken from the Berminghams' Country (Barony of Carbury), and passing hard by a ford called "Belathlyne," near Rathangan, the Earl, who was riding abroad, seeing Kedagh, sent his servant, James O'Hickey, to inquire who they were. On his return the Earl went to meet Kedagh, and had a long conference with him. That about a year before Kedagh took a hawk of Henry Colley's, of Carbury Castle, and sent it by deponent to the Earl at Rathangan. The night before he delivered the hawk he slept in the house of Connor O'Herron, at Loughballywhogan, near Rathangan. Towards next evening he went to Rathangan, and in a lane leading to it he met Kedagh with Felim O'Connor and James O'Hickey, the Earl's man. All four then entered Rathangan; Kedagh and Felim supped in an alehouse in the town, and deponent and O'Hickey went to the latter's chamber beyond the bridge in Rathangan. In the morning they went together to the Earl at the Castle, and as they entered the gate O'Hickey turned to him and said, "Say the hawk is from Morice mac Walter¹ out of Shillelagh," and then left him. After some time O'Hickey returned and said the Earl's instructions were that the hawk should be handed over to Thomas Enos, his falconer.²

The above, and much more, evidence was investigated by the Recorder of London (William Fleetwood) and other officials; but it was found to be so exaggerated and distorted that the Earl was released, though not before he had been kept a prisoner for two years.

On the 12th of May, 1575, after the arrest of the Earl, the Lord Deputy reported to Lord Burghley that the Treasurer had returned "from the Erle's house of Rathangan, and brought

¹ I.e., Maurice FitzGerald, of Glassealy, near Narraghmore, son of Walter, uncle to the Silken Thomas.

² First Addenda, p. 140, of "The Earls of Kildare."

with him the Erle's two eldest sonnes (Gerald, Lord Offaly, and Henry) whome he found there; and since that, his youngest (? William) being abowte three yeres olde for whome he sent a company of Harrington's bande where he was at nurse,¹ is come also. The howse and all things in it he has put upon sure stay and inventory." The Lord Deputy adds that they were disappointed in the few valuables that they seized in the Castle; but though the journey was made secretly, yet it was known of before the party arrived, and the Earl's money and important documents had already been removed.

In September of 1621, an Inquisition² was taken in Athy to ascertain what lands were held from the Crown by Gerald, 15th Earl of Kildare, who died on the 11th of November, 1620. It was found by the jury that the Earl's ancestor, Henry, the 12th Earl, had by his Deed, dated the 12th November, 1589, consigned to Donough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, and to Sir George Bouchier, Knt., for the use of his (the Earl's) wife—Lady Frances Howard, daughter of Charles, Earl of Nottingham—during her life, the Manors of Rathangan, Kildare, and Castledermot; the Countess enjoyed the profits of these manors till her death in the year 1628.

At this period the Manor of Rathangan³ consisted of:—

	PRESENT TOWNLAND NAME.
The lands, castle, and water-mill in Rathangan.	Rathangan.
Kyllenthomas.	Killinthomas
Shanrellyck, <i>alias</i> Olde Orcharde, and	[now included in
Clonmeale, <i>alias</i> Clonmelk, and	Kiltaghane.]
Dromacun.	
Kiltachan, <i>alias</i> Kilteghane.	Kiltaghan.
Kylmonny.	Kilmoney.
Boyrchoile, <i>alias</i> Borquill.	Boherkill.
Frehollane, <i>alias</i> Fecoyllyn, and	Feigheullen.
Dromsfry, <i>alias</i> Drommostroughe, <i>alias</i> Dun-	Drumsru.
frithe.	
Dromyn, and	
Ballesocan, <i>alias</i> Rathneveynagh, <i>alias</i> Rahyn-	Ballysoochan.
neynvenagh, and	
Skehangah.	

¹ His foster-father was Garrett mac Patrick O'Connor.

² County Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 40 of James I.

³ County Kildare Ex. Inqn., No. 14 of Ed. VI.

PRESENT TOWNLAND NAME.	
Condolanstone, <i>alias</i> Condolston.	Conlanstown.
Thomastowne.	Thomastown.
As well as the following parcells of the said Manor, viz. :—	
Bealanure.	Ballinure.
Teynacoyll.	} Leased in Edward VI's reign to Geoffrey Fay.
Clorruske.	
Le Downane.	
Cloynlaycke.	
Cloncaysing.	

The history of Rathangan Castle is peculiarly uneventful during the Rebellion of 1641; this is all the more strange when we find mention made of the less important castles in the locality by contemporary writers of that period. Apparently the only reference in any published work is contained in the following instructions issued to Colonel Gibson on the 4th January, 1643, by the Lords Justices of Ireland :—

“ You are, with the troopes of Horse and Foote companies now designed for that purpose, to repaire to the County of Kildare, and soe, with what conveniency you can, to goe to Rathangen, by easie journies, and in your passage to kill, slay, and destroy all Rebells, and by fire or otherwise to destroy all the corne, turffe, and houses belonging to the said Rebells thereabouts, and from thence into Farrinemurchoe (i.e., Farran-O'Murraghan, a district in the King's County, Barony of Coolestown), and to make the like destruction on that Country and thereabouts, to the Barrow side, and in your returne home to doe the like in all the northerne partes of the County of Kildare, and soe by easie journies to scowre the Lordshipp of Maynouth, and in all those waies to take from the Rebells all the cattle you can. In this journey your principall worcke is to make what spoile you can of all the Rebells houses, corne, turffe, and other goodes.

“ When you are nearest to Monasterevin, if you finde the same in distresse, you are to relieve the same with corne and cattell soe far as you may.

“ You are to tarry abroad in that country as long as possibly you can gett provisions for your men. And to this purpose you are to doe any other thing, for his Majesties' service, that you in your judgment shall thinke fitt, dureing your being abroad.”¹

In 1656 a rent-roll of the Earl of Kildare shows that “ after seven or eight years ” the Lordship of Rathangan is to be set for sixty years to John Parsons, Esq.

¹ Gilbert's “ History of the Confederation,” vol. ii, p. 138.

In 1672, John, 18th Earl of Kildare, received from the king a grant for a weekly market at Rathangan.¹

In 1744 the Earl of Kildare granted a lease for ever of Rathangan and 929 acres, to a Mr. Boyle Spencer. The Castle,² which had probably become ruinous after the Rebellion of 1641, was razed to the ground about the year 1765, and with the materials Mr. Spencer erected the present Rathangan Lodge close to its site; by him, too, Rathangan House was built. On the breaking out of the Rebellion of '98, Rathangan was garrisoned with a Company of the South Cork Militia, under a Captain Langton; and a Yeomanry Corps, under Captain James Spencer, of Rathangan House, agent to the Duke of Leinster. The town was attacked by the rebels in great numbers on Saturday, the 26th of May; but as the Company of Militia had left the day previously, and the Yeomanry were disaffected, the resistance was slight, and many of the loyalists were slain. The rebels, under a man named Doorley, attacked Rathangan House, which had been barricaded, gained admittance, and piked Captain James Spencer to death. On the 28th of May a detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards, under Colonel Mahon, and the City of Cork Militia, under Colonel Longfield, with two field pieces, marched to the relief of the town; they were resisted for a while, but eventually the rebels took shelter in the bogs and dispersed, after losing between fifty and sixty of their number. Some three years later Doorley was captured, lodged in Longford jail, and hanged.³

Captain James Spencer's eldest daughter and heiress, Esther, married, in October, 1785, the Rev. John Pomeroy,⁴ 4th Viscount Harberton (a place in Devonshire), whose ancestor, the Rev. Arthur Pomeroy, went to Ireland, in 1672, as chaplain to the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Both the 4th and 5th Lords Harberton made Rathangan House their

¹ "The Earls of Kildare," p. 265.

² It stood in the grounds of Rathangan Lodge, and is marked on Noble and Keenan's Map of the County Kildare, 1752. (See Map opposite page 139.)

³ "Musgrave's "History of the Rebellion," vol. i.

⁴ His father, Arthur Pomeroy, was created Baron Harberton (a place in Devonshire) of Carbery, in the County Kildare, and was raised to a Viscounty in 1791. He married, in 1747, Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Colley, Esq., of Castle Carbury, eldest brother of Richard, 1st Baron Mornington (formerly Marinerstown in the County Meath). His residence was Newberry, close to Carbury Castle.

principal residence, till the latter in 1858 sold the lease of the property to the Duke of Leinster for £30,000.¹

THE CHURCH.

As before mentioned, the church here was dedicated in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the festival day of which is the 15th of August. In all probability, too, it owes its foundation to the Anglo-Normans, possibly to the FitzGerald, who were granted the County Kildare Baronies of Offaly (exclusive of the town and manor of Kildare, which belonged to the De Vescis), by Strongbow.

In 1299, under the heading of "Receipts of the chattels of Nicholas de Clare,"² who was Archdeacon of Dublin and Treasurer of Ireland, and at this time a prisoner in Dublin Castle for having his accounts in arrears, is the following entry:—

"Kildare. From John Punchardon, of issues of the church of Rathangan, for the same, by Thomas Donhevet, 40s."

In 1306 the prebend of Rathemegan, in the Diocese of Kildare, was valued at 40 marks, and the vicarage of the same 30s.³

On the death of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, in 1744, he left, by will, the sum of £200 for rebuilding the church.⁴ However, Rocque's map of 1760 marks the church as being still in ruins.

CLERGY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1521. Oliver Eustace was Rector (Co. Dublin Ex. Inqu.).

1533. Pardon to Stephen Crenan of Rathangan, Chaplain (Morrin's Patent Rolls, vol. i, p. 8).

Circa 1536. Presentation of William fitz Redmond Fitz-Gerald to the perpetual vicarage of Rathangan (Morrin's Patent Rolls, vol. i, p. 26).

¹ Rathangan House demesne, according to John Rocque's Maps of the Manor, drawn in 1760, now includes portion of the townland of Mullan-tine, or "Mullaghtruce," as Rocque writes it. He also shows a Rath called "Revarney" in the demesne about 350 yards to the south of the house. The 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map does not mark it down, and shows a plantation where it stood.

² Sweetman's Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1293-1301, p. 317.

³ *Ib.*, 1302-7, p. 244.

⁴ "The Earls of Kildare," p. 281.

1540. Stephen Crenan, Rector, and William fitz Thomas, Vicar of the Parish Church of Rathangan (Carton MSS., vol. i).

1564. Walter Canton, Parson (Chancery Decree).

1583. John Daly, Rector (Eliz. Fiant, No. 4439).

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Extract from Dr. Comerford's "Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin" :—

"The chapel of the Penal Times stood immediately within the wall that now encloses Lord Harberton's demesne, at the part where the high canal bridge now stands. Two venerable trees, still there, stood in front of the chapel, and are studded with nails employed in posting notices upon them. This chapel was built about the year 1700, as we learn from the return made in November, 1731, in which it is stated that 'the Masshouse of Rathangan, wherein the priest of Kildare officiates, has been built above thirty years.' It is found marked on a map of the County Kildare published in 1752.

"The next chapel was on the site occupied by the present one. It appears to have been a very humble structure, and was replaced about the year 1826 by the existing church."

KILTAGHAN AND MOUNT PROSPECT.

The townland of Mount Prospect was formerly a portion of the Kiltaghan townland. On the former is a small fragment of masonry, marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map as "Offaly Castle." I can find no authority for this name, as it is called Kiltaghan Castle in the Rathangan Manor Book of 1760, now at Carton. The same map records the "old burial-place" at a spot now marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map as a gravel-pit; it lies a quarter of a mile to the south-east of Mount Prospect House.

On the 26th of February, 1632, the Earl of Kildare granted a thirty-one years' lease of the lands of Kiltaghan and "Shanrelicke," to Edward Dongan, of Posseckstown (in 1617), and of Rathangan (in 1625), brother of Sir Walter Dongan, Bart., of Castletown, near Celbridge. Edward Dongan died about the year 1639, leaving a daughter Jane, married to Christopher Archbold of Timolin and Crookstown, County Kildare. The rent for the above lands was to be paid at the Earl's Chief House or Castle of Maynooth, as well as "two cuppell of fatt capones every Newe Yeare's Day." Shanrelick as a place-name is obsolete. It is now included in the townland of Kiltaghan, and the "old burial-place" above mentioned is probably the identical "Shan relic," as the name implies.

Extract from an Irish Manuscript in Trinity College Library (labelled H. 1. 14), entitled, when translated: "The Victories of Hugh mac Shane O'Byrne."

This Hugh mac Shane was Chief of the Ranelagh Sept of the O'Byrnes. He dwelt at Ballinacor in Glenmalure, and died in 1579. By his wife Sawry, daughter of Art O'Toole, of Castlekevin, he had a son, the famous foe of the English—Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne.

The achievements of Hugh mac Shane during his hostile incursion into the Pale were recorded by his bard, Ferganaim M'Keogh. That portion dealing with Rathangan and its neighbourhood has been translated as follows:—

"Cill-beara (Kilberry) after thee is in want of cattle,
And Baile-Nuadh (Newtown-Bert) in which lived Bulbhoidh.¹
Not cowardly thou passedst from the two towns
Glas-Eile (Glassealy) and Nurnaidhe (Nurney).
Much hadst thou of abundance at
Cill-daingin (Kildangan) and Baile-baltair (Walterstown).
We heard a true account of thy people
At Dun-Ena (Duneany), and at Eochail (Oghil)
At Sean Reilig (Shanrelick) and Rathmuc (Rathmuck) at which we
grieved.
But the vigorous exertion at Baile-gaidhi (Ballygaddy)
Caused us to return thanks to the King of Heaven.
Grainsioch Unsird (Puncher's Grange) was plundered by you.
Cill-muine (Kilmoney) is put out of its form.
We heard a news which raised your fame,
Rath Iomdhain (Rathangan) you consumed.
Cluain-bolg (Clonbulloge), and the Bothar Cuill (Boherkill)
Were plundered by the grandson of Redmond;
And to the spoil taken from Fiodh Cuilinn (Feigheullen)
I compare no booty," &c.²

The Crown Valuation of Rathangan in 1540.³

Owing to the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, in 1535, the family estates were forfeited to the Crown, and, when the country had settled down again, Commissioners were appointed by the King to ascertain the value of the lands, with a view to the future letting of them. My thanks are due

¹ See JOURNAL, vol. ii, p. 388.

² "The Kildare Ordnance Survey Letters," Royal Irish Academy

³ From a volume entitled "Leinster Papers," vol. i, p. 59, at Carton. Translated by Mr. M. J. M'Enery, of the Record Office.

to Mr. M. J. M'Enery, of the Dublin Record Office, for the following translation of the Rathangan portion of the "Extent":—

"Extent of the Manor of Rathangan with its members and appurtenances in the County of Kildare, now in the King's hands by reason of the outlawry of the late Earl of Kildare, which was made at Kildare in the County aforesaid, on the 25th day of November in the reign of our Lord the King that now is 32nd (i.e., 1540), before Thomas Walsshe and John Mynne, Commissioners of the King, by the oaths of—

"William fitz Thomas, Vicar of the Parish Church of Rathangan.
 Hugh Dempsey, Rector of the Monastery of Ewen (Monasterevan).
 Cahir m'Crossan of Clonmayle.
 Hugh O'Shaghnyes of Rathangan.
 Cornelius O'Conolan of Shanrelyk.
 James O'More of the same.
 Teige m'Dermott of Rathangan.
 Maurice m'Costelogh of Oldereyk.
 Dolla m'Choran of Kilmoney.
 Gerald O'Morey of Kyllruss, Chaplain.
 Teige m'Shan of the same.
 Donell O'Byrn, Vicar of the Parish Church of Ballysax.
 Thomas O'Coman of Kylcolen.
 Patrick m'Keryght of Kyldare, and
 John Barclene of the same.

"All good and honest men of the view of the Manor aforesaid, who, on their oaths, say that:—

"The chief house of the Manor of Rathangan is certain Castle surrounded by stone walls sufficiently repaired, situate in the confines of the English land in Ireland on the borders of the country of Offaly where O'Connor with his adherents dwell, and very necessary for the protection and defence of the subjects of the lord the King in these parts.

"And there are there 60 acres of arable land of the demesne lands, whereof each acre is worth yearly 12^d, 60^s.

"And there are there 32 acres of land uncultivated and waste for want of occupiers, whereof each acre would be worth as much if brought into cultivation.

"And there are there two small enclosed pastures containing between them three acres which yield nothing by the year, because such land is not let to farm, so that it is accounted waste.

"And there is there a certain small orchard, and a pigeon-house worth yearly 11s. 8d.

"There is there a certain pasture called Killthomas containing four score acres of pasture, wood, and bog which lie waste. Which Castle and other premises Redmund fitzThomas,¹ Constable of the said Castle, now occupies, rendering nothing therefor yearly, although he receives the profits issuing therefrom for his fee for custody of the said Castle by assignment.

"There are in the village of Rathangan eight messuages and 200 acres of arable land, which Cornelius O'Gormoylle and others hold. There are

¹ I.e., Redmond oge FitzGerald, who married Anne Sutton.

260 acres of pasture, three acres of underwood and a certain common of pasture and turbary, which they hold free on account of supplying victuals, etc., to certain horsemen and footmen, known in the English tongue as Horsemen, Galloglass, and Kerns, which at times are quartered on them for the defence of the country, by orders of the Deputy of the land of Ireland. These tenants are also bound to give their services free yearly, viz. :—two days for ploughing the land at wheat-sowing time, and at oat-sowing time, one day for weeding the crops, two days for reaping the same, two days for drawing the same to the haggard, and two days for drawing turf to the Castle.

“There are also 10 Cottages, at 2s. per annum, whose occupiers, as well as those of the messuages, each pay the customary Christmas hen, called in English ‘a watch-henne,’ valued at 11d. apiece.

“There is a Water-mill there, which Stephen Apharry, late farmer thereof, then built at his own expense, and which he leased to William Brabazon, sub-treasurer of the Exchequer of Ireland, together with the towns and lands of Shanrellyk, Kylteghan, and Clonmell, Drommyn, and Rathynnevenagh, parcells of the said Manor, all of which have been relet to Redmund fitz Thomas, and William fitz Thomas, the chaplain. The value of the whole above-named lands being £25 0s. 8d.

“The Rector of Rathangan is Stephen Crenan, and the Vicar is William fitz Thomas.”¹

¹ He was probably a brother of the Redmond oge FitzGerald of Rathangan, who died in 1581.

*AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF POLE COSBY, OF
STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S COUNTY.*

(Continued from p. 99.)

My Father indeed seldom wrote me anything but grumbling scolding letters because he thought I did spend too much, but my D^r Mother was not so, though neither of them nor my sister wrote half so often as I desired, for I seldom got a letter oftener than onst in 2 months and often longer. I said above y^t I

NOTE DEALING WITH THE BALLYFIN ILLUSTRATION.

Ballyfin lies five miles to the north-west of Maryborough.

In a sixteenth-century hand-drawn map of the territory of Leix, "Balafin" is shown as situated in the district of "FERANODOVLIN" (i.e., O'Dowling's country or land), which was co-extensive with the baronies of Maryborough East and West.

After the subjugation of Leix, the Crown granted a lease of Ballyfin, in 1550, to Edmund Fay, captain of the King's Kern (native foot-soldiers). In 1562 it was granted to one Murrough mac Carroll M'Evoy, who died on the 6th March, 1591, and whose son, Donnell "moyle" (the bald), obtained livery of his father's possessions in 1594.

Early in the seventeenth century the family of Crosbie is found in possession; the ancestors of the present baronet of that name were Patrick and John Crossan, *alias* Crosbie, natives of Leix, who conformed to the Protestant religion. The former became secretary, or clerk, to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and died *ante* 1613; and the latter from being Prebendary of Dysart-Enos (i.e., St. Aengus's Hermitage, 11th March) in the Queen's County, became Bishop of Ardfert, in Kerry, and died in 1621. Their descendant, Sir John Crosbie, second baronet, having espoused the royal cause of Charles I, was outlawed, and forfeited his estates.

The next possessor of Ballyfin was Periam Pole, second son of Periam, second son of Sir William Pole, Knt., of Shute, in Devonshire, who arrived in Ireland with two brothers in 1660. Periam's son, William, demolished the Crosbie Castle at Ballyfin, and built a house on its site; the modern house was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by William's son, Periam Pole, whose brother and successor, William, largely added to it in 1778, as it appears in the illustration.

This last William Pole died without issue in 1781; and by his Will left Ballyfin to his third cousin, on his mother's side (she was Anne, daughter of Henry Colley, of Castle Carbury, County Kildare), the Hon. William (Colley-) Wellesley, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Pole. William Wellesley was the second son of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington; in 1821 he was created Baron Maryborough, and on succeeding his elder brother, Richard, in 1842, he became third Earl of Mornington (a place in Meath originally called Marinerstown).

From the Wellesley-Pole family Ballyfin was purchased by Sir Charles Henry Coote, ninth baronet, in whose family it still remains.

W. FLIZG.

constantly went morning and afternoon to the English church, y^t was when I did not go to y^e french Calvinist church, or sometimes that I did use to go to the french Popish Chappel, for the Priest was a Parisian and spoke most excellent French, & he preached in a very familiar way & though very bad subjects still very good french, so by way of edifying in french & out of curiosaty to see the ridiculous worship of the Mass I used to go sometimes there. When I left Holland I could speak french very well, & understood Italian indifferently well, I co^d speak indifferently well in Dutch y^t is Hollands. I hired a french dutch servant whom I brought to Ireland with me.

I was now approaching my one and twentyth year & so my Father wanted me over to levy fines & suffer recoverys & to see me married, & so wrote me word to come over to London & stay there some time & to come to Stradbally, accordingly I got ready & set sail from Hellyvoet-slucce on a Thursday morning the 26th of X^r (O. style) in the Eagle Packet Boat. it blew very hard when we went on board, but by 10 it blew a storm & at 12 the very greatest storm y^t ever blew out of the heavens & it continued all that night & fryday & had we not spied land about 2 a'clock a fryday we must have turned out to sea & drove with y^e wind, but it pleased the Great & Good Protector our Lord, that we spied land & steples at 2 a'clock in y^e afternoo, the Capt. & ships crew did not know w^t land it was, for the storm was so prodigiously great & violent that they lost their count, some said it was flanders, others said Denmark & others England which it proved to be, & in about 3 quarters of an hour we were out of all doubt, when we found ourselves in y^e Yarmouth Roads, the Crew were against the Capt. in opinion wh course we should take through the roads, but the Captain was obeyed & God derected him right for had the ship gone as y^e Crew have had her, we sho^d have been swallowed up in the sands, we had just the daylight y^t was necessary to carry us in to a safe rideing place where we cast anchor and though we were very safe, still the ship was tossed more than when we were in y^e middle of the sea. A Saturday morning by 5 o'clock, before it was light, the Captain went ashore with the Mail & Col. Henery Crosdale of the County Gallway went with him. I wo^d not venture for y^e storm was as high as ever, About 12 at noon the storm abated, and then I & y^e rest of the passingers went ashore, which when I alighted on I did return my most sincere & hearty thanks to my good God for his delivering us out of this great and extream dangers, for I was very near perishing by being sunk down to the bottom by the Multitude of mighty waves that washed over us. The seamen were so fategued &

numbered that they wo'd not have been able to have work six hours longer than they did, so y^t had it not pleased the Almighty that we got to land before night, why we sho'd have been lost for want of men to work y^e ship, we landed between Yarmouth & Lastoff 3 miles from Lastoff, we walk to Lastoff & carried our Baggage in a cart, in my distress & great fategue I was forced to be more troubled by taking care of a Brocade waistcoat which I put on to save y^e duty, & Lace & Edgings & Cambricks which I put in my shooes & in the Bag of my Wig which I wore for that purpose & rolled the cambrick round my body under my shirt, I landed in England Saturday afternoon the 28th of X^r. O.S. 1723 which night we lay at Lastoff, & next day Col. Crosdale & I hired a four wheeled shaise & went to Colchester where we arrived a Monday night, & next day set out in the stage coach for London, & got a Wednesday night the 1st of January 1721 (*sic*). My father had wrote to my Uncle Will Cosby to take a lodgeing for me, which he did, a very handsome one in Greek street near Soho square, wherein he lived himself, very near to the place where I lodged : & my Uncle Philips very fortunately this winter had an house nearer to my lodgings than my Uncle Wills was, the first thing I did was to deck myself out with fine cloaths to make a good appearance judging that I should be more taken notice of for it, when I left Holland I had the 2 suits mentioned in the page which I made up for my German tour, & which were not y^e worse for y^e wearing & besides I had bought a new black suite of the famous Leyden Black (cloath) & so now I bought a light fine gray cloath which I lined with a cherry colloured shagreen & trimmed with a silver Button and Button hole, & for y^e Queens birthday I bought 16 yards of most extraordinary fine thick crimson Genua Velvet which made me coat, westcoat & 2 pair of Britches, & the cuffs of the coat sleve co'd be taken off & then I put on Brocade cuffs & wore my Brocade westcoat. I bought 4 pair of silver & gold clockt silk stockings in Holland & I bought 6 pair of laced ruffels & I bought some very handsome tied wigs & Bag wigs & had everything else equal to what I have told so was very gently furnished & as good use I made of them, for every day I was dressed out, for while I was in London I did take all the devertions (that is only very innocent ones) y^t was going, I went generally twice a week to Court to the Drawing Roome, onst a week to y^e Opera & onst & mostly twice a week to the play house, besides other devertions as the french play & all the Masquerades y^t were while I was in London. I dined & supped mostly at my Uncle Phillip's, I did not dine 10 times from him all the while I was in London. My

Uncle Will did not show so much kindness to me for I eat at his house but 3 times, at Col. Gardners 4 times & in y^e city 3 times. The affectⁿ my Uncle and aunt Phillips & Cozens showed me was very great, they were most vastly kind, their house was as much my home as my Fathers co'd be, the chief design that my Father had in letting me stay in London was in order that I & all his friends sho'd try to get me a great fortune, but March being come & he not hearing of so much as my addressing one, & I haveing drawn for £200. since I got to London he wrote me possative orders to go for Ireland, & I accordingly packed up & left London the 28th day of March 1724 & arrived at Chester the 1st day of apprill & at Hollyhead the 3rd of Aprill & set sail in one of the Paket boats Saturday the 4th at 9 at night & landed safe at Ringsend near Dublin Easter Sunday morning y^e 5th of April 1724.

My Father came up to Dublin on y^e 8th to meet me, he had y^e gout on him when he left Stradbally & traveling though in a Chair made him much worse so y^t y^e day after he got to Dublin he was very ill & obliged to keep his bed & continued very ill for a few days, all friend & acquiantances that heard of my being come flocked in to see me, we left Dublin the 13th & the 14th we got to Stradbally to my great joy, for it was very great to meet with my Good Mother, tears of joy were Mutual, at Blackford the bounds of the County we were met by several gentlemen, friends and tenants and Garlands and long dancers and my Father invited them all home to dine with him, and gave drink and money to the common people and dancers. The next day the 15th of April 1724 was my Birthday and the day of my being 21 years old, and so there was dancing and long dancing and great joy amongst all the tenants and a great deal of company dined with us, and every day after for a long time there was company dined with us who came to see me on my Returning from abroad. Most of our time this summer was taken up in returning and receiveing visits and in this years Trinity term my Father and I went up to Dublin and levied fines and suffered recoverys and he was so uneasy at being in Dublin and so hasty to get home that he wo'd not stay for the drawing a deed declaring the uses of the fine and recovery, and happy it was that it did happen so, for y^e deed that he wo'd have had wo'd have been my ruin as hereafter shall be told. This summer the Fort came into great vogue. When my father set William Dod Viccarstown he reserved y^e fort and seven acres out of his lease, and there he fixed one Radley, whose father had lived there under my Grandfather and Great grandfather, sence before 1641, by way of a fouler, and my father reserved it & fixed Thomas

Radley there for his fouler, and here he lived till this May when my father turned him out, which he thought a great piece of injustice for he and his father having lived there so long he lookt on it as his own right and inheritance. My Father in or about 1720 let it to one Capt. Harrison who kept Radley there while he held it, but Capt. Harrison's lease expiring by his not living there, it came this May into his hands, and very fond he my Uncle Loftus and I were of it, Capt. Harrison was the first who built here, he built a mud wall house of 2 rooms but never finished them, he also made a little avenue through y^e wood, planted a few ash and gave y^e fosse a poor scouring, but my father this year did widen y^e avenue & planted it with limes on each side, he added a large Parlour to Capt. Harrisons house and sashed the whole house, Boarded 3 rooms, ceiled and plastered every room, laid out y^e Garden in y^e fort, built a Kitchen and lather (larder) without doors, and I scoured and widened the fosse, and made a little narrow path walk on each side of the fosse one on the inside and one on the out and I did also make many little meander walks through the woods on each side y^e avenue, and here we used to come with much company and Bring cold meat and dine and go a boateing in two good Boats which my Father had there and my Father mother sister and I and company wo'd lye there for a week sometimes 2 sometimes 3 weeks or a month, and I sometimes wo'd stay there for a week or 14 days by myself and sometimes I would have a friend with me and so my Father kept it till I was married, and his fouler Patrick Hyland and Foster used to live here in the Kitchen, my Father also built a stable, and I got a draw Bridge and named it *Monbijou*. Now I must look back to w^t my Father did while I was in Holland, in the year (I think) 1721 the lease of Killrory, Ballynowland and Kealspedoge was out which one Scott held, he had a lease for 31 years at £60 per annum. My father devided y^e farm into 3 parts, Killivory he set to Mr. Arthur Colley for £80, Ballynowland to Richard Bergin for £45 per annum and Keilspedoge to Nicholas Walsh for £17. 10. per annum. The year before I went to Holland, in 1721 he levelled the avenue by the persuasion of Col. John Bland, the Purchaser & Builder of Blandsfort a most intimate & old friend of my Fathers in Spain, and Col. Bland did stand over y^e workmen and did direct y^e whole work and at the same time y^e Bridge or Lougher leading from the house to the avenue was mostly made, y^t is y^e walls were laid higher and filled with y^e earth y^t came from y^e avenue. In 1723 my F: did wenscoat and floor the Drawing Roome which till now was quite unfinished, and he also the 3 years I was

away did plant hedge and ditch a great deal all over y^e demeisne, it was in the year 1718 y^t he built a Gallery at the west end of the church in which he had 5 pews y^e middle for himself, and y^e two on y^e east for his maidservants and the 2 on the north side for his menservants, & in 1723 he mostly at his own expense compassed ceiled the church and did greatly beautifie it to what it was in 1716 for it was then more wilde and naked and Ruinous than any Barn. It was about this time that he set the customs of y^e fairs and markets of Stradbally for £12 per an which before he used to get but £5 and £6 per ann for. It was in Aprill 1722 that he took a lease from Col Samuel Freeman of Esker Coolnebacca at 9s. 4d. per acre, and set it to Coz. Pigot Sands for 5 years at £0. 12. 0. he was to have it for 21 years if he or I did not go to live there, in Novr. 1724 my Father proposed to make a settlement to declare the uses of the fine and recovery which we leyed last Trinity term, he was for tyeing me up to a certain joynture, I think £400. per annum for my wife and £4000. for my younger children, w^h wo'd have been very Bad for me, so would not give my consent or come into it on any acct for which I did suffer his most heavy displeasure for some months, but my mother was on my side & kept up my spirits or I had given way, and she acted by the advice of her brother William Pole. He made this year many proposals of marriage to great fortunes but none Bore, for some I wo'd not have and some wo'd not have me, so that my Fr. and I to my great sorrow had many disagreements which I did not lay so much to his humour or fancy as to my uncle Loftus's who was my Fathers great favorite and who never cared or loved me much. It was in this year 1724 y^t my Father Compelled me to joyn with him in selling the reversion of the inheritance of Garryglas part of y^e lordship of Timahoe, I refused it for some months till at last his anger rose to y^t Height that I feared his turning me out of doors & not giving me a maintenance, and so was forced utterly against my own consent and my Mothers to sell it to James Wills Esq. before mentioned. He also gave me this year for a present maintenance y^e farm of Rosnemullan w^h was but £58 per annum, this was but a little and poor maintenance for me though I had the run of his kitchen, y^e keeping of a man-servant and 2 horses, but however was pretty well satisfied because his estate at this time was not much risen and he paid £7 per cent. for £7500. Anno 1725, there were severall leases out, Ballymaddock, &c. the interest of which he purchased from Basil rose this year from £180 to £630, I said before that what John Weaver held he paid my Grandfather but £80 per annum for it, but some time after he took the lease from my Grand-

father he sold the interest of his lease to Basil, & after he had sold it Weaver took a lease again from Basil at £180 per annum and so it was but a 21 years lease so that it was expired in May 1725, so that when my Father purchased from Basil in 1720 he only had Basils profit y^t was £100 per annum till his lease to Weaver did expire in May 1725, and then my Father now let all the lands for £630 per an. so y^t for 5 years my Father did not get by £180 per annum so much as he p^d for the loan of the £4000 he Borrowed to pay for the purchase of it. The lease of Knocknecarroll & Knocknebrahan which was let to Denis Delany Father to the Revd. Doctor Patrick Delany for 31 years at £28 per an. did expire and my Father let it to Dr. Delany, for his F^{rs} and M^{rs} lives, at £65 per an. and he obliged himself to lay out £200 in building a dry wall round the land, which he did, and at least £100 more on the premisses Aughemaddock was out of lease this year which was set for £30 per an. my Father let it anew for £81 per an. and Garrymaddock & Rahinahone were out of lease this year; Richard Cosby Cousen German to my grandfather held them for many years and paid for the first 31 years £40 and for the last 21 years £60, and my Father now let them to severall tenants for £220 per annum. There were some few more leases out, which in proportion rose considerably, so that by all those leases dropping my Fathers rent roll was £2000 per annum and from May 1726 he gave me the rents of Knocknecarroll & Knocknebrahar which was £65 per an. so that I had £7 per an. more than I did use to have. My Father this, and y^e 2 former years built some very good stone Houses in Stradbally as Mr. Biddolphs, and James Kellys, and it was in y^e year 1719 that he built Moses Wodgers, it was in y^e year 1728 that he built Nicholas Skerrets. Mr. Wm. Dodd's house was built about 1700, Thomas Costigans about 1717, Mr. Joseph Patridge, Tanner in Maryborough Built 2 very good large stone houses on his land of lease of lives renuable for ever, in 1722 and 23 Mr. Israel Mitchell built all the houses from Partriges to the land going to y^e abbey from the year 1719 to the year 1723, Thomas Costigan built houses on each side of his own in 1729, Arthur Roberts senior built his long low stone house about 1798, Mr. Mitchell built Mr. Higgins's about 1799, Wm. Dod built two small stone houses above Wm. Hardys, about 1726, Mr. Mitchell about 1726 27, 28, & 30 built those dog holes of houses [I pulled these houses down July 1766] in the lane going up to the abbey, about 1724, my Father built William Harveys house, in 1728 I built the front part of Mr. Nun's house next the Church, and in 1735 I made one part a double house, built the stable and coachhouse, and in 1737 I

finished it all compleately, in 1730 I built the uppermost stone house on the south west side at the south east end of the town, & built other smaller houses not worth mentioning. In 1730 I built thomas Houghton's House at Fir house, in 1734 I built the bridge at Coz. Franks, y^e County only gave me £20 towards it & same year I widened the 2 town Bridges and their Causeways which before were but 10 feet wide y^e county gave me £35. towards it, y^e town Bridge cost me £27 out of my own pocket, and Coz. Franks Bridge cost me £38 more than the County gave me.

The old Corn Mill in the town of Stradbally though a very good one was not able to grind y^e grist of y^e country by which mains the poor did suffer very much, for it was usual for 'em to wait 3 days (in a dry season) before they co'd get their corn ground, and so I, being willing to give them all the help I co'd, resolved to relieve them, and so in 1732 began to build the New mills, which I finished not till summer 1734, for Capt. Mitchell in the name of his father Israel commenced a lawsuit with me for turning y^e water out of its old course and daming and pounding the water from him by which there was a great loss of Water to his mills and a great damage of sonsequence to his mills, I waged law very stifely for 2 years and doubt not I should have got the better had I wated for the issue but by the interposition of y^e gentlemen of the county I came to an agreement with him which was this, that I would become his tenant during the lease his Father had of them from my Father, and gave him £8 per an. profit that is £24. per annum and Murray who was his tenant I wo'd give him £100., this he agreed to, and so the lawsuite between us ceased and after some time we visited again, but for this unjust trouble he gave me, and for some more odd behaviour of his I never since regarded y^e man (now 1737) & I do believe I never shall, for just, generous, honourable, friendly worthy men, I love and regard, but little poor dirty spirited halfpenny Genius Fellows I cant abide, a selfish creeping hearted fellow was never worth sitting with, especially when he is but weak in his understanding and abilities, and has not y^e least acquired knowledge, this much for that man, Faith it is all truth, every halfpenny he has he esteems part of his soul [or at least it seems so].

In 1725 y^e second time y^t Lord Carteret came over here Lord Lieut. my Father took the house next to the graveyard in Stephens Green for y^e six months of winter from Mrs. Humming Widdow of Dr. Humming and gave £50. for the house ready furnished, and so we my F. M : & sister & I went up to try and get a wife for me, proposals were made to some but I did not

like some and some did not like me, so no wife did I get this winter, but before I left town I saw Miss Mary Dowdall, liked her, and my Father made proposals but the match broke off for she being an heiress and not of age co'd not sell her Estate to turn it into money to pay the debts on the estate, and my Father would not hearken to it, beside the Estate was so distant (he said) and dispersed & not devided that one co'd not be sure whether it wo'd turn out as it was given in, and so 6 weeks before my Father & family left Dublin I came down to Stradbally to improve. The first year I came from Holland I had no one busyness to divert me, sporting of all sorts I did not care for, though for 4 months I had Judge Parnells beagles and used to go a hunting sometimes, my sisters conversation and company was my chief leisure when I was not engaged in company abroad and at home. My Father and us all was this summer 1724 very fond of the Fort, and he permitted me to make some alterations and improvements there, which were I made several Meander winding Walks in y^e Wood on each side y^e avenue, I widened and sunk the fosse round the fort to 9 foot which was before not 18 inches deed [deep] nor 5 feet wide and I made a Path walk quite round on y^e inside next the water and another on y^e outside, removed many rude bushes which stood in the way, made a long ditch to bring a running stream into y^e Fosse, for before the Fosse was supplied with no water but what rain water fell in and w^t oozed out of the banks. I made a draw-Bridge for before there was only a plank lay across. I got a stable built and plastered all the houses and whitewashed them both within side and out and made all might pretty & neat to what it ever was before and we all used to go and lye there sometimes a week, sometimes a month sometimes shorter and sometimes longer and often we wo'd jant there and invite some of our neighbours with us only to dine there, I used to be often there by myself for some nights and would sometimes have a single Gentleman along with me and thus we used to do for this and the succeeding summers only summer 1727 by the Kings death there was to be a new Parliment, and our time was so taken up in parlimentaring that we did not go there above onst 1737 (*sic*), I not having any amusement I beged my Father to give me Coinglass to turn into what form I pleased, which he consented to, and so on the 11th of January 1724 I began to improve at Coinglass which I named Mountpleasant, for Coinglass y^e old name We did not like, and before I stoped I made all the Walke Built y^e Vault on the bank of the river and finished it inside & outside compleatly and prettyly & did in those months make all y^e walks all over Mountpleasant, planted

vast deal of evergreens and over trees & made it very pretty and tho but a trivial sort of improvement there came vast numbers of People a great way to see it, it being a kind of improvement that was entirely new in this Country, it was in 1725 y^t I made y^e wall on y^e S.E. side of the river and the canal facing diagonally y^e Vault down to the Avenue Bridge, & made and planted the Island of the Hermitage, it was in 1728 y^t I planted the Grove behind the Hermitage that is north W & in 1729 I planted the firs and elms from Mt Pleasant to that Grove & it was in 1734 y^t I planted the Yew Circular seat at the end of the firs next to said Grove, When my father gave me y^t spot to improve in Jan. 1724 the first thing I did was to turn y^e road into y^e land (which was on y^e top of y^e bank on the S.E. side of the Great hedge) to the N.W. side of the said hedge (that is y^e paved road on the back of Mt. Pleasant) and then I made the Crab Quick hedge and the ditch, the first that I ever made In 1735 I made the Bowlin Alley & planted the yews there. King George the 1st dyed the 11th of June 1727 by which the Parliment was dissolved, my Father & I went soon after we heard it to Mary-bourough to the Proclaiming King George y^e Second our present King. My father was Knight of the Shire for the Queens County long before he went to Spain and while he was abroad though he was not here to make interest still he was chose again and was chose allways after. When Queen Anne dyed the county agreed that my F: & Richard Warburton of Garryhinch Esq. son of my Great Uncle Warburton sho'd stand for the County, but one day a great many of the gentlemen of the County beeing met to talk of y^t affair, Dick Warbⁿ not careing for expense or trouble (& Ephraim Dawson being ambitious) told Ephraim that he sho'd stand for y^e county if he might come in for Portarlinton & so it was agreed, but it is affirmed y^t Dawson firmly promised y^t for ever a Warburton & a Sands sho'd for ever represent y^e Burrough of Portarlinton, thus it was Dawson got to be K^t: of the Shire and by his cunning management having it allways in vew, he had by making freeholders & other ways & his Scotch insinuating way got a very great interest in this County though he was quite a new comer into this County and a mean very mean Upstart, for his father kept an ale house y^e sign of the Cock in Belfast. But when the King died he wrote to my Father seeking him to joyn him in setting up for the Knights of the Shire. My father gave him no answer for some time though he himself was most Violently bent to join him yes! often in a few days resolved on it, but my uncle Pole, Col. Robt. Pigot and others & Dick Warburton himself all set on my Father to quit Dawson & join Dick

Warburton of Garryhinch son of Dick Warburton before mentioned, and Dick did in a most violent earnest manner set on me to persuade my Father to quit Dawson and join him, and so my Father being Vehemently set on both at home and abroad by all friends went against his own judgment, opinion, and inclination, & did quit Dawson and so all this summer we were employed in rideing y^e County over & over to make interest, and the 12 of October 1727 the election began at the Court House in Maryborough, y^e Election lasted 3 days & Mr. Dawson outvoted Warburton by 80 voices, and so my father & Dawson were declared duly elected & the loss that my father had by quitting Dawson was, that it obliged to spend at least £330 more than he need to have done, for the expense of this affair was to my father £430, had he stuck to Dawson noone wo'd have opposed him, so y^t it would have cost him only y^e expense of y^e day of Election which co'd not be above £100 so that it is truth my father spent £330 to oblige Mr. Warburton & for his interest & a base, ungenerous, dishonourable, unworthy return he & I met with afterwards as shall be told hereafter.

My Father went up to Parliment sooner than he designed because the match for me with Miss Dodwell was Brought about again in July by y^e mains of one Capt. Solomon White, & before the Election everything was in a manner made up, & only waited for my Fathers going up to Dublin to Fix & settle things possatively with her Mother Mrs. Bridges, which he did in a very short time so y^t I was by my Father ordered to go up on y^e 14th Nov^r 1727 to pay my court. My Father for these 2 years past had often proposed matches to me but I wo'd not hearken to any one at all, and told others he employed to speak to me y^t I would never Marry any at all while he lived, unless it was Miss Dodwell & that I was possatively resolved on it, which I was & this was it y^t made him bring about the Match with Miss Dodwell again. When I got to Dublin I took handsome lodgings in Caple Street by myself, my Father took a house ready furnished at £10 a Month in Abby street and then my Mother & sister and the family came up & match went on a pace and when all affairs was finished, all things ready, I was married on Friday the 9th day of February 1727 at 9 a clock at night to Miss Mary Dodwell at her Mother Mrs Bridges's house in Bow Street. It was deemed but a private Wedding 'tho it cost my wife £400 for her expenses and £500. for mine. Against my wedding I only got 2 servants in very handsome yellow liveries. The morning after I was married I made my wife a present of a single stone dimond ring which cost me £ 4 dimond stay buckles, which cost £115, a dimond Hoop ring

which cost £23, a fine chased repeating gold watch which cost £80. I was married in a grey cloath suite embroidered in silver & a silver damask westcoat also embroidered, & y^e suite was lined with white satin. My wife was married in a white damask mantua & pettycoat. My Father was extremely ill of the gout, worse than ever he was before, for a month before I was married, so y^t he was not nor co'd not be present to see me married, and he was advised to y^e country air as soon as possible, so y^t as soon as all invitations and entertainments were over, which was in about a week, he left town and with much ado got in 3 days to Stradbally & recovered very Fast after he got home, my sister stayed at Mrs. Bridges for 6 weeks after with us.

Dean Persivall Minister of St. Michans did marry us.

March the 10th 1727, my uncle Pole dyed suddenly at his house in Queen street and my Cos desired I wo'd go down with him to see his Father buried at Clonanagh which I did, & was an adviser at y^e funerall which was very handsome. My uncle Pole 47 years old the day he dyed. He was a tall & lusty Bodied man, full large Face & a very honest good humoured countenance, he was a plain man & allways effected it in his dress & behaviour, & very honest just man and vertuous not given to any vice & lead a very harmless life, very good natural parts, very Hospitable and spent much in improvement wh y^e Poor benefited by, he was very affect to his friends & relations, and would have been quite another sort of man had he not been too much governed by his wife who had not y^e best of judgments & not half his sense. His improvements were great grand and expensive and his designs were elegant as the gardens show. He built a fine large park, his estate was very large not less than £3000 per an, but what between his improving at Ballyfin & his wifes going constantly every winter to Dublin, he dyed worth no ready money so that his younger children had but his personal estate more than w^t was settled on them at marriage, that was Mrs Sarah £2000, Mrs Mary £1200, Mrs Betty £800, Mrs Anne £800 and Master William £800.

Towards the latter end of March 1728 I did accompany my sister home & returned to Dublin in a few days, and now I began to buy chairs, tables, beds and all sorts of household stuff for Stradbally & by the 30th of April we had bought a good deal & so my wife & I left Dublin for Stradbally, we lay the first night Kilcullenbridge, and y^e 1st of May 1728 I brought her to Stradbally, we were met at the Bounds of y^e County by a great many gentlemen and others and Longdancers. And great joy there was, bonfires &c. my bringing home my wife, we lived this

summer till the latter end of September with my Father, only in August we went to Dublin for 14 days to pay a visit to my Mother in law Mrs. Bridges, we had not gone to winter in Dublin this winter only we had not sufficient furniture to live at Stradbally, for my (father?) left Stradbally y^e 8th day of October, 1728 to live at Esker and left us w^t he did not want & that was mostly the best he had at Stradbally. When I had left my wife in Dublin I came home again that I might be at Stradbally when my Father quitted it, & I did stay by myself near 3 months to settle things as well as I could & to get some alterations and conveniencies made & then I went to Dublin & stay about 5 weeks & we bought many things for our new house and bought a very handsome Chariot-berlin which cost us £84. 17. 9, and my wife & I left Dublin the 11th of Feb. 1728 and arrived at Stradbally & began housekeeping the 12 of Feb. 1728, all our neighbours came to see us and we went to see them and were happy. I forgot to tell that in Novr. 1728 I went to Athlone where I met Bro. Kenny, Bro. Browne and Cos Digby. We 4 coheirs met to get the estate surveyed and valued which we did in 10 days time. Brother Browne called on me at Stradbally and We went to Athlone in my chaise together, and brother Kenny came from Athlone in my chaise to Stradbally, and stayed with me some days, my Father entertained him at Esker, and he gave me a promise he wo'd as soon as he heard my wife and I were come to Stradbally in the spring, he wo'd bring sister Kenny with him which he did and left her here with my wife while he and I went again to Athlone to get the estate devided which we got done in March 1728. My share which was drawn by lot was the following lands, viz. Milltownodowell, Cornadrum, Killinwoolagh, the small third of Ballyglass in parish of Disart in the Barony of Athlone & County of Roscommon, Gurtinahoughty in the parish and Barony of Killion & County of Gallaway, a fourth part of Ballykereen &c. in the county of Westmeath, a fourth part of y^e Rosses in y^e county Mayo and the Globe tavern on Cork Hill Dublin, as soon as the lands were devided Brother Kenny & I returned to Stradbally and he stayed a good while with us on condition we would go with him to Newfort, his seat in the county of Waxford, but we were hindered for 14 days.

On the 20th day of April 1729 we went to Newfort and did stay there a fortnight, my Father did accompany us in our journey to the county Waxford as far as Mr. Coopers the Quakers at Sragh in this County, where we lay the first night and this was the last time I ever saw him, he told us while we were abroad he would go and pay a visit to his Kings County

relations and accordingly about the 10 of May he and my sister set out and went to cousin Henry Malones, at Litter in the Kings County, where he stay about 8 days, then he went to Col. Humphrey Minchins at Bushellstown in said county where he was very ill, he fell ill at Coz. Malones at Litter, he got cold two ways as was supposed, one was y^t after dancing county dances while he was in a heat, went lay down on a bed and fell asleep and had no covering on him or curtain drawn and so got cold, the other way was y^t a very great company went from Litter and carried cold meat Wine & musick to an Island in a Lough and that while they were at dinner there my Father got cold, for after those two things he had a short cough and got touches of the gout in hands and feet, before he left Litter at Coz. Minchins he was so bad and in such pain that he was obliged to keep his bed, but was somewhat better on Wednesday the 21st of May 1729 he was so well that he thought he sho'd be able to go home next day and so set out a Thursday and went about half a mile but was not able to go any further for y^e least jolt of the chaise gave him excessive pain, so he turned back again to Coz Minchins and took to his bed and was in great pain with y^e gout in his hands and feet, and was in a way that he never used to be in, y^e gout very hot and uneasy, a friday they thought him much better and its being only the gout as they thought, they had no kind of apprehensions of his death, a Saturday he was very bad and grew weaker and weaker and to their great amazement found him near his end, he was speechless but sensible for some hours before he died, at a little after 10 a clock at night on Whitsunday eve, Saturday night y^e 24th of May 1729 y^t he dyed, just after he dyed there was a great chrack in his head, and immediately out of his ear flowed a great quantaty of thick watery stuff, my father had had the gout ever since he was 39 years old and it every year grew severer and severer, it was in 1711 that he was first seased with it in Holland and by 1720 he used to have 2, 3 fits in a year for 6 weeks 2 months and longer each fit wo'd last, he was very decrepit and all the joynts of his fingers were vastly large and knotted and his hands were a terrible spectacle, all his joynts were too large and some of his fingers contracted and distorted, as well all y^e joynts of his body knotty and large and very large lumps growing out, in 1721 when he went to Holland with me and he advised with the Great the renowned and truly famous Professour Bourhave, who advised him to drink no wines but Renish and Moselle wines, not to eat any but white meats and not much of them but more of puddings and such like victuals and garden stuff and small soups, and my father said that Bourhave told him that if y^t wo'd not do he

must then go into a milk dyet. 1722 my F: kept close to white meats and white wines etc. but this year he was worse than ever for he had 5 fits and some very long ones and so on the 8th of October 1722 he went into a milk dyet and most strickly and religiously he kept to it, for nothing on earth else but milk bread and potatoes and water and y^e wine at sacrement did he put into his mouth for 3 years, but then he indulged with roots Pudding and such like, but this not for a constancy, he was vastly better to be sure & had some comfort for the four first years he had not above a fit a year and co'd walk a mile or two or three very stoutly, but finding himself better than usual in 1726 he eat soups, kid, lamb a little, a small chick, and patridge which he loved mightily, he wo'd not eat these constantly every day but 3 4 or 5 times a week and then but sparingly, but for all that he found it had ill effects for his gout was severer than usually it was y^e four first years of his milk dyet but he was tyred of it and I believe found a decay in himself (which was visable to eveyone else) and so thought to get flesh and strength by eating y^e things mentioned, but his eating 'em made the gout more severe when it came not as to the pain but wore him out and decayed him more than formerly so that he had a visible day (decay?) of his flesh and strength so though y^e gout was the cause of his death still one could not say it was y^e gout that killed him but that he died of a decay, he had fever which helped him off sooner than he otherwise might, the fever was chiefly occasioned by the imposume in his head, which no doubt was aiding to his death, so that it was not one distemper but 4 he died of, viz. gout, fever, decay and impostume in his head, he was one of the most active men when young at all kinds of exercises that ever was in Ireland, many and many have I heard say so, he wo'd vault over anything that he co'd reach to lay the first joints of his fingers on. Five horses set close standing by one another he wo'd lay his hand on the first horses neck, and vault into the saddle on the fifth horse, he wo'd commonly and make nothing of leaping over a fishpond 21 feet wide, he wo'd leap 24 feet on plain ground, he wo'd follow (in pumps and dimity jacket) a pack of fleet Hounds from morning till night and keep closer in with y^e hounds than anyone on horseback he danced on the roaps as well as any roap dancer that ever was, he was a fine Tennis and five player, a most extraordinary fine Hurler and very fond he was of all those things, and practised them very much when he was young and able, and it was to those violent exercises that his violent gout was attributed for he strained his joynts and whole body so much that y^e gout was knotted more in knobs with him than it would otherwise have done. He was a sober

man, did not care at all for drinking above a pint or generally half a pint of wine and that he liked very well, the most easy man on earth in his victuals could be, his Passions were great when he had just cause, but they were short and soon over, in a minite he would be as composed as if he had never been in a Passion, he was quite free from pride, had not the least tincture of it, not that he would do anything beneath himself for he had a spirit great and generous y^t wo'd not suffer him to do anything inconsistent with his character, he was vastly affable, and free which made him much beloved by all, but especially by the lower rank of people, he was of a most charitable compassionate temper insomuch y^t tears wo'd flow from him at seeing a melancholy miserable object and he as freely and as bountifully wo'd relieve them, his hands were never shut nor ears deaf to the crys of the needy, ever ready to serve and redress y^e grievances of y^e distressed. The wars of 1688 in Ireland prevented his having a Universaty education, but for the education he had he had much more knowledge than anyone co'd expect, he was perfectly and well skilled in y^e Christian religion, knew all the controversy of all the different sects, and knew perfectly well w^t was the true orthodox doctrine of Christ's Church, held the keeping of the Christian Sabath, seldom or never missed publick worship and had most every night worship in his own family, reading y^e scriptures of the Old and New Testament and on Sabbath days other good books, and singing of Psalms and reading of prayers, all w^h he did himself, he did not constantly read y^e Church prayers but sometimes other good prayers y^t he wo'd meet with in good books, but he was (w^t is called) very Low in his opinion of religion and a staunch Wig but not violent either for the House of Hannover, had he been of the other side he would have got more by it, & at the time that he gave £300 for his Commission the Duke of Ormond wo'd have given him a Captains Commission (as he did to Col. Rob^t Pigot, Walter Weldon and others) if he wo'd have voted in Parliament as he wo'd have had him, he was a very generous man, did set no value on money and his greatness of generosity and spirit was such y^t nothing co'd compel him to do a main poor spirited thing, nor never esteemed or cared for poor niggardly spirited people, no sum of money wo'd intice him to do anything in the least, in the smallest or minutest point y^t had the appearance of dishonesty in it, he had a very sound good judgment and a clear head very comprehending & a quick turn of thought ready, and sharp at giving an answer and allways very aprapo, he had a very good knowledge of the world, and no very good opinion of it, w^h made his friendships rare, he was where he did profess sincere, he

was a very dutiful child, always spoak with respect of not the kindest of fathers, he was a very kind just generous and affect brother to most all his brothers and sisters, my aunt Wall was his favorite sister and my uncle Loftus Cosby his favorite brother, all the rest were pretty equall except one sister that misbehaved whom he never cared for after, he was a kind good father which is testified by the great pains he took in retrieving the estate, for he in a manner did Banish himself from his house home and country for 12 years & lived very sparingly comparatively speaking all that while that he might leave a clear estate to his children, he loved my sister better than me by far (not that I was refractory or disobedient) and used to be the last year of his life in great fits of trouble and concern y^t she was not married and settled before, he was a very good and kind father to me, he was an affect: and very kind good Husband to my Mother, seldom or never had any y^e least disagreements, and those were allways about saveing and setting the land, for my mother was ever (for our sakes) for saveing much and setting the land to the utmost farthing, 'tho my father did a great deal for his children still my mother was ever inclined to do much more. My father, when he married me, was very kind for he gave me all my wife brought and Stradbally and more than £1200 for my present mentinance but then I was to pay all the debts on the estate and my sisters fortune of £3000, if she married before my father dyed, and he reserved for himself £860. per an: of y^e best rents of the Estate and besides he had his Majors half pay wh. made his annual income above £1000 per an:

He dyed a Saturday night, and early a Whitsunday morning y^e sad News was brought to me, y^e first thing I did was to send off a letter to Hawkins King of Arms in Dublin to provide Escutchons and Hangings and all things necessary for y^e funerall for he was to be buried a Wedensday, and I got Capt. Mitchel to go with me in my Berlin to Bushertown where I arrived a Monday morning by 6 of the clock, agreed there with one Evans of Rossgrey to get coffin, herse & other things and have the corpe at Stradbally a Tuesday night & after giveing Coz. Minchin and his lady many thanks for their most exceeding great love and kindness and great love and vast tenderness of my father in his sickness and my Mother and sister all the while, my Mother, sister and I set out in y^e Berlin, Capt. Mitchel in the chair that my Father and Mother went in, and we got that night to Esker, a malancholy journey it was between us three as ever was, a Wedensday my Father was buried with very great pomp (as any y^t ever was in y^e Queens County) in

St. Patricks church of Stradbally, the house below was all hung in Black and Scutchons hung close quite round every room, herse and six horses with all proper ornaments every creature y^t came y^t had the least tolerable appearance had scarfes and gloves, 100 poor were served at the door with bread and ale and great quantatyes of victuals of all sorts within, with plenty of wine.

By my Fathers death he being Knight of the Shire for y^e Q: C: there was a seat void in Parliament, till after he was buried I never had y^e least thought about it though I heard of others setting up, but about two days after y^e Funeral I was persuaded to set up and so declared I wo'd and sent messengers with letters all over y^e county, I myself was averse to it, but however more to please others than myself I pursued it. Coll. St. Leger Gilbert set up as soon as he heard of my father's death, but he declined y^e day he was buried. Mr Dawson gave him his interest, Sir John Byrne Bart set up and Eph: Dawson gave him his intrest as soon as Gilbert declined, and Dick Warburton who had been with my father now set up agst me, so there were three candidates, viz. Sir Jⁿ Byrne, Mr. Warburton and me. And Byrne had little Busyness to set up in y^e Q. C. and about the beginning of July his friends found their error for they co'd not get above 80 votes for him, and so he declined, I held out and worked all I co'd but I was the worst person in the world to sollicite for an elextion, but however underwent vast and great fategues and no less than at least £300 pounds expense, I was pretty strong for I was sure of 200 votes and Lord Monrath had not declared who he wo'd give his interest to, nor Mr. Dawson since Sir John Byrne declined for he complymented my Lord y^t his interest should go as my Lords did, so both Mr. Warburton & I was in suspense and both to be sure using means that could be thought of to gain my Lord Monrath to his side, for that was to determine the affair, I did all I co'd but at last it prove all fruitless, so by the advice of my friends gave it up y^e beginning of October and so the 12 of October 1729 Dick Warburton was elected Knight of y^e Shire for the Q. C. and he was not present but at that time in France.

Now the treachery of Dick Warburton and his Friends came to light and what was their design in getting my Father to quit Dawson in 1727 when K. G. y^e 1st died, for it was evident by my Fathers ill state of health and frequent returns of fits of y^e gout that he co'd not live long, and so by getting him and me to break with Dawson, that would insense Dawson so much that he wo'd ever after do my F: and me all the prejudice in his power and would never joyn with us again and so when y^t interest of Dawson's and my Fathers was unlinked they might

the easier through me out as it did prove, but it was cruelly ungenerous usage to me who had taken so much pains and showed so much friendship to Dick Warburton to be so great a mains of making my father join him, & he after to set up against me, ah ! it was not generous but y^e reverse.

My father ever resolved, when he sho'd marry me, to quit Stradbally & Ballymaddock was the place he did resolve to retire to, but from y^e time he took Esker from Coll. Freeman in 1722 he resolved that Esker should be that place, and so in Autum 1725 before Coz. Pigot Sands quitted it, he began to improve and made the avenue, ditches, hedges and trees, and Spring 1726 he began to build there, he pulled down 2 rooms of y^e old house, broke out lights backwards to y^e old house & built ye Parlour Hall and drawing roome in y^e front, he new floored and wescotted and new sashed and glased the whole house, built the seller vaults and rooms over them, built all new the wall garden scullery, lather, dary, Brew house, giling room and coach houses, Enclosed all the court and yard with walls, new painted y^e whole house put up marble chimneypieces, Built the wall on the N.W. side of the Paddock, stubed a vast dale of the land, scoured the whole river as far as it run through Esker land, made a vast number of new drains and scoured up all the old, Built many pair of stone peers and set up gates & did many more improvemts I cant recollect, all wh cost him about £1100, he did not do this all in one year but from Autum 1726 to May 1729 y^t was in two years and a half's time, he finished all his work very well and good and compleat work it was. My F: before he left Ireland when he was goeing to Holland made a Will which my mother had, and I read it and saw it after his death, but it was lost and what became of it I never co'd hear, but by this will he left all his personal estate to my mother and so Esker being only a lease of years it was my mothers, and my fathers debts when he dyed were, including his funeral expenses, £2078 1. 3. but indeed I was bound with him for £1180, but then I could make his effects to go as far as they co'd to pay first his Bond debts, his effects, besides what the interest of Esker was worth, came to £428. 3. 6. so that would pay off y^e Bonds y^t I joined with in not half, so y^t there remained for me of the Bond debts £551. 16. 6. then there were his own debts including his funeral charges £898. 1. 3d. and not a farthing to pay them except y^e interest of Esker, and so my mother wo'd have a deed between she and I, y^t I should have Esker and all my Fathers effects except y^e coach chariot chairs and as many of the coach and saddle horses as she pleased, y^e furniture of her roome and some other furniture and all the tea plate and a p^r of plated candlesticks, and y^t I should take on me my fathers debts and

w^t pleased her I consented to, and so a deed was got drawn by Mr. James Wills in Dublin & executed I think in July 1729. Long before this I had resolved that 'tho I did not get one doit by my F: I would pay every indevidual debt he owed, and before this I had paid a Good deal and gave out everywhere y^t to whomsoever he owed anything they might come to me and I wo'd pay them, and so I did as fast as I co'd get money. His own debts altogether were, exclusive of the Bonds I joined him in, £898. 1. 3. his effects £928. 3. 6. which I apply to discharge so much of the Bond debts of £1180. and the remainder which is £554. 16. 6d. took on myself to pay without thinking it any Merit because I was bound as well as he for it, but his own Personal proper debt of £898. 1. 3. I paid wholly out of my own pocket, and had no reason but affection to his memory for paying nor co'd not (any more than the Pope) be obliged to pay it, but so Good a Father as he was who left me a large and Plentifull estate wh he brought to be that, for if he had been as other men, I might not have been this day worth £500. per ann; wh^t co'd I do less in Gratitude to him only I will suppose as a benefactor than give him some (By paying his debts) of what he had made himself, but my duty and affection to him as my Father if there had been no other consideration wo'd have obliged me to pay his debts y^t he might not be reflected on by any souls being a sufferer by him. My Mother I knew (on his death) had rather live with me than keep house, and so I did persuade her to come and live with me in July 1729 and all the furniture of Esker was brought here so y^t Stradbally was over furnish, for we had a good deal of our own before, my Mother kept her own Black coach and six, and Coachman, and Postilion and footman, and one maide but in 1732 she laid down her Coach, discharged Coachman and Postilion and took another maide my sister kept a man and a maid, and I shoed all the horses, and my mother gave me £150 per an. for all. We wanted roome much having so large a familly especially an appartment for my sister, so I this summer built her Bedchamber dressing roome and closet at y^e back of my Mothers room. [I pulled this appartment down Jan. 1767.] I also Built this summer a Scullery and store roome, and over them, rooms for the maidservants and I made 6 rooms below in y^e shed behind the big house for menservants, and I did floor them with boards, plaster and glaze them and they are mighty tite rooms. I also this year built y^e Wash house and a new Dary and over them a long landry room. This summer my Mother in law Mrs. Bridges, Bro. and sis^r Kenny, Bro. and sis^r Browne came from Dublin and stay with us some time 3 weeks.

(To be continued.)

INDEX TO THE INTESTATE ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE DIOCESE OF KILDARE, IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF IRELAND.

COMPILED BY GEORGE SYDNEY CARY.

THE intestate administrations of the Diocese of Kildare, in the Public Record Office of Ireland, are recorded in three volumes of the Will and Grant Books. These volumes are dated respectively 1678-1704, 1740-1761, and 1802-1857. The first of these contains fifty-five administrations; the second only two; while in the last are to be found all the other entries covered by this Index.

From 1842 onwards the date of death has been in most cases given, and is included parenthetically in the Index.

It will be noticed in some cases that a considerable period elapses between the death of the intestate and the grant of administration; the date of the administration cannot therefore be relied upon as the date of the death, although in most cases the two events synchronize within a year.

In cases of "administration with will annexed," the entry has been treated as a will and included in the Index printed in Vol. IV, No. 6, of this JOURNAL.

The very best thanks are due to the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland and his staff for unvarying courtesy to the compiler of this Index.

<i>Name, Residence, and Occupation of Intestate.</i>	<i>Date of Administration.</i>
Aylmer, Bartholomew, Kilcock, gent.	1681
Baggs, Mary, Monasterevan, County Kildare, spinster	1803
Bagley, Margaret, Grange, par. of Carbery, County Kildare (d. 1855)	1856
Baker, John, Drylumoge, par. de Rosenallis, Queen's County, yeoman	1679
Barnewall, Sir Richard, Johnstowne, bart.	1682
Baynham, Richard, Ballycure, King's County, a pauper	1811
Beaghan, James, Rathmuch, dio. Kildare, yeoman	1681
Beaghan, Maurice, Maudlins, dio. Kildare	1701

<i>Name, Residence, and Occupation of Intestate.</i>	<i>Date of Administration.</i>
Beaghan, Patrick, Sillett, King's County, farmer ...	1830
Beaghan, Teig, Mullaghroe, par. of Lackogh, farmer	1699
Beaghan, Thady, Oghill, County Kildare, farmer ...	1701
Beaghan, William, Great Connell, County Kildare ...	1703
Behan, Michael, Ballysax, County Kildare, farmer ...	1814
Bergin, Thomas, Jamestown, Queen's County ...	1853
Bermingham, Walter, town of Kildare (d. 1847) ...	1848
Berry, Thomas, Castle Cuff, dio. Kildare, merchant	1700
Birre, Thomas, Kilreny, County Kildare, farmer ...	1698
Bouchier, William, Coolatoher, Queen's County, farmer ...	1803
Bourke, Tobias, Tinnehinch, Queen's County ...	1811
Bourke, William, Hodgestown, County Kildare ...	1834
Breckane, Laughlin, Aghgarsan, dio. Kildare, yeoman	1681
Brennan, Margaret, Coolabaughtor ...	1813
Brennan, Thomas, The Elder, Lughill, County Kildare ...	1847
Broughan, Peter, Ballyduff ...	1841
Browne, Margaret, Graiges, near Naas, County Kildare, spinster ...	1822
Brumfield, John, Mountmellick, Queen's County ...	1818
Bullock, Peter, Naas, County Kildare, publican ...	1826
Burrowes, Patrick, Munsterevan, dio. Kildare ...	1697
Butler, James, Master of Naas Union Workhouse (d. 1848) ...	1849
Byrne, Matthew, Athgarvan, County Kildare ...	1814
Cahill, William, Morrett, Queen's County, farmer ...	1812
Cannon, John, Pluckerstown, County Kildare (d. 1856)	1856
Cantrell, Joseph, Mountmellick ...	1829
Carbery, Murtar, Courtstowne, yeoman ...	1681
Carey, Isaac ...	1805
Carroll, Dennis, Clonegown, King's County ...	1812
Carroll, Edward, Grange Clare, County Kildare ...	1804
Carroll, John, Ballyadan, par. Lea (a/s Ley), farmer	1702
Carter, Aron, Ballycommon, King's County, farmer	1810
Carter, John, Ballycarroll, par. Lea, Queen's County, farmer ...	1701
Chartres (<i>vide</i> Clarke) ...	1806
Clarke, Rev. Denis, Rode, King's County, Roman Catholic priest ...	1814
Clarke, Susanna (a/s Chartres, a/s Hatfield), Portarlinton ...	1806
Cleary, John, Killinmore March, King's County ...	1805
Cleary, Thomas, Derybillane, King's County ...	1810
Coffey, Anna, Newtowne, par. of Geashell, widow ...	1698

<i>Name, Residence, and Occupation of Intestate.</i>	<i>Date of Administration.</i>
Coleman, Laurence, Closeland, Queen's County, farmer	1807
Coleman, William, Closeland, Queen's County ...	1811
Comerford, James, Naas, County Kildare (d. 1845) ...	1853
Connor, John, College Farm, near Prosperous, farmer (a pauper)	1819
Connor, Patrick, County Kildare, farmer ...	1812
Conrahy, Hugh, Clonduff, Queen's County ...	1825
Conrahy, Terence, Cloncannon, Queen's County ...	1814
Cooke, Anne, Portarlinton, spinster ...	1818
Coward, Cornelius, Edenderry, merchant ...	1701
Coyle, Mary (formerly Hart), Ladytown, County Kildare, widow (d. 1847)	1847
Cullen, James, Cloncrane, King's County ...	1813
Cundy, Joseph, Clonmore, King's County, farmer ...	1805
Cunningham, John, Kilcullen	1837
De La Cour (a/s Frankfort), Angelica, Portarlinton, Queen's County	1809
Delany, Dominic, Meelick, Queen's County ..	1704
Delany, James, Mountmellick	1839
Delany, Thomas, Monasterevan, County Kildare, dealer and chapman	1818
Dempsey, Edward, Rathangan, County Kildare (d. 1853)	1853
Dempsey, Malichy, Kilbealin, farmer ...	1837
Dempsey, Patrick, Fernamore, King's County (d. 1834)	1842
Dempsey, Bryan, Kilelanbrennan, gent. ...	1681
Dempsey, James, Rearee, Queen's County ...	1803
Dempsey, William, Rahenakerrin, King's County, farmer	1803
Deverell, Gustavus, Ballincollierbeg, Queen's County, farmer	1829
Deverell, Samuel, Air Hill, County Kildare (d. 1855)	1855
Dillon (<i>vide</i> Sedgrave)	1681
Donegan, Peter, Kilmolloge, King's County, farmer	1804
Donelly, Daniel, Gurteene, King's County, yeoman	1697
Donohue, Patrick, Old Grange, par. of Monasterevan, County Kildare	1832
Doolan, Edward, Cashina, Queen's County ...	1812
Dowling, Darby, Rathbride, County Kildare, farmer	1812
Dowling, Elizabeth, Naas, widow (d. 1852) ...	1852
Dowling, Margaret, Robertstown, County Kildare (d. 1844)	1845
Downey, Laurence, Rathilla, County Kildare, farmer	1830
Doyle, Darby, Rathbride, County Kildare, farmer ...	1813
Dunn, Mary, Geashill, King's County	1810

<i>Name, Residence, and Occupation of Intestate.</i>	<i>Date of Administration.</i>
Dunn, Thady, Robertstowne, par. Rathermene, farmer	1701
Dunne, Anthony, Moyvally, par. of Carbery, County Kildare, farmer	1818
Dunne, Daniel, Beaumore, King's County ..	1803
Dunne, Colonel Francis, Culley (d. 1844) ...	1844
Dunne, George, Ballyfubbole	1700
Dunne, Michael, Edenderry (d. 1841)	1842
Dunne, Nicholas, Ballinalug, Queen's County ...	1827
Dunny, David, Mayfield, County Kildare, farmer ...	1805
Duplex, Thomas, Edenderry, yeoman	1682
Duplex (<i>vide</i> Newcomb)	1806
Dwyer, John, Emo, farmer	1818
Dyer, William, Coolbanagher	1839
Egan, John, Gurteen, Queen's County, gent. ...	1754
Eustace, James, Lonstowne, gent.	1682
Eustace, Catherina, Yeomanstown, widow ...	1692
Eustace, Oliver, Gurtin	1682
Farrell, Henry, Hodgestowne, County Kildare ...	1699
Feeny, Laurence, Ballinowlord	1815
Fennerty, Margaret, Ballyshannon, County Kildare, widow	1824
Finlay, Patrick, Belin, Queen's County	1807
FitzGerald, John, Ballyshannon, County Kildare, farmer, a batchelor	1828
FitzGerald, Mary, Newlands, par. Kilishee, widow ...	1680
FitzPatrick, James, Tinnelinch, Queen's County ...	1814
Fleming, John, Landenstown, County Kildare (d. 1836)	1842
Flood, Richard, Rosetown, farmer	1839
Forsaythe, Rev. John, Preb. of Donadea and Rector Balrahan, County Kildare, clk.	1813
Frankfort, <i>vide</i> De La Cour	1809
Galvin, Matthew, Belin, Queen's County	1813
Garry, Thomas, Kildare	1837
Gaven, Patrick, Rathvilla, King's County ...	1810
Geoghegan, Anne, Naas, widow (d. 1847)	1848
Gleinnen, Michael, Leitrim, near Edenderry, King's County	1823
Glowry, Miles, par. of Carogh, yeoman	1690
Goodwin, Matthew, Cloncrane, King's County, farmer (d. 1856)	1857
Grady, Cormock, Jegganstown Curragh, yeoman ...	1682
Grave, Anne, Killeigh, King's County, widow ...	1803
Greenham, Nicholas, Killeigh, King's County, gent.	1696

<i>Name, Residence, and Occupation of Intestate.</i>	<i>Date of Administration.</i>
Grogan, Michael, Snugsborough, King's County (d. 1843) 	1843
Hagarty, Garrett, Glengarrid, Queen's County ...	1823
Hamilton, George, Ballinlig, County Kildare, farmer ...	1813
Harrison, Edward, Ballybrittas, farmer 	1754
Harrison, Rev. John, Naas, clk. 	1840
Hart, <i>vide</i> Coyle 	1847
Haslem, John, Garroon, Queen's County 	1818
Hatfield, <i>vide</i> Clarke 	1806
Hendrick, <i>vide</i> Stanley 	1811
Heyland, John, Naas, County Kildare, shopkeeper ...	1827
Hill, Thomas, Kinefad, King's County 	1840
Howard, John, Portarlinton, Queen's County ...	1816
Hutcheson, Michael, Closeland, County Kildare ...	1836
Hyland, John, Newtown, King's County 	1810
Hyland, Richard, Mount, Queen's County, farmer ...	1815
Impey, Francis, Mountmellick, Queen's County, gent.	1816
Keating, Arthur, Clonagh 	1680
Keegan, John, Mountmellick, Queen's County, wool- comber 	1812
Keegan, Patrick, Coughlanstowne, County Kildare, farmer 	1813
Keena, Robert, Naas, gent. 	1681
Kelly, Bryan, Carna, County Kildare 	1813
Kelly, Patrick, Clonagh, County Kildare, farmer ...	1810
Kelly, Waldron, Montego Bay, esq. 	1837
Kenna, Peter, Cappakeel, Queen's County, farmer ...	1808
Kennedy, William, River Lyons, King's County ...	1811
Kinshela, Michael, Kilglass, County Kildare (d. 1853)	1853
Knowles, John, Kilmaoge, County Kildare, farmer ...	1813
Lawler, Rev. William, R. C. Priest of Rathbride, County Kildare 	1803
Lee, Darby, Cheltenham, Gloucester, formerly of Brownstown, County Kildare (d. 1847) ...	1847
Lee, William, Brownstown, County Kildare, farmer ...	1813
Lubie, Thomas, Corkinstowne, County Kildare, farmer 	1701
Lubie, William, Corkeranstowne, gent. 	1703
Lynagh, Oliver, Cloncurry 	1698
M'Daniel, John, Ballybrittas, near Emo 	1823
M'Daniel, John, Ballybrittas, Queen's County, black- smith, a widower 	1823

<i>Name, Residence, and Occupation of Intestate.</i>	<i>Date of Administration.</i>
Macdonald, Alexander, Naas, County Kildare, batchelor	1825
M'Donald, Mary (ats Slack), Portarlinton, Queen's County, widow	1819
M'Loughlin, John, Irishtown, Queen's County, farmer	1803
M'Redmond, Joseph, Coolfir, King's County, batchelor	1835
Magee, Thomas, Clondoolish, King's County ...	1808
Mallen, James, Court Wood, Queen's County ...	1807
Malloy, Terence, Rosetowne	1681
Managher, William, Ballycarroll, Queen's County ...	1802
Mangan, Patrick, Gurteenkeel, King's County, farmer	1810
Marly, William, Munsterevan	1702
Martin, Catherine, Naas, County Kildare, widow ...	1817
Martin, Patrick, Kildare	1841
Mason, James, Portarlinton, Queen's County ...	1835
Maughan, John, Clonaslee	1832
Mills, William, Killenmore, King's County (d. 1855)	1855
Mooney, John, Amore, King's County, farmer ...	1803
Mooney, Peter, Cadamstown, County Kildare, farmer	1806
Mooney, William, Ballymanny (d. 1853)	1853
Moore, Daniel, Ballynemuddagh, King's County, farmer	1752
Moore, Peter, Munsterevan, yeoman	1697
Moran, Laughlin, Whitesland, near Kildare (d. 1848)	1848
Mosely, Edward, Killighy, King's County, wheelwright	1696
Mulhall, Michael, Naas	1851
Murphy, Patrick, Kilrush, County Kildare ...	1824
Mylod, Alice, Rathangan, County Kildare ...	1808
Mylod, Andrew, Rathangan, County Kildare ...	1808
Nangle, Patrick, Harbarstowne, dio. Kildare, gent.	1682
Neale, Maurice, Kildare	1697
Neill, Laurence, Greenhills, County Kildare, farmer	1814
Nevin, Edward, Portarlinton, Queen's County ...	1804
Newcomb, Mary, ats Duplex, widow	1806
Nowlan, John, Mucklan, County Kildare ...	1696
Nowlan, Laughlin, Moon, County Kildare, farmer ...	1813
Odlum, Henry, Kilcouney, King's County, esq. ...	1808
Odlum, Richard, Croghan, King's County ...	1804
Owens, Brien, Brownstown, County Kildare ...	1822
Owens, Peter, Tully, County Kildare	1834
O'Neill, Elizabeth, Anaghmore, County Kildare ...	1820
Pattison, Henry, Annaharvey, King's County ...	1854
Pattison, Isaac, Rosenallis, Queen's County ...	1802
Pattison, Joseph, Annaharvey, King's County ...	1818

<i>Name, Residence, and Occupation of Intestate.</i>	<i>Date of Administration.</i>
Pierce, Thomas, Clincor	1810
Phelan, John, Kilmaloge, Portarlinton	1834
Plowman, George, Rathcullen, County Kildare, farmer	1814
Poole, Robert, Cushina Lodge, King's County, Esq.	1818
Purcell, John, Clonmore, King's County	1813
Quin, Teig, Cappincur, yeoman	1681
Quinn, Hugh, Ard, King's County, farmer	1808
Rankin, Margaret, Newbridge, widow (d. 1850)	1855
Reilly, Patrick (no date)	[1807]
Roe, Anne, Prosperous, County Kildare, widow	1814
Roe, Garret, Prosperous, County Kildare, innholder	1814
Rorke, James, Dernacart, par. of Rosenallis, dio. Kildare	1831
Rosewarne, William, Portarlinton, gent.	1680
Rotheram, James, Graigue, King's County, farmer ...	1818
Rowan, Thomas, Prosperous, weaver	1813
Russell, Eliza, Killamy, Queen's County (d. 1846) ...	1847
Ryan, Edward, Killarney, County Kerry	1819
Ryan, James, Dunbryne, County Kildare	1814
Sandes, George, 2nd Battn. 5th Native Bombay Infantry, batchelor	1820
Sarsfield, Laurence, Nurney	1680
Sedgrave (ais Dillon), Alice, Moretowne, widow ...	1681
Sherlock, Edward, Ballyburly, King's County, gent.	1696
Sherwood, Thomas, Old Grange, County Kildare, farmer	1803
Slack, <i>vide</i> M'Donald	1819
Smallhorn, Eleanor, Ballychristal, King's County, widow	1848
Smallhorn, Eleanor, Ballychristal, King's County widow (d. 1848) [new grant, preceding one revoked]	1849
Smallhorn, James, Portarlinton	1824
Smith, Joseph, Portarlinton, sadler	1813
Smith, Matthew, Chelsea pensioner (a pauper)	1810
Southerland, Thomas, Gurteen, King's County (d. 1853)	1853
Spawton, Elizabeth, Garrisker, widow	1701
Stanley, ats Hendrick, Margaret	1811
Swaine, Nathaniel, Munsterevan	1700
Taylor, Rachel, Portarlinton, Queen's County, widow [unadministered]	1818
Taylor, Rachel, Portarlinton, Queen's County	1818
Terson, Thomas, Portarlinton	1808
Thompson, Mary, Balina, County Kildare, widow ..	1827

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<i>Name, Residence, and Occupation of Intestate.</i>	<i>Date of Administration.</i>
Todd, Simon, Ballinagan, King's County ...	1854
Toole, Laurence, Pluckerstown, County Kildare (d. 1855)	1855
Toole, Pierce, Harristown, King's County ...	1829
Toole, —, Kilmalogue, King's County ...	1804
Tracey, Joseph, Rosskeene, Queen's County, farmer	1805
Walsh, Rev. John, Killeock, County Kildare, clerk ...	1812
Warren, George, Clane, County Kildare, farmer ...	1696
Weasly, Richard, Naas, gent.	1696
Webb, Rev. John, Bloomville, King's County, clerk (d. 1844)	1844
Wheelacan, Christopher, Queen's County ...	1834
Whelahan, Garrett, Ballycommon, King's County ...	1814
White, James, Ballynolard, King's County ...	1846
Williams, Joseph, Monsterevan, gent. ...	1702

*NOTES ON THE PLACE OF KING LAOGHAIRE'S
DEATH.*

By THE REV. E. O'LEARY, P.P.

IN the days of our National Apostle St. Patrick, King Laoghaire was a prominent figure in Ireland. Like all the Irish kings of his time, he was a man of war and rapine. His life was mostly spent on the war-path; and, in the end, it had a specially tragic termination. The place in the County Kildare where King Laoghaire met his death is the subject of much discussion, and has never yet been satisfactorily identified. In the present paper I hope to throw some additional light on this disputed point.

He made war on the men of Leinster, chiefly to exact the cattle tribute, and advanced through their country as far as Athy. There he was defeated and made a prisoner, and now we come to an interesting episode. They held, no doubt, what would now be called a peace conference, and it is interesting to note what were the terms of peace which were exacted by the victors. There was no indemnity claimed, nor strip of territory, nor hostage from King Laoghaire for his future good conduct. No; they were satisfied with his oath. So solemn, so sacred, so binding, was an oath considered by our pagan ancestors that the men of Leinster gave King Laoghaire his liberty, and set him free when he gave them his oath, and swore by the elements that never again would he make a cattle-raid upon them.

I find it hard to believe that the old king was guilty of wilful perjury there and then. I am inclined to the more charitable view that he intended to keep his oath, but that afterwards he was overwhelmed by some dire necessity which forced him to break his oath. There is some corroboration of this view in the account of his death given by "The Book of Leinster": "He took cows at Sid Nectain, wherefore the elements gave the fate of death beside Cass, green its land." Here cows are specified, and I think for a reason. Suppose his flocks and herds to have perished by a cattle plague or some other epidemic; suppose his people to be perishing in the throes of famine, what was the old pagan moralist to do? Even if we do not suppose a very extreme case, it is reasonable to conceive the old king concluding that his oath was not binding under the circumstances, and so resolving, in his dire necessity, to help himself and his people to some of his neighbours' cows. At all events he met his death in

this cattle-raid. All accounts agree that it was sudden and tragic; and though we have mention of the place where it occurred in several of our Histories, the place has never been satisfactorily identified.

A few facts are certain. It was in the plains of the Liffey; it was in the territory of Offelan; it was beside a stream or river called the Cass, and between two hills called Erie and Alba, i.e., England and Ireland. There was an old prophecy that Laoghaire should die between England and Ireland, of which he was himself cognisant, and so much did he dread this prophecy that he could never be induced to go to sea between these islands. After his death the pagan priests claimed that the prophecy was fulfilled, because his death occurred between the two hills called Erie and Alba.

The following are the Irish Texts which contain allusion to his death :—

1. "Book of Ballymote," p. 486: "He died on the side of Caiss, in the plain of Life, between two hills named Erin and Alba."

2. "Annals of Ulster and of Tighernach": "At Greomachdaphill, or Greallach gaifil, on the side of Caiss, in the plain of Life, between hills called Erin and Alba."

3. "Four Masters": "He died by the side of Caiss, between Erie & Alba, two hills which are in Hui Faelain."

4. "Book of Leinster," p. 2996, in O'Grady's "Gadelica," p. 768: "He took cows at Sid Nechtain, wherefore the elements gave the fate of death beside Cais, *green its land*."

5. "Chronicon Scotorum": "He died on the side of Cais in the plain of Life, between two hills called Erie and Alba."

6. "Liber na Huidre," p. 1186: "When he reached Grellach Daphill, beside the Casse in the plain of Liffe, between two hills, named Erin and Alba, there he died."

7. "Annals of Clonmacnoise": "He sunk down between two hills, near the River Liffe, called Ireland and Scotland, but the most part agree that he was stricken dead at a place called Taev Caissy, near the Liffie."

8. Keating's "History." Father Hogan's MS. copy, p. 203: "Laoghaire was killed by lightning in Graeloch-Thaphil, near Life (laimh le life). As the verse says: Laoghaire on the side of Glaisè (or Glas) of Life (air thaobh glaise Life)."

9. "The Book of Invasions; or Leabha Gabhala," copied by M. O'Clery in 1631, A.D. 438: "Laoghaire died beside Caissi, between two hills Eire and Alba. It had been prophesied to him when he assumed the sovereignty that he should die between Eirè and Alba."

In the above extracts we have references made to the following names of places, i.e., Hy-faelan, or Offelan, the Plain of Liffe, Sid Nechtain, Caiss, Casse, Cais, or Glas, Greallach gaifil, or Grellach Daphill, and the two hills, Eire and Alba; and the task before us now is the identification of these places in North Kildare. Sid Nechtain, Offelan, and the Plain of Liffe are easily identified; but the other places are not known, and their identity can be only a matter of speculation.

Offelan was a territory containing the northern half of the County Kildare.¹ Sid Nechtain was the ancient name of Carbury according to Dr. Joyce, Nechtain's shee, or fairy hill.

The Plain of Liffe, Magh Liffe, is the plain in the County Kildare through which the Liffey flows. It was divided into Oiathear Life, i.e., the East of the Liffey, and Irthar Life, i.e., the West of the Liffey. These divisions were practically North and South Kildare.² Even sometimes Magh Life meant the whole of Leinster.³

Now as to the word Caiss, Cais, or Casse. Dr. Joyce says that he thinks Cais, which means 'crooked' or 'winding,' was the name of a river.⁴ A stream rises to the south of the hill of Carbury, flows into and across the Bog of Allen, and finally joins the Barrow near Monasterevan. It is called the Cushaling⁵ river, and is so marked on the Ordnance Map. On Noble and Keenan's Map it is marked Cashalin, and a place on its banks Coshalin; and the place where it rises Legnacoshy. On the Ordnance Map a small tributary is called Clashabaun, which sounds very like the word used by Keating. The Cushaling flows about a mile and a half south of Carbury hill, flows south-west for a few miles, and then south to the Barrow. We have no other river flowing from the neighbourhood of Carbury except the Boyne, which flows north through Meath to Drogheda. Two tributaries, one coming from Lullymore, the other from the bog, join at a place called Shanavoola, and flow thence into the Cushaling.

Grallach Daphill. In the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," the place is called Gralloch Da-phil. Gralloch, a sandy or miry place at the end of a river;⁶ Daphill of the two horses, i.e., the miry place of the two horses.⁷ But Father Shearman makes

¹ "Book of Rights," page 206, note.

² "The Four Masters."

³ O'Curry, "MS. Materials," page 389.

⁴ JOURNAL, vol. ii, p. 155.

⁵ Accent on the last syllable.

⁶ Stokes.

⁷ O'Curry.

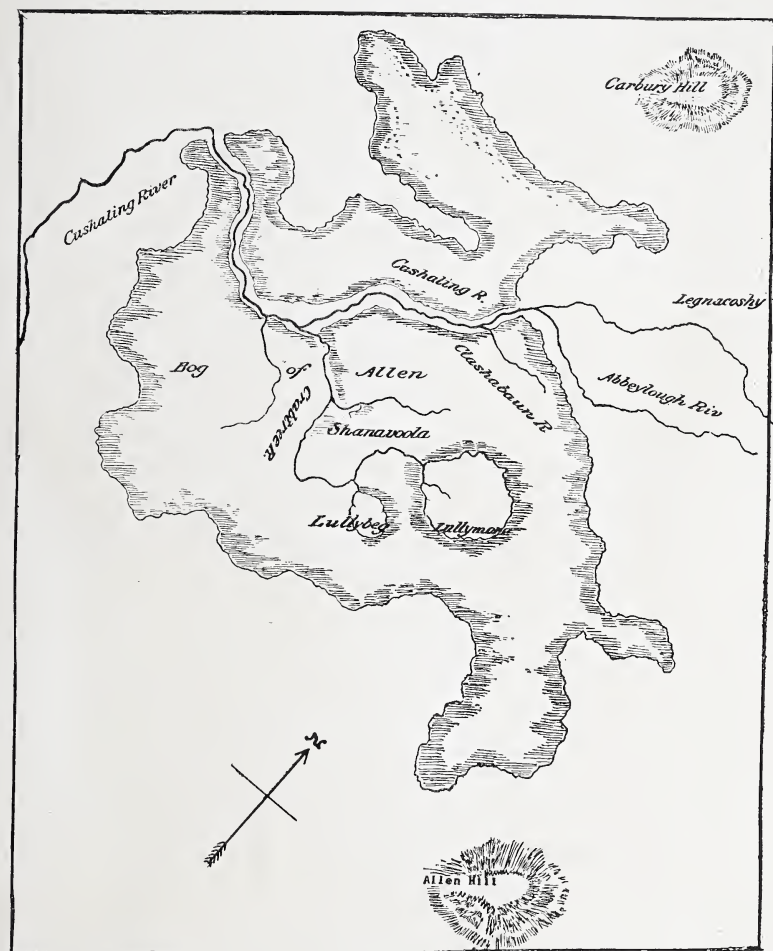
Daphil the name of Queen Boin's lap-dog, and says it is now called Clandowl, west of Allen. The two tributaries above mentioned form a Gralloch at Shanavoola: there is a bit of upland at the place of about 50 acres; and indeed there is a border of grass-land on both banks of the river throughout most of its course across the bog. A glance at the accompanying map will show the course of the Cushaling river, with its two tributaries from Lullymore—one the Crabtree, the other unnamed.

So far, the names of places in the old histories, and on the old maps, have enabled us to make a probable guess at the identity of the Cais and the Gralloch; but we have no assistance from either map or history, as far as I know, to identify either Eire or Alba.

The names have quite disappeared; we have nothing better than conjecture to locate them, and such a conjecture I am now going to submit to our readers.

There are two islands in the bog called respectively Lullymore and Lullybeg, and I would direct our readers' attention to their position on the map. The surface of the larger is about two and a half square miles English, that of the smaller about one-fourth that size, and both consist of excellent upland rising well above the surface of the bog. They shine an emerald green in the brown, heather-covered peat; and they are prominent objects in the landscape, as seen from an eminence like the hill of Allen, which is four or five miles away. An observer standing at Allen and looking across at these two islands in the bog—the larger to the right, the smaller to the left—would not require much imagination to discover a resemblance between them and the British Isles—Ireland and England. We may suppose Allen to have been the centre of light and learning in those days, as it was certainly the centre of power; and I think we may conclude that the high and mighty Allenites had a good deal to do in conferring place-names on the localities of their neighbourhood. My conjecture, therefore, is that the present Lullymore and Lullybeg were called Erie and Alba by the Allenites of that period; and that a few centuries afterwards, when Allen lost its prestige and power, these fanciful names disappeared.

I think, then, that the present Cushaling, and the Cashalin of Noble and Keenan, is the Cais of the "Four Masters" and other authorities; that the Gralloch is the junction of the Crabtree and the other stream at Shanavoola; and that Erie and Alba are Lullymore and Lullybeg. Lully means 'a cow with a calf'; and we know that it was to make a raid for cows that Laoghaire came to Carbury. These two green islands were the



PORTION OF THE BOG OF ALLEN, IN THE COUNTY KILDARE.

[From a Map drawn by the Rev. E. O'Leary.]

pasture-lands of the milch cows, and their place of safety against foreign raiders; and Shanavoola (the old milking-ground) would be the place where the cows were driven from the islands to be milked. Evidently the boher or cattle-road lay along the side of the river, for cattle cannot travel over the soft surface of the bog.

The account of Laoghair's death given in "The Book of Leinster" is as follows:—"At the end of two and a half years (after he had been taken prisoner, and released by the Leinstermen) he came (in violation of his oath) and took a prey of kine at Sid Nechtain. Whereupon the elements (by which he had sworn) dealt out death to Laoghair by the side of Cass, that is, the earth swallowed him, the sun scorched him, and the wind (that is his breath) forsook him."¹

Imagination is prompt to aid us in drawing a picture of the drama. First we see the people of Sid Nechtain, alarmed for the safety of their cattle, gathering them from the rich pastures of Carbury, and hurrying with them to their place of safety in the islands of the bog. Then we picture to ourselves the old king and his followers in hot pursuit, and making their way along the course of the Cushaling river to reach Lullymore. We may suppose the old man to be carried by his soldiers over the bog, and no doubt surrounded by regal insignia, held aloft by his bodyguard. We may suppose the raid to have been successful; and that now he is returning with the cows along the river. He has reached a point between Lullymore and Lullybeg, when suddenly he is stricken down with mortal illness. He gets a sunstroke, or an attack of paralysis, or, overtaken by a thunderstorm on the open bog, he is struck down by lightning as he is carried aloft, and surrounded by bronze and iron javelins which attract the current. The soldiers make all possible haste along the boher till they reach the nearest place where a halt can be made, which is the Gralloch at Shanavoola, and here they lay him down to die.

Such is the picture which imagination conjures up of this historical event; and it tallies very well with all the facts of the case which are in our possession.

The locality I have fixed on is the Bog of Allen, remote from all the highways of Kildare; and even supposing that Erie and Alba were names well known at that distant time, still, being an unfrequented place, they could easily drop out of public knowledge and be changed for others; and the same is true of

¹ JOURNAL, vol. ii, p. 155.

Gralloch Dafill. The locality is in the plains of Liffe, the Bog of Allen being always so denominated.

The locality is in Offelan. It is so placed in Noble and Keenan's Map, though placed outside Offelan and in Offally in the Ordnance Map. But we may take the older map as a much more truthful guide to the ancient boundaries, for we ourselves are witnesses of the liberties which have been taken with ancient boundaries in our own times. Many of us are old enough to remember portions of the King's County to be south of Monasterevan, and portions of the County Dublin to run down between Wicklow and Kildare.

The following are of interest to archæologists:—

Dr. Comerford, in his "Collections," tells us that—"On the Island of Lullymore . . . is the site of an old parochial church, of which the foundations are plainly discernible, in the midst of a burial-ground which is at present more circumscribed than formerly. A holy well is stated to have been here formerly, but it is no longer to be seen. On a large boulder a foot-print is distinctly marked, said to have been impressed on it by St. Patrick when passing that way. In the Taxation, temp. Henry VIII, Lalyaghmore is set down as a Prebend of the Diocese of Kildare, and is valued at 13s. 4d. From local tradition it would appear that there was a religious community of some kind here, about the commencement of the eighteenth century."¹

The only other objects of interest at Lullymore are the remains of a deep rampart near the graveyard, and a raised Latin cross, indifferently carved on a stone built into the wall surrounding the same.

Before concluding, I wish to answer a question which may be asked in regard to Lullymore and Lullybeg. Are they hills in the proper sense of the term? Lullymore is about 65 feet above the surface of the bog, and Lullybeg about 40. On the level central plains of Ireland the word "hill" is a relative term, and I have known elevations to be called hills not 30 feet high, and not ten miles distant from Lullymore.

In compiling this paper I have received much historical information, and many valuable hints, from our distinguished Vice-President, Very Rev. M. Devitt, S.J., to whom I beg to return my grateful thanks.

¹Collections relating to the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, by Right Rev. Dr. Comerford, vol. ii, p. 47.

Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

No. III.

The Rath of Mullaghmast.

BY R. D. WILLIAMS.

O'ER the Rath of Mullaghmast,
On the solemn midnight blast,
What bleeding spectres passed,
 With their gashed breasts bare ?
Hast thou heard the fitful wail
That o'erloads the sullen gale,
When the waning moon shines pale
 O'er the cursed ground there ?

Hark ! hollow moans arise
Through the black tempestuous skies,
And curses, strife, and cries,
 From the lone Rath swell ;
For bloody Sydney there
Nightly fills the lurid air
With the unholy pomp and glare
 Of the foul, deep hell.

He scorches up the gale
With his knights, in fiery mail ;
And the banners of the Pale
 O'er the red ranks rest.
But a wan and gory band
All apart and silent stand,
And they point th' accusing hand
 At that hell-hound's crest !

Red streamlets, trickling slow,
O'er their clotted clothing flow,
And still and awful woe
 On each pale brow weeps.
Rich bowls bestrew the ground,
And broken Harps around,
Whose once enchanting sound
 In the bard's blood sleeps.

False Sydney ! knighthood's stain,
The trusting brave in vain—
Thy guests—ride o'er the plain
 To thy dark cow'rd snare.
Flow'r of Offaly and Leix,
They have come thy board to grace—
Fools ! to meet a faithless race
 Save with true swords bare.

While cup and song abound,
 The triple lines surround
 The closed and guarded mound,
 In the night's dark noon.
 Alas ! too brave O'More,
 Ere the revelry was o'er
 They have spilled thy young heart's gore,
 Snatched from love too soon.

At the feast, unarmed all,
 Priest, bard, and chieftain fall
 In the treacherous Saxon's hall,
 O'er the bright wine-bowl.
 And now nightly round the board,
 With unsheathed and reeking sword,
 Strides the cruel felon lord
 Of the blood-stained Soul.

Since that hour the clouds that passed
 O'er the Rath of Mullaghmast,
 One tear have never cast
 O'er the gore-dyed sod ;
 For the shower of crimson rain,
 That o'erflowed that fatal plain,
 Cries aloud, and not in vain,
 To the Most High God.

Though the Saxon snake unfold
 At thy feet his scales of gold,
 And vow thee love untold,
 Trust him not, Green Land !
 Touch not with gloveless clasp
 A coiled and deadly asp,
 But with strong and guarded grasp
 In your steel-clad hand.

This ballad refers to a treacherous and brutal massacre, by the Government forces, of the native gentry of Leix and Offaly, then at peace with the English, in the large rath on the summit of the hill of Mullaghmast. It occurred on New Year's Day, 1577, when Sir Henry Sydney was Lord Deputy of Ireland. There is nothing on record to show the latter's disapproval of the butchery ; nor were the officers in command of the troops punished in any way.

"The Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 1577, give the following account of the massacre :—

"A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath, upon that part of the people of Offaly and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus : they were all summoned to show themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great Rath of Mullach-Maistean ; and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight or force."

“The Annals of Ireland,” compiled in Latin by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin in the County Carlow, who lived at this period, thus briefly refer to the tragedy :—

“1577. Moris mac Lasy mac Conyll [O'More], Lord of Merggi [now the Barony of Slieve-margy in the Queen's County], as he asserted, and successor of the Baron of Omergi, with forty of his followers, after his confederation with Rory O'More, and after a certain promise of protection, was slain at Molaghmastyn, in the County of Kildare, the place appointed for it, by Master [Francis] Cosby and Robert Harpoll, having been summoned there treacherously, under pretence of performing service. Harpoll excused it that Moris had given villainous words to the breach of his protection.”

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullivan Beare (ob. 1660), who gives the following account of it in his “*Historiæ Catholicæ Ibernix Compendium*” (published in Lisbon in 1621) :—

“*Pacatis motibus tyrannus semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisix præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immane bæccantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improvise circumvenit, et ex Omorra familia centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat.*”

One more allusion to the massacre, this time from an officer serving under the Government, will be given. In 1594 a Captain Thomas Lee, of Castlemartin, in the County Kildare (who, with his wife Elizabeth Peppard, received a pardon from the Crown in 1582), addressed a memorial on the misgovernment of Ireland, to Queen Elizabeth, entitled “A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles.” In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression and injustice, the massacre at Mullaghmast in these words :—

“They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword. And this hath been by the consent and practice of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the State, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to force them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty.”¹

Mullaghmast lies between Athy and Ballitore. The name means Mastiu's Hill or Summit. It is said to have been called after a woman. The local tradition of the massacre and other legends connected with Mullaghmast are to be found in the first volume (pages 379 to 390) of our JOURNAL.

¹ These references to the massacre are taken from the notes under the year 1577, in O'Donovan's edition of “The Annals of the Four Masters,” vol. v, pp. 1694-7.

Miscellanea.

**Father Germaine's Well at Lackan, Parish of Boystown
(alias Baltyboys), in the County Wicklow.**

By OMURETHI.

The six-inch Ordnance Survey Map (No. 10) has marked on it, in the Townland of Lackan, a churchyard called "Temple Booden," and near it "St. Booden's Well." The saint's grave in the churchyard is also pointed out. This place lies three miles to the south-east of Blessington. The Blessed Well is half a mile away to the north-east of the churchyard. St. Booden's Well is famed far and wide for its cures, and is much resorted to. It is now more popularly known as "Father Germaine's Well." The cause of the change in the name, and the following particulars about the well, were told to me on one occasion by an old soldier, who tramps the roads, of the name of Pat Carr:—Some years ago as Father Germaine, the Parish Priest of Blackditches, was driving in the locality on a perfectly calm day, his hat was suddenly lifted off his head, as if by a gust of wind, and was carried away, leaping the hedges and ditches as it went. Father Germaine, dismounting from his car, went off in pursuit, leaving instructions with his man to bring the car round by the bog road in the direction the hat had taken. It appears the priest's hat never stopped its steeplechasing until it reached St. Booden's Well; and when the car eventually came up, Father Germaine was discovered kneeling at the well, reading his breviary. Before driving off again he blessed the well, and hence it now goes by his name.

As with other Blessed Wells, the water is only used for drinking purposes. But in the little stream which flows from it, sores are washed and limbs are bathed, to effect a cure. Around the well are stuck in the ground many crutches and sticks, left by the cripple or the boccagh, who, after the third visit, had no further need for them. On one occasion, Pat Carr went on to say, a man who had paid a visit to the well took a fancy to a certain smooth and straight black-thorn stick that was stuck in the ground, and when he left took it with him. That night the ailment that had crippled the former owner of the stick seized on its new proprietor, and never left him till he had returned the stick, and had made the three visits to the well. It is well known that it is neither safe nor lucky to remove anything that has been deposited at a Blessed Well.

The bottom of the well, according to Pat Carr, is crawling with little fish called the "Colliach-roo" (or Stone-loach). He knew a woman who filled a gallon with the water from this well, and

took it home to boil for the purpose of "wetting the tea." The kettle was filled and put on a turf fire; but when the water should have been boiling, it was noticed that it had not even become warm, and further investigations led to the discovery of a little colliach-roo in the kettle, which naturally accounted for the mystery. Without loss of time the woman returned hot-foot, and restored the little fish to the well.

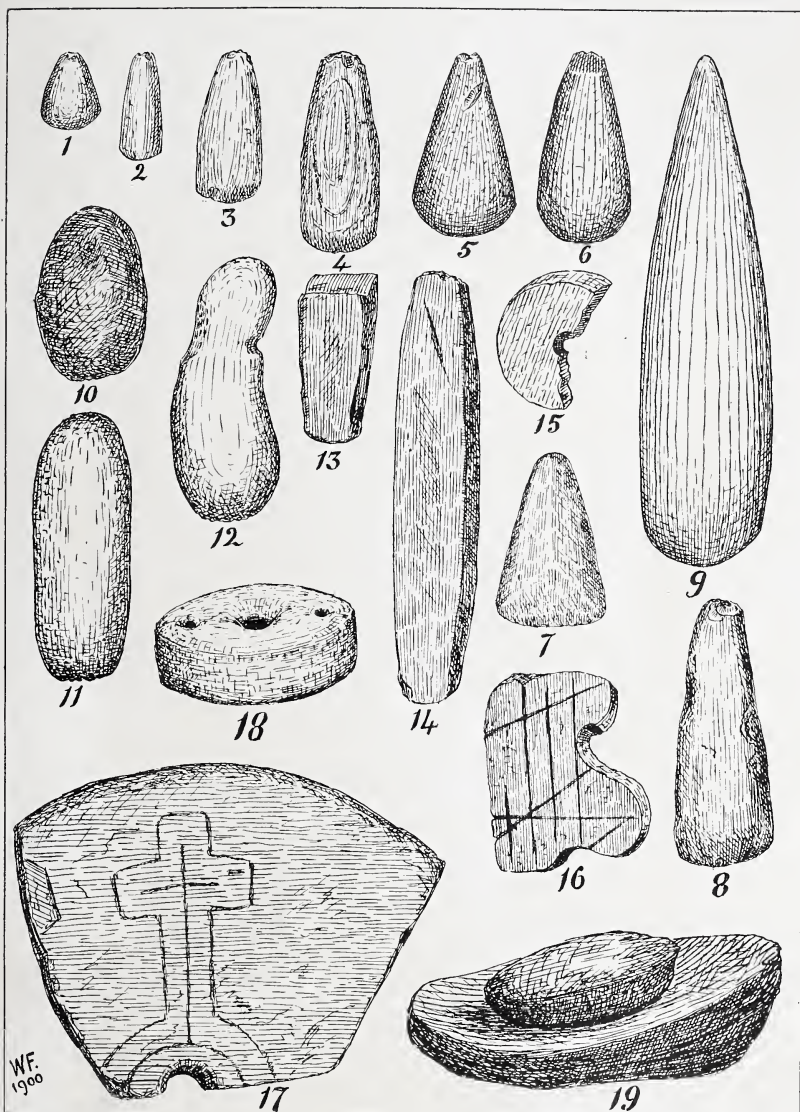
There are small, round stones in the well, which have the reputation of curing the tooth-ache. Pat Carr, after one of his visits to the well, took seven of them out of it, and placed them in his pocket. Shortly afterwards, when passing through Ballymore-Eustace, he entered a small shop to buy an ounce of tobacco, and found the woman of the house with her face bandaged and much swollen. Being told that she was suffering badly from tooth-ache, Pat Carr remarked, "Faith, I'll cure her of that, wid the help of God," and taking one of the little stones from his pocket, handed it to the sufferer, and told her to rub it to the place of the pain; "and," added Pat Carr, "no sooner was she after doing that, but what the pain wakened in her intirely, and for an hour afther she was down on her two knees robustly repateing her prayers for the aise she felt. Begarrawar, that's as thrue as Your Honour has the pipe in your mouth, so it is."

About the year 1902, the Parish Priest of Boystown, Father Thomas Heffernan, finding the well much neglected and easy of access to cattle, had it enclosed, and a place for bathers attached. At the same time it was dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel (16th July). The old "Pattern Day" appears to have been forgotten, as is so often the case with the wells of the lesser-known Celtic saints on this side of Ireland.

Notes.

Ancient Stone Implements.

On the opposite page are shown stone implements from the collection of, and drawn by, the Rev. William Falkiner, Rector of Killucan, County Westmeath. These drawings were obtained for reproduction in our JOURNAL through our member, Canon J. F. M. French. Mr. Falkiner states that these objects were all found in his parish. That figured No. 9 is a magnificent specimen of a celt or battle-axe. Nos. 10 and 11 are pounders. No. 12 is a natural stone, with the mark of a groove for securing a handle. No. 15 is a small grindstone from a crannog (or artificial island); and No. 16 is a rubber of soft sandstone, probably used in shaping and finishing articles of horn, &c. It, too, was discovered in a crannog.



ANCIENT STONE WEAPONS AND QUERNS IN THE POSSESSION OF REV. W. FALKINER,
RECTOR OF KILLUCAN, CO. WESTMEATH.

A curious instance of panic among troops, recorded in "The Annals of the Four Masters," in the year 1406:—

"A great defeat was given by Murrough (mac Murtough) O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvagh, and the sons of O'Connor Roe (of Connaught), namely, Cathal Duv and Teige, who had come to Offaly with a troop of cavalry for his assistance, to the English of Meath, and to Owen 'mac an-Abbaidh' (son of the Abbot) O'Connor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both these armies repaired to the upper part of Geashill (in the King's County). And Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Clonummas, and to the town (homestead) of Gillaboy mac Maelcorra, where Calvagh and Cathal, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor, Gillaboy mac Maelcorra, of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer. And on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said:—'There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I ordered it to be given to thee.' 'I accept of it where it is,' said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town. And Calvagh O'Connor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight. They were swiftly pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Connor was slain on the bog, north of the town. And their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cionainy in Crinagedach (in the Parish of Castlejordan, King's County). It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely 'the Buacach-Patraig' (? St. Patrick's mitre), which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English."

W. FITZG.

The inscription on a mural slab at St. Michan's in Dublin, erected to the memory of Richard Tighe, High Sheriff of the County Kildare in 1662:—

The following description of this monument, by Lord Walter FitzGerald, appeared on pages 515-518 of the sixth volume of "The Journal" issued by "The Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland." It is a good instance of the valuable and useful work which is being carried on by the Association, which includes on its Council the following members of our Archaeological Society:—The Rev. E. O'Leary, F.R.S., Canon ffrench, and Sir Edmund T. Bewley. The extract is as follows:—

"Built into the west wall of the south transept of St. Michan's Church, over the entrance to the Tighe vault, is a seventeenth-century slab, 5 feet in length, and 2 feet 9 inches in height, bearing an incised Latin inscription, and a coat-of-arms alongside it.

"Owing to the bad quality of the stone, only a few words, and some letters here and there, can be deciphered. Fortunately, Mrs. T. Long (wife of the Rector of St. Michan's) was recently able to procure, from a member of the Tighe family, a copy of the inscription made many years ago, and but for it the inscription would have been lost for ever.

"Provided with the wording of the inscription, I took advantage of a bright sunny afternoon in November last (1905), and compared it with what remains

on the slab ; by this means I was enabled to fix the inscription line for line. It is cut in small-sized capitals, and occupies the left half of the slab ; it reads as follows, the missing letters being shown in brackets :—

HIC . [IA]CE[T]
 [RIC]HA[R]DVS . [TIGH]E
 A[RMIG]ER . O[FFICI]V[M]
 [P]R[ÆTOR]IS . CIVITATIS . DV[BLI]N
 ENSIS . BIS . INSIGNITVS . F[VIT]
 ANNIS . 1651 [. ET . 165[5]] . ANNO[QV]E
 [PR]OXIME . MEM[OR]A[BILI] . 16[55] . V[IC]E
 COMIT[IS] . COM[IT]ATV[S] . DV[BLINE]NS[IS]
 [L]OCVM . TENVIT . A[NNOQ]VE [. 166]2
 [VI]CE . COMIT[IS] . COMITATVS . K[ILDARE]
 NO[N] . M[INVS] . FELI[CITER] . G[ESSIT]
 [O]BI[IT] .] VICES[SIMO] . DIE . FEBRV[ARI]
 [SE]P[VLT]VS . [VICESSIMO] . SE[XT]O
 DI[E] .] EIVS[DEM] . MENSIS
 ANNO [DOMINI . 1673]

TRANSLATION.

Here lies Richard Tighe, Esq^r who was twice honoured with the office of Mayor of the City of Dublin in the years 1651 and 1655 ; and in the following memorable year of 1655 held the post of High Sheriff of the County Dublin ; and in the year 1662 not less happily became High Sheriff of the County Kildare. He died on the 20th day of February & was buried on the 26th day of that month in the year of our Lord 1673.

“ A Funeral Entry in Ulster’s Office gives the above particulars, as well as the name of Richard Tighe’s wife, whose arms are impaled with her husband’s on this mural slab. The following is an extract from the Funeral Entry :—

Alderman Richard Tigh served Mayor of the City of Dublin in the years 1651 and 1655. He was likewise high Sherriffe of the County of Dublin, And in the year 1662 was high Sherriff of the County of Kildare.

He married Mary daughter of Thomas Rookes of . . . , by whom he had issue divers children, of whome are yet living :—

William Tighe, son and heire. And three daughters vizt—

Ann the eldest da^{ter} married to Capt. Theophilus Sandford [who departed this life the 6th of February 1668, and was buried at Moyglare, from whence his body was afterwards removed to the Tighe Vault at St. Michan’s].

Mary.

Frances.

The s^d Aldⁿ Tigh departed this mortall life the 20th of Febr 1673, and was inter’d the 26th of the same month in his own tombe at St Michans church in Oxmantowne.

“ Another Funeral Entry gives the date of the death of Richard Tighe’s wife thus :—

Mary daughter of Thomas Rooke was married to Aldⁿ Rich^d Tigh, who was twice Mayor of the City of Dublin. She died the 13th & buried the 18th of Aprill 1677 in St Michan’s Church, Dublin.

“ As mentioned above, the inscription occupies the left half of the mural slab ; the right half of it is taken up with a shield bearing two coats-of-arms cut in low relief.

“The Arms are those of Tighe impaling those of Rookes or Rooke, viz. :—

I. ‘Per chevron embattled argent and sable, nine crosses crosslet, five in saltire in chief, and four in base, counterchanged.’ For Tighe.

II. ‘Argent, a fess flory between four rooks sable.’ For Rooke.

“The Rooke arms on the shield are still clearly distinguishable; but the Tighe arms have completely peeled away.

“The crest, a wolf’s head, has also worn away.

“Below the shield is a scroll for the family motto :—*Summum nec metum diem nec optem*¹; but it does not appear to have ever been cut on it.

“‘Lambrequin’ or ‘Mantling,’ consisting of drapery in gracefully hanging folds, surrounds the crest and coats-of-arms.

“Burke in his ‘Landed Gentry’ states that the family name was assumed from a place in Rutland, and that Alderman Richard Tighe’s father and mother were William Tighe, of Market Deeping, and Mary, daughter of Tobias Haughton, of Kelthorpe, in Rutland. He was the ancestor of the Tighes at present seated at Rossana, in the County Wicklow, and at Woodstock (inherited by marriage with the Fownes family), close to Inistige, in the County Kilkenny.”

The Churches of Ardmakrynanne and Grilissie.—In the possession of Miss Archbold, of Davidstown, is a piece of parchment (11 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth), dated the 26th of November, 1567, containing the presentation, by Adam, Archbishop of Dublin, of Anthony Harpenye to the vicarage “de Ardmakrynanne et Grilissie (?) in decanatu de Omorthy, in Dublin: dioc. :” lately held by Anthony Phypoed.

The Deanery of Omurethi is co-extensive with the Baronies of Kilkea and Moone, and Narragh and Rheban (West and East). As the names Ardmakrynanne and Grilissie are not given in the Fiantes or Inquisitions, can any of our readers identify these Church sites?

W. FITZG.

An Ancient Wooden Three-pronged Fork.—The implement of oak, figured on the opposite page, is from a drawing, to scale, by Mrs. Algernon Aylmer, who kindly brought it to our Annual General Meeting in Naas in February last.

It was found in the Killalish Bog, in the Barony of Talbotstown Upper, County Wicklow, about the year 1820: and along with it was discovered a skeleton with the remains of a belt, apparently of skin.

What purpose this three-pronged fork was put to is very uncertain. It is too clumsy and long (being $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length) for

¹ This is the motto given in Burke’s “Landed Gentry”; but I have seen another on a drawing of the Tighe coat-of-arms, viz. :—“*Pietas sola est atque unica virtus.*”



AN ANCIENT WOODEN IMPLEMENT ($8\frac{1}{2}$ FEET LONG) IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. ALGERNON AYLMER, AT RATHMORE, CO. KILDARE.
[Drawn to scale by Mrs. Aylmer.]

an agricultural implement. It could not have been used for hay-making; and though it has a "trayheen," or foot-hold, on either side, it could not have been used for digging with, as the prongs are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. There are several similar forks in the Royal Irish Academy's Collection of Irish Antiquities (now deposited in the Dublin Science and Art Museum), but their use is not suggested.

Can it have been used for spearing salmon?

W. FITZG.

Suncroft.—On page 66, vol. v, of THE JOURNAL, information was asked for as to the derivation and meaning of the place-name, "Suncroft." Dr. P. W. Joyce and the Rev. T. Morrin, P.P., have kindly supplied the following information.

The former writes that some seventy years ago Suncroft was called "Crofteen-na-Greine," *i.e.*, the little croft (field) of the Sun, hence Sunny Croft, or Suncroft.

Father Morrin gives the following particulars as to why Suncroft was selected for the Catholic Parish Church:—

The Parish of Suncroft comprises the old ecclesiastical districts of Ballyshannon, Kilrush, Ballysax, and Carne. There is a tradition that shortly after '98 the then parish priest set about rebuilding, or repairing, the church at Kilrush; but on Father MacMahon's appointment to the parish in 1808, instead of going on with the work, he selected Suncroft as a much more central site for it, the spot selected being a piece of commons to which no one had any claim (a sub-division in all probability of the Townland of Carne). The new church was commenced, but long before it was roofed it collapsed, and the work had to be begun all over again. In course of time Father MacMahon's Church proved inadequate for the size of the congregation, and a handsome new edifice has been erected to replace it. The ceremony of opening it for Divine Service took place in October last (1906).

Dr. Comerford, in his "Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin," gives the following list of Parish Priests of Suncroft:—

- 1704. Rev. Felix Coghlan. (His successor is not recorded).
- 1766. Rev. Michael Dunne. (Died in 1777.)
- 1777. Rev. John Lynch. (Died in 1805.)
- 1805. Rev. — Roche. (Transferred to Kilcullen.)
- 1808. Rev. Malachy MacMahon. (In 1821 appointed P.P. of Clane.)
- 1821. Rev. John Dunne.
- 1823. Rev. Malachy MacMahon. (Re-appointed; he died in 1868, aged 108.)
- 1868. Rev. Thomas Cullen, who died in the same year.
- 1868. Rev. Denis Flanagan. (Died in 1872.)
- 1872. Rev. Thomas Maher. (Died in 1883.)
- 1883. Rev. William Ransbott.

Proposed Archæological Society for the County Kerry.

It is proposed to form an Archæological Society for the County of Kerry, which is so rich in objects of antiquarian interest. A number of ladies and gentlemen have already promised to become members, and the Earl of Kenmare has consented to act as President. The annual subscription will be £1, which will include payment for the Society's Journal. All who desire to join in helping this truly patriotic movement should send their names and addresses to the

HON. SECRETARY, K.A.S.,
Aghadoe House, Killarney.

Query.

Among some MS. notes of the late Colonel Vigors appears the following:—"1619, April 17. Rev. James Hewetson, Deau of Kildare, H. L. J." Can any of our readers inform us what place in the Hewetson pedigree should be assigned to him?

Answers to Queries.

The Rev. Christopher Hewetson.—Archdeacon Michael Hewetson.

At pp. 373-5 of vol. iv I gave some particulars of the ancestry of the "learned, pious, humble divine," the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, of Clonuff, County Kildare, in reply to a query of Lord Walter FitzGerald, who had succeeded in deciphering the inscription on his tomb in Mylerstown Churchyard. (See vol. iv, p. 319.)

I mentioned that at the time of his death, in 1698, he was Curate of Carbery, County Kildare; but I was then unaware of his previous services in the ministry of the Church of Ireland. From an examination recently made of the transcripts in the Public Record Office, Ireland, of the Bishops' returns to the First Fruits Office, I have now obtained the following further information concerning him.

On the 27th April, 1661, the Rev. Christopher Hewetson was collated to the Prebend of Drumholm, and to the Vicarage of Kilbarron, in the Diocese of Raphoe. He appears to have resigned the Prebend of Drumholm in the year 1666, as on the 8th March in that year the Rev. Gavin Hamilton was collated to it. He seems, however, to have retained the Vicarage of Kilbarron for some time longer, as I find that the Bishop of Raphoe certified on the 30th

March, 1668, that the Vicarage of Kilbarron in his diocese being vacant by the resignation of Christopher Hewetson, clerk, Richard Inett had been instituted and collated thereto, on the 1st May last past.

A considerable part of the town of Ballyshannon is situate in the parish of Kilbarron, County Donegal; and Drumholm is a parish in the same county, adjoining Kilbarron, and lying between it and the town of Donegal.

A branch of the Hewetson family was, for a long time, connected with this locality. The Rev. Christopher Hewetson's grandfather and namesake, Treasurer of Christ Church, had by his second marriage three sons, one of whom—Michael by name—settled in the County Donegal, and took up his residence at Ballyshannon. In the Hearth Money Roll of the County Donegal for 1665, as also in an earlier Roll undated, but probably compiled in 1663, Michael Hewetson of Ballyshannon was assessed, in the Parish of Kilbarron, for a house with two hearths. On the 18th May, 1658, letters of administration of the goods of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, deceased—the Treasurer of Christ Church—with his will annexed, were granted to his children, Christopher Hewetson, of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, gent., Michael Hewetson, of Ballyshannon, County Donegal, gent., and Rebecca Foster (Forster), of Baltrea, in the County Dublin, widow. Rebecca had been the wife of the Rev. Richard Forster, of Baltrea, who died in 1657, son of Sir Christopher Forster, Mayor of Dublin. Michael Hewetson, of Ballyshannon, was for some years the land agent of Thomas, Lord Folliott of Ballyshannon, over his Donegal and Fermanagh estates; but disputes as to accounts arose between them and formed the subject of a Chancery bill, filed by Lord Folliott against Michael Hewetson, on the 25th November, 1667, and a bill filed by Hewetson against Lord Folliott, on the 3rd November, 1685.

Michael Hewetson, of Ballyshannon, had a son Michael, who resided at Coolbeg, in the parish of Kilbarron, at a short distance from Ballyshannon. In the Act of Attainder, passed by the Parliament held by James II in Dublin, in 1689, were included "Michael Hueson (Hewetson), of Coolbegg, gent.," and "John Hueson (Hewetson), of the same, gent."—no doubt a brother of Michael—who were amongst those persons from the County Donegal who had absented themselves from the Kingdom, and gone to England or elsewhere. (See Archbishop King's "State of the Protestants in Ireland," p. 24). In 1695 and 1697 this Michael Hewetson was one of the Commissioners for the County Donegal, for assessing the poll tax, under the Acts of 7 Will. III, c. 15, and 9 Will. III, c. 8; and in 1698 he held a similar post, for assessing the tax granted by the Act 10 Will. III, c. 3.

He lived to attain the age of eighty-six years, and died unmarried on 2nd November, 1753, having made his will dated 27th September, 1753, by which he devised his freehold and leasehold property to nephews, members of the Reynolds family.

It may be recollected that the tombstone in Mylerstown Churchyard was supposed, at one time, to be that of Archdeacon Michael Hewetson, a younger brother of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, owing to a mistaken and partial reading of the inscription; and that the Rev. John Keble, in his *Life of the Archdeacon's* early friend, Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was thereby led to the conclusion that Archdeacon Michael Hewetson died in 1709. The date on the tombstone had not been made out; and as the entry of the matriculation of the Archdeacon in Trinity College, Dublin, showed that he was born in 1643, and 66 was the age appearing on the tombstone, the date of his death was thus fixed as 1709.

But he lived many years longer. An entry in the old Vestry book of Ballyshannon, made in 1718, recites that "the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Michael Hewetson out of his good will to the parish, and town of Ballyshannon in particular, is willing and desirous to erect a schoolhouse for the instruction of poor children, &c." Further on there is a record that the offer was accepted, and a site in the churchyard selected; and the schoolhouse was subsequently built.

Letters of administration of the effects of Archdeacon Michael Hewetson, described as of Ballyshannon, were granted on 10th March, 1724, to his niece, Cassandra Cope, *alias* Palmer, wife of Erasmus Cope of Dublin, goldsmith, a daughter, as it would appear, of the Archdeacon's sister, Deborah Hewetson, who was married in 1668 to Edmond Palmer of Dublin. The exact date of the Archdeacon's death has not been ascertained; but it must have occurred some time between 1718 and March, 1724.

In Mr. John Hewetson's "*Memoirs of the House of Hewetson*," referred to at p. 374, vol. iv, the Archdeacon is represented as having married, and left two children, viz., Michael Hewetson of Coolbeg, County Donegal, whose will was dated 27th September, 1753, and Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Richard Foster (*sic*), son of Sir Christopher Foster (*sic*), Knight.

However, there is not any evidence, so far as I am aware, that the Archdeacon was ever married; and beyond all question this Rebecca Hewetson was, in fact, a daughter of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, Treasurer of Christ Church, by his second marriage; and Michael Hewetson of Coolbeg was the Michael Hewetson already mentioned, son of Michael Hewetson of Ballyshannon, agent of Lord Polliott.

If the Archdeacon had had a wife and children to provide for, probably Swords and Ballyshannon would not have received his generous benefactions for the erection of schools.¹

EDMUND T. BEWLEY.

¹ At line 28, p. 375, vol. iv, by a clerical error "*Kilkenny*" appears instead of "*Kildare*." At line 15 on the same page Clonuff is correctly described as in the County Kildare.—E. T. B.

Review.

A History of the County of Dublin. By Francis Elrington Ball. Part IV.
A. Thom & Co.

THIS fourth part of Mr. F. E. Ball's work is continued upon the same plan as its predecessors, and comprises the parishes of Clonsilla, Leixlip, Lucan, Aderrig, Kilmactalway, Kilbride, Kilmahuddrick, Esker, Palmerstown, Ballyfermot, Clondalkin, Drimnagh, Crumlin, St. Catherine, St. Nicholas Without, St. James, St. Jude, and Chapelizod, as well as the Phoenix Park. This district lying in the immediate neighbourhood of the city naturally contains not only objects of antiquarian interest, but houses identified with the history of many distinguished men connected with Dublin by birth or official position. The chapter on the history of the Phoenix Park contains much that will be new to many readers. There is a good illustration of Luttrellstown Castle, and several other interesting illustrations, and a useful map. This, and the other parts of Mr. Ball's work, ought to be in the hands of all who take an intelligent interest in the history and antiquities of the districts with which they deal so fully.

Letter to the Editor.

3 STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON, W.

SIR,—Referring to an article in the last number of the JOURNAL on "The Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare," I write to ask if any reader can assist me in procuring the words of a song which I once heard under the following circumstances. At a Tea given at Palmerstown in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee, in the year 1887, an old man named Curran, a resident in the village of Kill, sang a song describing a run of the hounds, in which Sir William Ponsonby, of Bishops court, who was, I think, the then Master (and who was afterwards killed at Waterloo), followed the hounds, swimming his horse across the Liffey, near Poulaphuca. The old man who sang the song has been long dead. I neglected at the time to get the words, and have absolutely failed to do so since. Possibly they were never written down. But it is a pity that such local histories should be forgotten; and I should be glad to rescue this one from oblivion, and should feel grateful to any reader of the JOURNAL who can help me to recall it.

Yours faithfully,

GERALD PONSONBY.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

—♦♦♦—

Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, the 25th January, 1907, in the Court House, Naas, by the kind permission of the High Sheriff.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., *President* of the Society, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council were present :—
The Rev. E. O'Leary, Lt.-Col. T. J. de Burgh, Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretaries*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting, in February, 1906, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council for the year 1906 was read by Sir Arthur Vicars, and adopted, on the motion of Mr. W. Grove-White, seconded by Mr. R. W. Manders.

The Hon. Treasurer read his Report, showing a balance in favour of the Society of £33.

On the motion of the Rev. J. L. Jesson, seconded by Mr. R. W. Manders, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*, and to Mr. A. Warmington, *Hon. Auditor*, for their continued services to the Society.

Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster, proposed, and the Earl of Mayo, K.P., *President*, seconded, the following resolution :—

“That the Kildare Archæological Society begs to tender its thanks to Mr. James Lalor, of Belan, and to Mr. Fennell, of Rathside, for kindly permitting the Society to visit the places of interest on their lands; and to the Ladies FitzGerald for hospitably entertaining the Society at Kilkea Castle on the occasion of the Excursion Meeting on September 12th last”—

which resolution was unanimously passed.

Lt.-Col. T. J. de Burgh, and Mr. A. More-O'Ferrall, being the retiring Members of the Council, were re-elected on the motion of Mr. W. Grove-White, seconded by Mr. R. W. Manders.

The following were elected Members of the Society :— Lord Ardilaun, Mr. John P. Gannon, M.R.I.A., Colonel R. A. Cosby, D.L., Lord Desmond FitzGerald, and Mr. Raymond H. Gorges.

In addition, the election of the following at the September Meeting was confirmed :—The Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, Mr. Charles E. Roper, the Rev. R. N. Somerville, Mr. Edwin Fayle, and Mrs. Hardman.

The selection of the place of meeting for the Excursion Meeting in September was then discussed, and after various places had been suggested and considered, the following resolution, proposed by Canon Adams, and seconded by Sir Arthur Vicars, was passed :—

“ That the Excursion Meeting for the ensuing Session of the Society take place at Baltinglass and district, in the month of September next.”

The following Papers were read :—

1. “ Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare, known as the Wizard Earl,” by the Rev. E. O'Leary.

2. “ Customs peculiar to certain Days formerly observed in the County Kildare,” by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

The Earl of Mayo exhibited a badge from the cross-belt of the North Naas Cavalry in 1796 ; a Repeal button, dated 1844, the year in which Daniel O'Connell was tried and sentenced ; a button which was struck on the arrival of George the Fourth in Dublin, on August 17th, 1821 ; a tenpenny-bit, which was given to Mr. Arthur Newing while playing whist at the Kildare Street Club as part of the stakes ; a bank token for thirty pence Irish ; an old Irish silver rosary, probably about 250 years old (the chain was thought to be comparatively modern, as ancient beads were strung on a cord or leather).

Lord Mayo also exhibited the Diary of Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, which was published about four years ago. It gave one of the few impartial accounts of the Rebellion in 1798.

Sir Arthur Vicars exhibited two tea-caddies, one of paper-work, showing the edges of the paper filling up the interstices, and forming a pattern such as were made by ladies in the early part of the nineteenth century and the end of the eighteenth

century. The other was formed of coloured straw pasted on to a wooden foundation. This straw-work was made chiefly by Huguenots in the early part of the eighteenth century, the specimen shown dating about 1740.

A resolution, proposed by Sir Arthur Vicars, and seconded by the Earl of Mayo, thanking those who had contributed Papers and objects of interest for exhibition, and the High Sheriff (Sir William Goulding, Bart.) for the use of the Court House, brought the proceedings to a close.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1906.

IT is customary for the Council in their Report to give at the Annual General Meeting a short retrospect of the work performed during the past year.

The Council are glad to report that the Society continues to prosper and do good work. The roll of members, which now stands at 159, of which number twenty are Life Members, together with the good matter supplied in the pages of *THE JOURNAL*, are evidence that the interest in the Society is not failing.

Glancing through the List of Members, it is a matter of satisfaction to find that we have not to chronicle any loss by death.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report will show the present financial condition of the Society to be satisfactory; of course the chief item of expense in the accounts of a Society such as ours is the printing, and in this connexion the Council would urge members to endeavour to recruit new members, and so extend the sphere of usefulness of the Society's work, and not necessitate the curtailing of the printers' bill. The Council cannot help feeling that the recruiting of new members is very much left to the enthusiasm of a few of our number, which ought not to be the case.

In our Report for 1905 we referred to the publication of the Index to the Kildare Diocesan Wills, edited by Capt. S. Cary. This has since been published in *THE JOURNAL*, and an experiment was made at the time, of printing 100 copies for separate issue to the outside public interested in such publications.

We are glad to report that the experiment has proved a success, for the number of copies thus sold at the nominal price of 1s. 6d. each, has not only paid for the printing of the Index in *THE JOURNAL*, and the extra copies separately printed, but made a small profit for the Society, while at the same time leaving a number of copies over for sale.

Thus encouraged the Society has continued these valuable Indexes, and the forthcoming number of *THE JOURNAL* will contain an Index to the Kildare Diocesan Administrations, edited by Capt. S. Cary, of which it is proposed similarly to print a separate issue at the nominal price of 1s.

The thanks of the Society are due to Capt. Cary for the time and care he has given towards the editing of these Indexes, and also to Mr. P. G. Mahony, *Cork Herald*, for the trouble he has taken to bring them to the notice of the public.

An Index to the Kildare Marriage Licence Bonds, by Mr. Guillamore O'Grady, is also in course of preparation for publication in *THE JOURNAL*; and it is hoped that before long the Diocesan Wills and Administrations of Leighlin and other records connected with the history of the county may also be dealt with, and thus form a valuable contribution towards genealogical and historical research. The fact must not be lost sight of that such publications tend to advertise our Society and its work.

The first instalment of the most interesting Autobiography of Pole Cosby of George II's reign appeared in *THE JOURNAL* for July last, and cannot fail to have interested our members. More will follow in subsequent numbers. A diary of the sort, and written at such a period, requires much careful editing; and the thanks of the Society are due to Canon Sherlock for the trouble he has taken in this direction.

The Annual General Meeting was held in Naas on the 14th February, various considerations having prevented the meeting being held earlier. The attendance was not as good as might be wished; but this may have been accounted for by counter-attractions in the town.

The Excursion Meeting in September took place at Athy, Ardscull, Mullaghmast, Belan, and Kilkea Castle amidst most enjoyable weather, and the attendance was large.

Two members of the Council as usual retire by rotation—Lt.-Col. T. J. de Burgh and Mr. A. More-O'Ferrall—and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER,	} <i>Hon.</i> <i>Secretaries.</i>
WALTER FITZGERALD,	

EXCURSION MEETING, 1906.

The Annual Excursion took place on Wednesday, 12th September, 1906—Ardscull, Mullaghmast, Belan, and Kilkea Castle being the places selected.

Starting from Athy, the company drove to the artificial earthwork known as the Moat of Ardscull, some three and a-half miles distant, where Lord Walter FitzGerald read an interesting Paper on the history of this fine earthwork, and the many traditions surrounding it.

A drive of some four miles brought the party to Mullaghmast. Like most raths, there was little of interest to see in this, the history, traditions, and fables attaching to the place calling for chief attention. It having been previously described in the pages of *THE JOURNAL*, the Paper was read therefrom to the assembled company, after which light refreshments were served, and a move was made for Belan (three and a-half miles), on the way to which the well known “Longstone of Mullaghmast” was passed.

In the ruins of the once fine eighteenth-century mansion of the Earls of Aldborough, the Society and its friends assembled in some force to hear an account read by Lord Walter FitzGerald of the vicissitudes of the place, embracing some of the history of the Stratford family.

The final stage of the day's excursion was Kilkea Castle, where the members of the Society and their visitors were received by the Ladies FitzGerald and Lord Walter FitzGerald, and most hospitably entertained. As Kilkea had on a previous occasion been visited by the Society, and as all that is known about the history of this ancient residence of the FitzGerald family—still happily in excellent preservation—has been recorded in the pages of *THE JOURNAL*, no Paper was read here, but Lord Walter FitzGerald was at hand to describe the castle and its many features of interest to any seeking information.

The fine collection of antiquities in the staircase hall formed an attraction to many present.

The attendance at the meeting, especially towards the close, was above the average. The weather was ideal, and was taken advantage of for spending the spare time in the gardens of Kilkea before it was time to leave for the trains.

Amongst those present were :—

Lady Eva FitzGerald, Mrs. Mabel FitzGerald, Mr. W. T. Kirkpatrick, the Rev. Vincent Byrne, Rector of Clongowes; Mr. Charles E. Roper, Misses M. and L. Roper, Rev. E. H. and

Mrs. Waller, Mr. W. H. Verschoyle, the Dean of Kildare, Mr. George Wolfe, Mr. Arthur FitzMaurice, Canon and Miss Sherlock, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster; Lord Walter FitzGerald, The Duke of Leinster, the Countess of Drogheda and Lady Beatrice Moore, Miss Neaves, Mrs. Betham, the Misses Walker, Mr. Warner, Lord George FitzGerald, Lord Frederick FitzGerald, Mrs. Dominick More-O'Ferrall, Miss Vigors, Rev. James Nolan, Lady Nesta FitzGerald, Mr. and Miss Chatterton, Canon and Miss Adams, Mr. E. Fayle, Rev. J. O'Callaghan; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Freeman; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hannon; Mr. J. Carolan, Mr. and Miss Walshe, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Synnott, Mr. F. R. Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. F. Cruise, Rev. H. S. M. Poer, Col. Heighington, Mr. Thomas Kelly, Mr. J. R. Blake, &c.

LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

(CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 1907.)

President :

THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., P.C.

Vice-President :

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

Council :

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.
THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P.
LT.-COL. THOMAS J. DE BURGH, D.L.
AMBROSE MORE-O'FERRALL, ESQ., D.L.
THE EARL OF DROGHEDA.
NICHOLAS J. SYNNOTT, ESQ.
JOHN SHIELL O'GRADY, ESQ.

Hon. Treasurer :

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFSTOWN, SALLINS.

Hon. Auditor :

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

Hon. Secretaries :

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., *Ulster*, OFFICE OF ARMS, DUBLIN CASTLE.
LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

Hon. Editor :

THE REV. CANON SHERLOCK, M.A., SHERLOCKSTOWN, SALLINS.

Members, 1907.

[Officers are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk (*).]

- Adams, Rev. Canon, Kill Rectory, Straffan.
 Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.
 *Ardilaun, The Lord, St. Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.
 Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.
 Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.
AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.
- Ball, Francis Elrington, M.R.I.A., 6 Wilton-place, Dublin.
 *Barton, Hon. Mrs., Luttrellstown, Clonsilla.
 *Barton, Bertram, Straffan House, Straffan.
 Beard, Surgeon-Captain T., A.M.R., 120 Wrotesley-road, Harlesden, London, N.W.
 Betham, Mrs., 9 Belgrave-square, Monkstown.
 Bewley, Sir Edmund T., 40 Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
 Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.
 Bourke, Lady Albreda, Roseboro', Straffan.
 Brooke, J. T., Green Bank, Carlow.
 Brown, Stephen J., Ardeaien, Naas.
 Burke, Very Rev. E., P.P., Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.
 *Burtchaell, G. D., M.A., 44 Morehampton-road, Dublin.
 *Byrne, Very Rev. Vincent, S.J., Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
- Carroll, Major John W. V., Moone Abbey, Moone.
 Carolin, John, 77 North King-street, Dublin.
 Carolin, Miss M., 77 North King-street, Dublin.
 *Clarke, Mrs., Athgoe Park, Hazlehead, Co. Dublin.
 *Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.
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 Colley, G. P. A., University Club, Dublin.
 Conmee, Rev. J. F., St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.
 Coote, Stanley V., Burley, Ringwood, Hants, England.
 Cosby, Colonel R. A. G., D.L., Stradbally Hall, Stradbally, Queen's Co.
 Cowell, Very Rev. G. Y., Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.
 Cruise, Francis, M.D., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

Cullen, Rev. John, P.P., Tinryland, Co. Carlow.
Culshaw, Miss, Johnstown, Straffan.

Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.

Dane, J. Whiteside, Abbeyfield, Naas.

Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Myrtle Hill House, Cork.

Dease, William, The Cottage, Celbridge.

DE BURGH, THOMAS J., Lt.-Col., D.L., Oldtown, Naas.

DEVITT, Rev. MATTHEW, S.J., Vice-President, Rector of Clongowes Wood
College, Sallins, Co. Kildare.

DROGHEDA, THE EARL OF, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.

Drogheda, The Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.

Drury, Charles M., Barraderry, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.

Dunne, Rev. John, C.C., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

Dunne, Laurence, Dollardstown House, Athy.

Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.

Elliott, Rev. William, The Manse, Naas.

Fayle, Edwin, Kylemore, Orwell-park, Rathgar.

ffrench, Rev. Canon, M.R.I.A., Ballyredmond House, Clonegal, Co. Carlow.

Field, John, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord Desmond, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Lord Henry, Babergh Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.

*FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey,
Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Sir George, Bart., Killybegs, Sallins.

*FitzMaurice, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.

Fogarty, Most Rev. M., Bishop of Killaloe, Ennis, Co. Clare.

Foley, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Braganza, Carlow.

Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kileullen.

*Gannon, J. P., M.R.I.A., Laragh, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castle Bellingham,
Co. Louth.

Glover, Edward, County Surveyor's Office, Court House, Naas.

Geoghegan, Mrs., Bert, Athy.

Gorges, Raymond H., 15 Royal Terrace, East, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Goulding, Sir William, Bart., Millicent, Sallins.

Governey, Michael, Wellington-square, Carlow.

Graham, Rev. Canon C. I., Kildrought Parsonage, Celbridge.

Greene, Thomas W., Millbrook, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

Grenfell, General Lord, G.C.B., Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.
 Hannon, J. A., Prumplestown, Carlow.
 Hardman, Mrs., Foxrock House, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
 Heighington, Colonel W., Donard House, Donard, Co. Wicklow.
 Higginson, Lady, Connellmore, Newbridge.
 Hopkins, Mrs., Blackhall Castle, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
 Hobson, C. J., 239 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-st., New York, U.S.A.
 Howard, F., Collinstown House, Leixlip.

Jackson, F. R., Kilkea, Castledermot.
 Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D., Lyre-na-Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Kavanagh, Rev. E., P.P., Monasterevin.
 Kirkpatrick, William, Donacomper, Celbridge.

Lamb, Mrs., Maudlin's Farm, Naas.
 *Leinster, the Duke of, Carton, Maynooth.

Librarian, The	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>{</td> <td>Thomas-street</td> <td rowspan="4">}</td> <td rowspan="4">Public Library, Dublin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Charleville Mall</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Lower Kevin-street</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Capel-street</td> </tr> </table>	{	Thomas-street	}	Public Library, Dublin.		Charleville Mall		Lower Kevin-street		Capel-street
{	Thomas-street	}	Public Library, Dublin.								
	Charleville Mall										
	Lower Kevin-street										
	Capel-street										

Longfield, Robert, 25 Clare-street, Dublin.

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 Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.
 Mahony, George Gun, Kilmorna, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
 Mahony, Pierce Gun, Cork Herald of Arms, 24 Burlington-road, Dublin.
 Manders, R. W., Castlesize, Sallins.
MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.
 Mayo, Dowager Countess of, 20 Eaton-square, London, S.W.
MAYO, The EARL OF, K.P., P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.
 Molloy, William R., M.R.I.A., Commissioner of National Education, 78 Kenilworth-square, Rathgar.
 Mooney, William, The Castle, Leixlip.
 *Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.
 Morrin, Rev. Thomas, P.P., V.F., Naas.
 Murphy, Rev. A., C.C., Naas.
 Murphy, J. C., Osberstown House, Sallins.
 Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Sallins.

Nolan, Rev. James, C.C., Athy, Co. Kildare.
 Norman, George, 12 Brock-street, Bath, England.
 Nugent, Hon. R., Stacumney, Celbridge.

- O'Brien, The Lord, Lord Chief Justice, Airfield, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.
 O'Callaghan, Rev. J., c.c., Kilmeed, Athy.
 Odium, Henry M., Kilmoney, Rathangan.
 *O'FERRALL, AMBROSE MORE-, D.L., Balyna, Moyvally.
 *O'Ferrall, Dominick More-, Kildangan, Monasterevin.
 O'GRADY, JOHN SHIELL, Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
 O'Kelly, E. P., St. Kevin's, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.
 *O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.F., St. Michael's, Portarlinton, Queen's County.
 O'Mahony, Peirce, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., Rahan, Edenderry.
 Poer, Rev. H. S. M., The Glebe, Kilkea, Mageny.
 Ponsonby, Hon. Gerald, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
 Ponsonby, Lady Maria, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.
 Pratt, Mrs., Glenheste, Manor-Kilbride, Co. Dublin.

Quan-Smith, S. A., Bullock Castle, Dalkey.

Robinson, John, M.D., Johnstown-bridge, Co. Kildare.
 Roper, Charles E. A., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.

Shackleton, Frank R., Dublin Herald of Arms, Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.
 SHERLOCK, Rev. Canon, *Hon. Editor*, Sherlockstown, Sallins.
 Somerville, Rev. R. N., The Rectory, Leixlip.
 Staples, William, Naas.
 Sweetman, E., Longtown, Sallins.
 Sweetman, Mrs., Longtown, Sallins.
 Swinton, The Hon. Mrs., 82 Cadogan-place, London, W.
 SYNNOTT, NICHOLAS J., Furness, Naas.
 Synnott, Mrs., Furness, Naas.

Torrens, The Ven. Joseph, *Archdeacon of Kildare*, St. David's Rectory, Naas.
 Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, Newbridge.

Verschoyle, W. H. F., Woodley, Churchtown, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
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 Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.
 Vigers, Mrs., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

Walker, Miss, 5 Leeson-park, Dublin.
 Wall, Colonel J., 60 Russell-terrace, Leamington Spa, England.
 Waller, Rev. E. H., The Rectory, Athy.
 Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.F., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
 Walshe, R. D., 20 Harrington-street, Dublin.

- WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.
 Weldon, General, Forenaughts, Naas.
 Weldon, Lt.-Colonel Sir Anthony A., Bart., D.S.O., Kilmorony, Athy.
 Weldon, Dowager Lady, Tyrrellstown House, Mulhuddart, Co. Dublin.
 Wheble, Mrs., Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.
 White, W. Grove, 13 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.
 Williams, S. G., Prospect, Sallins.
 Williams, Mrs., Prospect, Sallins.
 Wolfe, George, Bishopsland, Ballymore-Eustace, Naas.
 *Woolcombe, Robert Lloyd, LL.D., M.R.I.A., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.
 *Wright, E. Percival, M.A., M.D., 5 Trinity College, Dublin.
 Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Carlow.
 Wynch, W. Maling-, Rose Hill, Lyme-Regis, Dorset, England.
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The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—

- The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.
 The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.
 The Society of Antiquaries of London.
 The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
 The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.
 The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.
 The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 The Galway Archæological and Historical Society (W. F. Trench, Esq., Queen's College, Galway).
 Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.
 The British Museum, London.
 The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 The University Library, Cambridge.
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Secretary*, J. E. Foster, Esq., 10 Trinity-street, Cambridge).
 The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society (The Rev. P. Power, John's Hill, Waterford).
 The Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.
 The County Louth Archæological Society.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Balance to Credit, December 31st, 1905	.	.	33	2	7	By Ponsonby & Gibbs—			
„ Subscriptions:—						Printing and Publishing Vol. V,			
109 Annual Members	.	54	10	0	No. 1, of JOURNAL.	.	£23	8	6
13 „ „ in arrear	—	6	10	0	„ Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations	.			
					for same	.	4	8	0
					„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—				
					Printing and Publishing Vol. V,	.	26	2	6
					No. 2, of JOURNAL.	.			
					„ Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations	.			
					for same	.	2	17	6
					„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—				
					Miscellaneous Printing	.	29	0	0
					„ Lord W. FitzGerald, Expenses of Excursion	.			
					Meeting	.	1	4	0
					„ Stationery and Postage	.			
					„ Balance to credit, December 31st, 1906	.	29	18	0
							£94	2	7

I have examined the above Accounts, compared same with the Vouchers, and certify they are correct.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Hon. Auditor.*

RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society.

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries, which shall be submitted to the Council for their approval.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

OLD BAWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.

BY SIR ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER KING-OF-ARMS.

(READ AT THE SEPTEMBER MEETING IN 1905.)

THE two places I have to describe to you to-day have each certain unique features, so far as our district goes, if not in Ireland.¹

You have in Old Bawn a quaint specimen of early seventeenth-century domestic architecture, such as is frequent in England, but very seldom met with in this country, for at that period the principal dwellings in Ireland were mostly castles or fortified houses.

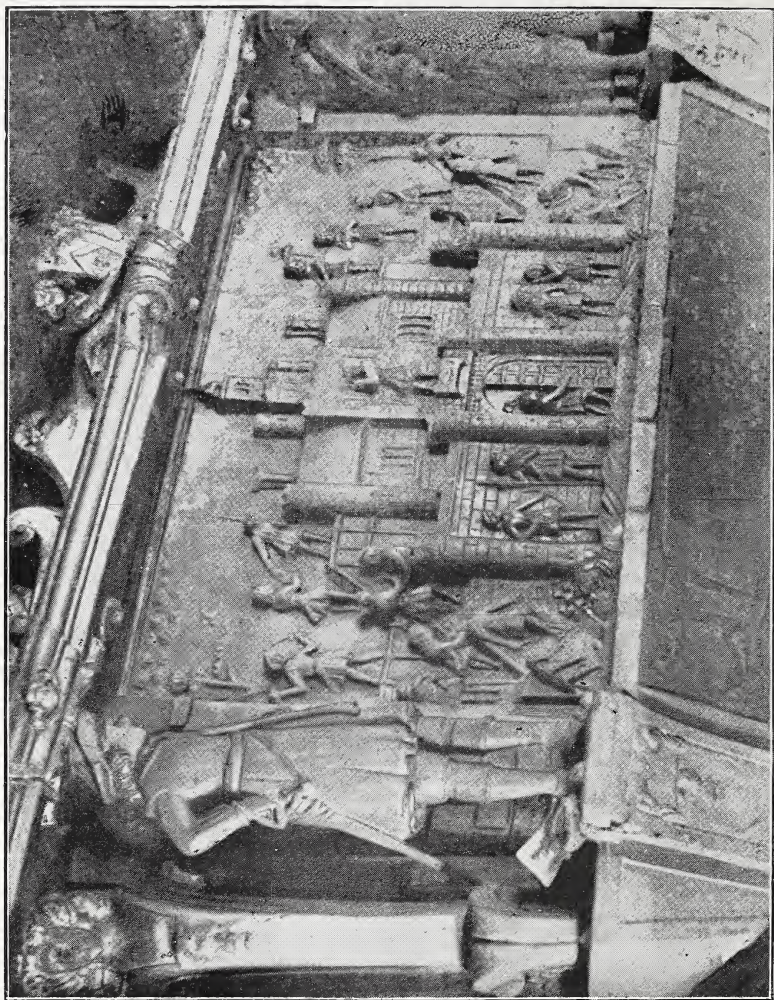


OLD BAWN HOUSE.

[From a Photograph by Mason, Dublin.]

The house is built in the form of the letter H, and has no fewer than fifteen gables. It was erected about the year 1635, and is said to have cost £3,000—a large sum for those days. It underwent considerable alterations in the eighteenth century, for the stone-mullioned windows have all been replaced

¹ The second place referred to by Sir Arthur Vicars is Drimmagh Castle, his Paper on which will appear in a future number of THE JOURNAL.



THE CHIMNEY-PIECE IN OLD BAWN HOUSE, 1635.

[From a Photograph by Mason, Dublin.]

by wooden sash-windows, and a classical doorway with pediment has been introduced.

The Hall contains a chimney-piece, reaching to the ceiling, which at first sight one would suppose to be of carved oak, but a closer inspection shows that it is moulded plaster, painted; the centre panel above contains the arms of Archbishop Bulkeley. This would point to the house having been built by the Archbishop, although Mr. Elrington Ball, in his *History of the County Dublin*, maintains that the house was built by the Archbishop's son, Archdeacon William Bulkeley. It may have been that the Archdeacon put up his father's arms as being the original purchaser of the property. The principal room to the left is now the only one in any state of repair. It was the dining-room, and is panelled throughout in oak-grained pine, with long panels—a style prevalent about the early part of the eighteenth century. The chief feature of interest in this room is the quaint, if not unique, plaster chimney-piece, in high relief, which bears the date 1635—probably the year in which the house was built. Numbers of workmen are represented as busily engaged, with ladders, spades, trowels, hods, and other building implements, while some are carrying stones. It has been remarked that everyone holds a sword, spear, or dagger in one hand, while working with the other. This would suggest a reference to the 4th chapter of *Nehemiah*, and to represent the building of the walls of Jerusalem. It seems quite natural that Archbishop Bulkeley, or his son, the Archdeacon, should have chosen such a Scriptural subject to adorn the walls of the house.

I come now to what is really the finest feature of the house, and that is the staircase, which must have formed part of the original internal fittings of the house. It is the best specimen I know of in this country of a carved oak staircase in the Jacobean style. It rises in the form of a square, and has massive oak square balusters, with high newels and droppers. The whole has been actually painted in oak-grained paint, and many, no doubt, are ignorant of the fact that the staircase is all oak.

Owing to the ruin into which the house is fast falling, the staircase is quickly going to decay, and in some places the droppers of the flights above have sunk to such a degree that they are resting on the newels beneath.

Standing in one corner of this staircase, and looking up, one gets a most picturesque vista of carved balusters and newels, and can form some idea of what this fine old staircase must have looked like in its best days.



PORTION OF THE STABLES OF OLD BAWN HOUSE.

[From a Drawing by Canon Sherlock.]

The house has fallen upon evil times, and, I regret to say, is past all restoration, except at an enormous cost. Some of the floors of the upper rooms are dangerous to walk upon, and the whole house seems only to wait for the inevitable day when the roof shall come in, and the walls alone be left standing.

The stables and offices date from a later period. The gable is surmounted by a picturesque cupola, still containing a clock and bell, the former bearing the date 1727.

A description of Old Bawn about 1770 mentions its having old-fashioned leaden windows, and in the centre is raised a small cupola with a weathercock thereon, and in it a clock, out of repair, with the date 1727 thereon. This would suggest that the cupola and clock now over the stables were at one time erected on the roof of the house proper, which would be quite consistent with the style of the period.

The importance of the house is shown by its being rated for twelve chimneys in the Hearth Money Rolls of 1659—which was a very large rating for that time.

It will be no small wonder to anyone that this quaint old house has its ghost. On the night of the 8th September every year may be seen, by those who are courageous enough to watch, a coach, drawn by six headless horses, containing two occupants, and attended by two footmen, drive up to the door of Old Bawn; but history does not record who the travellers may be supposed to represent, although the tradition points to one being the Archbishop.

Having thus described all that remains of interest in the house, I will now pass on to its history, and that of its owners, the Bulkeleys.

As mentioned before, Mr. Elrington Ball assumes that the builder was Archdeacon William Bulkeley, son of the Archbishop. It is known that the Archbishop lived and died at the Palace at Tallaght on 8th September, 1650, aged 81; and, therefore, it is improbable that he ever resided at Old Bawn, though he doubtless had a part in its building, even supposing that his son was chiefly responsible for the work.

Archbishop Launcelot Bulkeley was the sixth son of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Beaumaris and of Cheadle. He entered Oxford at the age of 18, was ordained Deacon 1593, and Priest 1594. Being made Archdeacon of Dublin, in 1619 he was promoted to the Archiepiscopal See, and took the degree of D.D. in Trinity College in 1621. He died, as before said, at Tallaght, in 1650, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

He married his cousin, Alice, daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, who survived her husband about four years.

Of this old lady it is related that the Commissioners of Government having published an order to prevent the killing of lambs, on account of the great decay and scarcity of sheep, upon the pain of 10s. for each lamb, to be paid as well by the killer as the eater, she petitioned the Government for licence to eat lamb, by reason of her great age and weakness of body: in consideration whereof her petition was granted, and she had a licence, 17th March, 1652, to kill and dress so much as should be necessary for her own use and eating, not exceeding three lambs in the whole for that year.

She lived at Old Bawn at this time with her son, according to the Survey of the Parish, during the Commonwealth.

Their eldest son, William, was Archdeacon of Dublin. Lodge says of him that "he was a person of great virtue and piety: one who made it his employ only to serve the Church, and his diversion only to improve and adorn his estate with plantations, which, from a rude, desolate, and wild land, he brought to a most delightful patrimony."

As assignee to Sir James Craige, he had a grant from Charles I, 5th March, 1627, to him, his heirs, and assigns, of the towns and lands of Tesnavan, otherwise Steghneven, Drumie, Lisnakill, Loghanston, *Oldbawne*, otherwise Shanbawne, Killtallowan, Cappoge, &c., in the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow, to hold in capite, by Knights' Service.

Mr. Elrington Ball's researches amongst the Depositions of 1641 give us the following account of Old Bawn at this period:—

"Old Bawn House was not long built when the rebellion of 1641 broke out, and Archdeacon Bulkeley's improvements, not only there, but also at Dunlavin, in County Wicklow, where his father had bought another site for him, were laid waste. The depositions of the Bulkeleys' servants and tenants, in most cases, like themselves, of Welsh birth, give a deplorable picture of the damage. Old Bawn House, with its offices, garden, and orchard, were stated to have been completely ravaged, and at Dunlavin, we are told, the destruction of a house, only just completed, and of a garden and orchard, newly surrounded with quick-set hedges, was lamentable to behold.

"At Tallaght, cows and horses belonging to the orphan children of a brother of Archdeacon Bulkeley, and cattle and sheep belonging to the Archdeacon himself, were either stolen or sold at a sacrifice; and at Dunlavin, great iron-bound carts, building materials, and a bell intended for the church were carried off. It is rather startling [Mr. Ball goes on to remark] to find in these Depositions a claim put forward for the entire cost of Old Bawn, although the damage does not appear to have been irreparable. A still more remarkable claim for compensation was suggested by the Archdeacon, who stated that his mother-in-law, having continued a widow for many years, had been forced to marry again, against her will, during the rebellion, and that 'he firmly believed in his conscience' that his wife had lost thereby a legacy which her mother had intended to leave her."

To some people this would be considered a cheap price at which to dispose of one's mother-in-law!

Certain it was that great depredations were done to the Bulkeleys' property in 1641, for we learn that the Archdeacon lost in rents £530 a year, in stock £450, in buildings at Old Bawn, which were wasted and destroyed, £3000; in rents and tithes, &c., at Dunlavin and elsewhere, £6315.

In addition, his father, the Archbishop, lost in cattle, houses burnt, and rents, £370, and the orphans of his brother, £503 18s.

From Mr. Ball's researches we learn, by the Survey of the Parish at the time of the Commonwealth, some curious particulars of the extent of the household at Old Bawn, and of its inmates. It appears then to have been the only house in the parish of any consequence.

The household numbered no less than thirty persons: one wonders how they were all put up. It included the widow of Archbishop Bulkeley (then aged 83), the Archdeacon, who, we are told, was 53 years old, and a man of middle height and slender build, with brown hair and a grey beard; his wife, who was tall and slender, with a long visage and brown hair; her sister, Miss Mainwaring; the Archdeacon's son, then a youth of 17, attending Trinity College; his daughters, his cousin-germain, Rowland Bulkeley, who was actively engaged in agriculture; a cookmaid, a dairymaid, a porter, a brewer, an under-brewer, a cook-boy, a scullion-boy, two plough-drivers, a stable- or garren-keeper, a horse-boy, a footman, and boys to tend the cows, swine, sheep, and lambs.

Besides this retinue, the family had in the village of Old Bawn (which contained over 100 inhabitants) many other retainers, including a steward, a gardener, and a sentry, or foreman.

The village itself contained also a smith, a tailor, a brogue-maker, a carpenter and miller, a carman and a fowler, who earned their livelihood, no doubt, principally from the Bulkeleys.

For the rest of the history of Old Bawn: On the death of Archdeacon Bulkeley, in 1671, his son, Sir Richard Bulkeley, succeeded. He was Member of Parliament for Baltinglass, and was created a Baronet, 1672. He also had an estate at Dunlavin.

He married, firstly, Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Right Hon. John Bysse, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and, secondly, Miss Whitfield.

On his death, in 1685, he was succeeded as second Baronet by his elder son, Sir Richard Bulkeley.

This Sir Richard Bulkeley, the second Baronet, appears to have been rather an extraordinary man, for Lodge says, "He was a person of good understanding and reason, which in divers respects were much improved by the imperfect symmetry and deformity of his body; for in the course of his childhood his faculties were so extraordinary, that in a few years he acquired a very great measure of learning, and was blessed with so great memory that his learning and knowledge were therein most securely treasured up. At 16 years of age he had a large stock of human learning and faculties of soul scarcely equalled, wit, fancy, and apprehension extraordinary."

This gentleman, with all this fund of reason, however, appears to have become infatuated with a certain French sect of pretenders to prophecy, whom he believed would cure him of his deformity, with whom he engaged so deeply that he squandered much of his estates upon them, and we are assured that he was only prevented by death from selling his estate to distribute among them.

With all his eccentricities, he appears to have been a man of culture and learning, for he was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and contributed several papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow.

Had he lived in the present day, he, no doubt, would have been a keen motorist, for he wrote a paper, which appears in the Transactions of the Royal Society, on a self-propelling chariot which he invented. He also wrote on the Giant's Causeway, and appears to have interested himself in the agricultural improvement of the country, for he propounded a scheme for the cultivation of maize in Ireland.

He numbered amongst his friends John Evelyn, the diarist, and Humphrey Wanley, the antiquary.

He was Member of Parliament for Fethard, County Wexford, but resided principally at his English seat in Surrey. He married Lucy, daughter of Sir George Downing, Bart., and died in 1710, having succeeded his father when 24; and, leaving no issue, the Baronetcy became extinct.

From this time Old Bawn was occupied by Judge Worth, who was married four times, his third wife being the widow of Sir Richard Bulkeley, the first Baronet; and, on her death, he, in the most accommodating way, married the widow of the second Baronet!

Baron Worth's successor was his son, James, by his second

wife, who was a daughter of Sir Henry Tynte, of County Cork.

He assumed the name of Tynte, and was doubly connected with the Bulkeleys, having himself married a daughter of a younger son of the first Baronet.

The family of Tynte, of Tynte Park, County Wicklow, are still the head landlords of Old Bawn.

His grandson, James Stratford Tynte, was created a Baronet, but on his death, without male issue, the title became extinct, and the property passed to Joseph Tynte Pratt, the second son of the Baronet's elder daughter, who had married Colonel Joseph Pratt. He took the surname of Tynte, and was the father of the present head landlord.

To our member, Mr. F. Elrington Ball, the historian of the County Dublin, I am indebted for much information for the materials for this paper, most generously placed at my service.



PART OF THE TOWNLAND OF BELAN.

[From the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1872.]

BELAN.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE ruins of Belan House stand halfway between Kilkea Castle and Moone Abbey. According to Dr. Joyce, the name is derived from two Irish words—*bioth*, meaning ‘life,’ or ‘existence,’ and *lann*, ‘a house’; hence “*Biothlann*,” denoting a house of refecton or hospitality.

Here in the fifth century St. Patrick founded a church and blessed a Well: the latter still exists, and a disused unenclosed churchyard is situated at the back of the stables; both will be again mentioned further on. This corner of the county is rich in Patrician landmarks, as Narraghmore was founded by St. Patrick; so was Glassealy, with its St. Patrick’s Well and Footmarks; and Knockpatrick also boasts of a church site founded by the Saint, and close to it his Well, also a granite boulder in the burial-ground, bearing the impressions of his two feet and the end of his staff.

Only once is this place mentioned in the “Annals of the Four Masters”; the entry occurs under the year A.D. 976, and states that the Danes of Dublin gained a victory over the Leinstermen at *Biothlann*, in which were slain Augaire mac Toole, King of Leinster; Murray mac Rian, lord of Hy Kinsellagh; and Conghalach mac Flann, lord of Lea and Morett (in the Queen’s County portion of Offaly). Though O’Donovan identifies “*Biothlann*” with our Belan, yet it is just as probable (and more likely) that the battle was fought at Belin in the Parish of Lea, Queen’s County, at which there is a ford in the river Barrow, just over 12 miles, as the crow flies, to the north-west of our Belan.

In 1282 John de Saunford, Escheator of Ireland, received the King’s writ to take into the King’s hands all the lands whereof William de Mohun, of Grange Mohun (Moone, County Kildare), was seised in fee at the time of his death at Ottery in Devon, on 25th August 1282, and to hold a sworn Inquisition to ascertain what he held of the King “in capite,” etc.

The Inquisition was taken on the 4th of October in that year; the jurors found that William de Mohun held the Manors of Moone, Ardscull, Allen (“Aliwine”), and Carbury, all in the County Kildare; and the Manor of le Cumbre (? Castle Comer), in the County Kilkenny; that in the first-named Manor lay the lands of “*Bithelan*,” which were held by Peter de la Bere, who rendered suit of Court to the Manor of Grange Mohun, and

rendered the service of half a knight when royal service was summoned; that William held all his Irish possessions direct of the King "in capite"; and that his son and heir was named Reginald.¹

In 1382 the family of de la Bere were still tenants of "Bithelan," as there is record of a petition from Robert, Philip, and Bartholomew de la Bere, concerning the goods of Henry de la Bere at that place. In 1416 Bertram de la Bere was tenant of the lands of Thomas de la Bere in Bithelan. There appears to have been some doubt as to who the Lord of the Soil was, as these lands were stated to be held from the Earl of Kildare; but Bertram insisted that Edmund Mortimer, 5th Earl of March, was Lord of the fee, as the lands were held of his Manor of "Dunmask," or Dunamase, in the present Queen's County.²

A few years previously (i.e. in 1377) Peter, Abbot of the Monastery of Baltinglass, at a court held in Naas before James Butler, Earl of Ormond, the Justiciary of Ireland, recovered the sum of £10 from Henry fitz Thomas de la Bere and Oliver fitz Henry de la Bere, of "Moch Bithelan" (Belan Great) for having diverted the water of the river Gryse (Greese) from the Abbot's mill at the Grange of Rosnolvan, thereby causing the mill to be practically useless for the time being.³

Under the heading of "Regale servitium Geraldii Comitiss Kildar' in Com. Kildar'," among other Baronies is that of the—

Barony of Kilca.—Kilca, £8. Belane, 20s.

This was in the year 1537, when the estates of the 9th Earl of Kildare had become forfeited to the Crown.⁴

Towards the end of the sixteenth century a family of FitzGerald resided in the Castle (of which there is not now a single trace), and held the lands of Belan Great and Belan Little from the Earls of Kildare (who had been pardoned and restored to their estates by Queen Mary in 1554) as of their Manor of Kilkea.

In 1585 the Manuscript Volume in the Dublin Record Office called "The Calendar of Council Book" mentions a Maurice fitz Piers FitzGerald of Belan, as then living.

In 1599 Andrew Whyte, son of Sir Nicholas Whyte, Knt., of Leixlip, surrendered to the Crown the Glebe-land, manse, and tithes of the Grange of Rosnolvan, which he had set to John fitz Maurice (FitzGerald) of Belan at £11 a year.⁵

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1252-84," p. 448.

² Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer.

³ Archbishop King's manuscripts, p. 417, National Library, Dublin.

⁴ Brewer's Cal. of Carew MSS., p. 133.

⁵ Elizabeth Fiant, No. 6297.

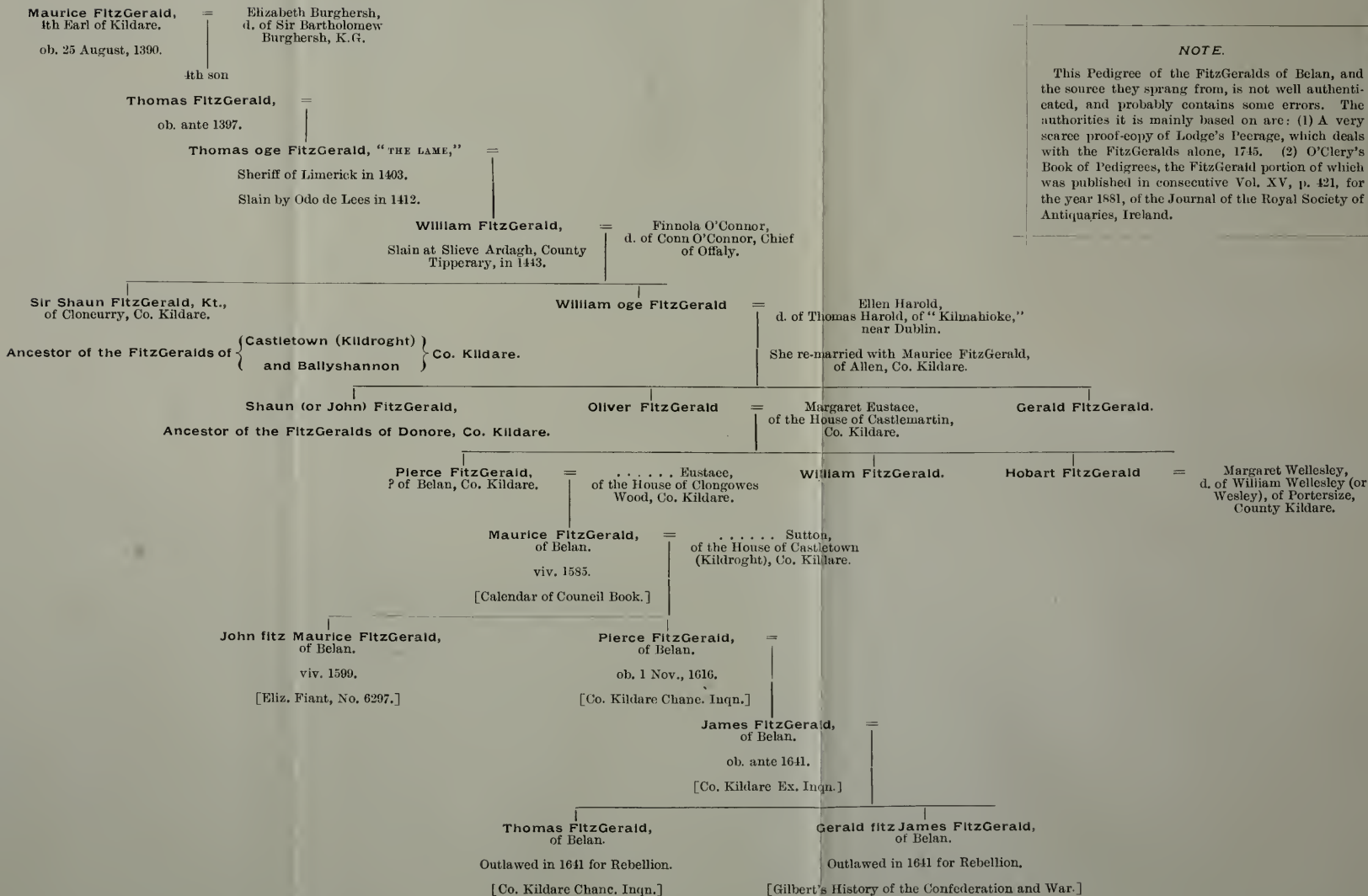


THE FITZGERALDS OF BELAN, COUNTY KILDARE.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]

NOTE.

This Pedigree of the FitzGerald of Belan, and the source they sprang from, is not well authenticated, and probably contains some errors. The authorities it is mainly based on are: (1) A very scarce proof-copy of Lodge's Peerage, which deals with the FitzGerald alone, 1745. (2) O'Clery's Book of Pedigrees, the FitzGerald portion of which was published in consecutive Vol. XV, p. 421, for the year 1881, of the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland.



The Grange of Rosnalvan, or Grangerosnolvan (i.e. the Grange of Nolvan's Wood), as it is now called, borders on the townland of Belan; before the Reformation it was a Grange, with three messuages and 40 great acres, the property of the Abbey of Baltinglass. In 1537 it was leased for 21 years by the Crown to William Brabazon, Sub-Treasurer of Ireland; then to Walter Peppard, of Kilkea; and in 1584 to one James Wayre.¹

In 1614 a Pierce FitzGerald of Belan was in occupation. He is named in a deed dated the 8th July in that year, by William Peppard of Usk, which lies between Ballitore and Ballymore-Eustace; this William Peppard was found by an Inquisition to have died on the 24th September, 1617 (leaving a son and heir, Walter Peppard), and also that Pierce had predeceased him, probably in 1616.²

Another Inquisition, held in Naas on the 9th June, 1624, gives the date of Pierce's death as occurring on the 1st of November, 1619; but, as stated above, this is probably a mistake for the year 1616. The Jurors on this latter Inquisition³ were composed of the following residents in the County Kildare:—

James Eustace of Newland, Esqr.; John Alen of Bishop's Court, Esqr.; John Aylmer of "Ballekannan," Esqr.; James Flatisbury, of Palmerstown, Gent.; Edmund Wellesley of Narraghmore, Gent.; Robert Hasquin of Littlerath, Gent.; William Wogan of Downings, Gent.; Matthew Nangle of Ballysax, Gent.; John Bermingham of Ballynadrumny, Gent.; John Rochford of "Ballenemetagh," Gent.; Elias Flood of Naas, Gent.; and Oliver Eustace of Blackrath, Gent.

The Inquisition was under the direction of Richard Sherlock, Mayor of the Naas. The Jurors ascertained that:—

"Pearse fitz Gerrald, late of Belan, als. Bithealan, in the County Kildare, Gent., defunct, at the time of his death was seised in his lordship as of fee of the Castle, town, and lands of Belan Great, containing 8 messuages and 40 acres of great measure; and also of the Castle, town, and lands of Belan Little, containing 4 messuages and 20 acres of great measure.

"That while so seised he died on the 1st November, 1619 (? 1616).

"That James FitzGerald of Bealan is his son and heir, then aged 30 and married.

"And that the said lands were held of Richard Talbot (son and heir of Patrick, son and heir of William Talbot) of Malahide in the County Dublin, surviving feoffee of Gerald, late Earl of Kildare, and that the lands are now in the King's hands owing to the minority of the Earl's heir."

In 1625 James FitzGerald was granted livery of his father's possessions⁴; when his death took place is unknown, but it was

¹ Henry VIII Fiant, No. 464; Elizabeth Fiants, No. 4401.

² Co. Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 23 of James I, A.D. 1618.

³ Co. Kildare Exchequer Inquisition, No. 54 of James I, A.D. 1624.

⁴ Morrin's Cal. of Pat. Rolls, vol. iii, p. 41.

before 1641, as at the breaking out of the Rebellion in October of that year a Thomas FitzGerald was seized of 738 acres in Bealan Great and Little: he was implicated in the Rebellion and forfeited his possessions; he was probably a son of James's.¹ On the 14th June, 1647, an order was made by the Leinster Committee of the Confederates for Thomas FitzGerald of "Bellan" to hand in certain sums for the support of the forces, and if he fails to do so, Captain Oliver Dongan's company will be ceased on him.² Besides Thomas, a Gerald fitz James FitzGerald, of Bealan, was amongst those who were outlawed at this period.³

The origin of this branch of the FitzGeralds is not very clear. O'Clery in his "Book of Pedigrees," a manuscript of the seventeenth century in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, states that the FitzGeralds of Donore and of Belan had a common ancestor in William FitzGerald, son of Thomas the lame, who was the son of Thomas, son of Maurice, 4th Earl of Kildare, who died 1390. The annexed pedigree illustrates his descent from this family.

In the "Book of Survey and Redistribution," *circa* 1665, deposited in the Dublin Record Office, the following entry occurs:—

<i>Old Proprietor.</i>	<i>Townlands.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>New Proprietor.</i>
Thos. fitzGarrald, Irish Papist	The two Belans and Pill ⁴	738	Lord FitzHarding

The Lord FitzHarding here mentioned, according to Burke's "Extinct Peerages," was Charles, second son of Sir Charles Berkeley, Knt., of Bruton in Somersetshire; Charles, the younger, for his fidelity to King Charles II during His Majesty's exile, and for other eminent services, was created a Peer of Ireland, as Baron Berkeley of Rathdown, and Viscount FitzHarding, with remainder to his father and his issue male, 17th March, 1664. On his death in a naval engagement in 1665, without male issue,

¹ Co. Kildare Chanc. Inquisition, No. 6 of Charles II.

² Mahaffy's Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, p. 675.

³ Gilbert's History of the Confederation and War, vol. iii.

⁴ These townlands are now known under the name of Belan alone, though the marshy bog, partly lying in Belan and partly in the townland of Grangerosnolvan, goes by the name of the Pill Bog, and includes subdivisions locally known as "Norsollock," "Crookaunroo," and "Powl"; the stream which flows past and drains this boggy ground is called "the Pill river," and a short distance off joins the Greese.

his father succeeded to the honours which he enjoyed till his death in 1688, when his eldest son Maurice inherited them. From Lord FitzHarding the Belan Estates were acquired by Edward, son of Robert Stratford, of Baltinglass, who had bought much property in the Queen's County and the Counties of Kildare and Wicklow. The following notices of the Stratford family are mainly taken from the 3rd volume of Archdall's Edition of "Lodge's Peerage":—

The first of the family to come to Ireland was a Robert Stratford, who was one of the original burgesses in the charter constituting Baltinglass a Borough; he was an M.P. for the County of Wicklow, and in 1662 married a daughter of Oliver Walsh, of Ballykilkavan, near Stradbally, in the Queen's County, by whom he had two sons and seven daughters.

Robert Stratford's will is dated the 25th October, 1699. In it he mentions his brothers and sisters, who are given here, as they are not named in the Peerages (under Aldborough); they were—John, Edward, William, and Francis, Abigaile Trotman, Grace Rushton, Elizabeth Harlowin, and (?) Katherine Gealand. Robert, who had purchased several estates in Leinster, died immediately after adding a codicil to his will, and was buried in that portion of Baltinglass Abbey which had been converted into a Protestant Parish Church. On the erection of the new church, the old one was dismantled, and under the wooden flooring was discovered Robert's tomb-slab, which bears the following inscription:—

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ROBERT
STRATFORD ESQ^r WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE ON THE [2]^{6TH} OF OCTOBER
1699.

This inscription is barely legible; it is surmounted by the family crest, arms, and motto, viz. :—

Crest:—A dexter arm, embowed in armour, holding in the hand a scimitar.

Arms:—Barry of ten argent and azure, a lion rampant gules.

Motto:—Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.

Among the Prerogative Wills in the Dublin Record Office is one (delivered by word of mouth) of "John Westly, late of Bealan, Com. Kildare, Doctor of Lawes," who died on the 10th April, 1687, but about whom nothing further is known.

Robert Stratford's eldest son was named Edward, and was born on the 28th January, 1664; he purchased the fee of the several farms and leaseholds which his father held, and added thereto the Lordship and Manor of Great Belan, Little Belan, and Pill, which he purchased from Lord FitzHarding. By him

was built Belan House towards the end of the seventeenth century, probably mainly out of the materials of Belan Castle, which evidently became uninhabitable after the Rebellion of 1641 and the subsequent Jacobite Rising; this house in after years was added to, as an examination of the existing ruins plainly shows.

Edward Stratford was involved, as was his father, in the troubles of King James's reign, but was very instrumental in establishing the House of Orange and the succession of the House of Hanover. He furnished William III's army with 2,000 sheep and 200 oxen, entertained His Majesty at Belan, and maintained such of that King's forces as were quartered near him with bread and beer, for which King James's adherents threatened reprisals, plundered his Munster estates of their stock, and did other considerable damages. The then Commissioners, by order of King William, sent letters of acknowledgment for these aids, and a peerage is said to have been offered to Mr. Stratford, which, however, he declined.

In 1709 a Dr. Thomas Molyneux, M.D., grandson of Daniel Molyneux (who in 1597 was appointed Ulster King of Arms), made a tour from Dublin to Kilkenny, and on the return journey paid a visit to Belan, which he thus describes :—

"Friday, 25 Nov. Left Knockbegg (in the Queen's County, near Carlow), and arrived in one hour and a half by Kilkea to Bealin, Mr. Stratford's, in the County Kildare. Here is a very handsome improved garden of greens, grass, and gravel, very pleasantly situated on the banks of a small river (the Greese), which is very prettily cutt into canals and fish-ponds, and well sheltered by well-grown trees. From Bealan by [blank] ... to Naramore, Mr. Keating's, is four miles thro' the finest open sheep walk campaign countrey that ever I saw, excellent land, but all unenclosed and under sheep. From Narramore two hours and a half brought us by Mr. Nixon's to Kildare thro' a sheep walk and corn countrey. At Kildare we lay Saturday y^e 26th."²

Edward Stratford was twice married, viz. :—

1st, to Elizabeth, daughter of Euseby Baisley, of Ricketstown, in the County Carlow, by whom he had three sons, Robert and Eusebius, who both settled in the Queen's County, and John, who succeeded his father to the Kildare and Wicklow estates.

His only daughter Anne (or Elizabeth?) married Charles Patrick Plunkett, only son by his second wife of Matthew, 5th Baron of Louth. She died in 1729, and

¹ ? Mullaghmast.

² Page 302, vol. vi, "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society."

the marriage of one of her daughters is thus noticed in the Castledermot Parish Register :—

“The Rt. Hon. Alexander (MacDonnell) Earl of Antrim, and Mrs. (? Miss) Anne Plunket were joined in marriage at Belan, on Wednesday, 2nd Jan., 1739.”

2ndly, to Penelope, daughter of Maurice Eustace, of Harristown, County Kildare, and widow of Robert, eldest son of Sir Henry Echlin, 1st Baronet. By her he had no issue.

Edward Stratford's death took place in February, 1740. The Castledermot Parish Register states that he was buried at Baltinglass on the 23rd February, 1739 (old style).

John, the third son, succeeded his father at Belan, was Sheriff for the Counties of Carlow, Wexford, Wicklow, and Kildare (for the latter in 1720). He was also M.P. for Baltinglass in the reigns of George I and II, and so continued till he was raised to the peerage. In 1763 he was created Baron of Baltinglass; in 1776, Viscount Aldborough of Belan; and in the year 1777 he was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Amiens and Earl of Aldborough of the palatinate of Upper Ormond.

By his wife Martha, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Benjamin O'Neal, Archdeacon of Leighlin, he had a numerous family. On the death of his descendant, Benjamin O'Neale Stratford, 6th Earl of Aldborough, unmarried, in 1875, the title became extinct.

John, the 1st Earl, enlarged Belan House; his son Edward, 2nd Earl, built Aldborough House in 1796, which stands in Portland Row, Dublin, formerly used as barracks by the Army Service Corps, and now by the General Post Office.

Other residences of the family were Mount-Neale, in the County Carlow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south of Baltinglass; and Stratford Lodge, close to the town of Baltinglass; both now in ruins.

To this family, too, the town of Stratford-on-Slaney owes its origin: it was built by Edward, the 2nd Earl, about the year 1783, who called the place after the surname of his family.

Queer tales are told of the extravagance and peculiarities of the last two Lords Aldborough, and their doings in Belan House, which certainly cannot have made them pleasant neighbours. Mr. E. P. O'Kelly has given us examples of their eccentricities at Stratford Lodge, in the 4th Volume of our JOURNAL (pp. 274-7).



BELAN-HOUSE in the Co. of KILDARE.

Most Humbly Inscribed to the Earl of Malmesbury by Thos. Wilson

BELAN HOUSE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST IN 1781.

[From an Oil Painting by Ashford, engraved in Milton's "Select Views in Ireland."]

According to Thomas Milton's "Views in Ireland," published in 1821, Belan House was built in the year 1743, under the directions of Castell, the architect, and Bindon, a painter; but this statement is very misleading, as, if the tradition is true that King William III was entertained here by Edward Stratford, the house must have been standing in 1690, and, as shown above, the house was in existence in 1709, when it was visited by Dr. Thomas Molyneux during his Irish Tour. What is very probable is that the house was largely added to in 1743.¹ This is proved by the fact that the projecting ends are not bonded to the main structure; and in one place, at the north-east corner, where the addition has become detached from the wall, imitation cut-stone coigns are visible where the bonding should have been.



BELAN HOUSE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG., 1906.]

As is shown in the photographs, the present ruins consist of a mere shell, built principally of brick, and cemented outside to imitate cut-stone work; the coigns are a similar fraud. The house originally consisted of a ground-floor, surrounded by an area, three stories, and an attic. The ends of the building were vaulted with brick-work, though such was not the case with the main body of the house.

J. N. Brewer, in his "Beauties of Ireland," published in 1826, after freely quoting from the work by Milton above-mentioned (without acknowledgment), adds that "Belan House

¹ Sir Arthur Vicars is of the opinion that Milton is correct in the date he gives of the erection of the house, judging by the style and architecture of the existing remains.

is a large but plain pile of building,¹ not remarkable for the elegance or amplitude of its respective apartments. Although the exterior has little, in an architectural point of view, to arrest the attention, while even the best rooms are of a confined character when compared with the real extent of the building, there is certainly, on the whole, a massy and commanding structure. But the examiner finds with surprise that, at the time of its erection, Belan was deemed the first mansion in Ireland."

From an old man named Larry Moore, who lived near the Moone Mills, and who died in August, 1896, aged 83, I obtained the following details about the downfall of Belan House:—

During the lifetime of the 4th Earl of Aldborough, owing to his reckless gambling and extravagant mode of living, the property became heavily mortgaged, and from the year 1823 commenced the ruin and decay of the place. During Lord Aldborough's absence abroad, it is said that the family lawyer, a man named Lewis, illegally obtained a long lease of Belan, and, together with a friend of his named Mercer, brought about the dismantlement of the house and demesne by gradually auctioning off every stick and stone they could move. The cut-stone work of the parapet and other parts of the house were sold, and used in the erection of the public buildings in Athy; the furniture and chimneypieces were parted with, and the statuary in the grounds suffered a similar fate; the doors and shutters are said to have been used for flooring the stable-lofts at Newtown House, near Bolton Castle; and for miles around there is hardly a place which does not possess some fragments of Belan's former grandeur. At Bolton Castle, in Mr. Patrick Farnan's garden, is a block of composite, bearing the Aldborough Crest: "A dexter arm, embowed in armour, holding in the hand a scimitar"; surrounding it is a belt bearing the motto: "Segnities inimica gloriæ"², and over all is an Earl's Coronet; the maker's name—Coade, London, 1795—is impressed in the composite.

The great iron gates within view of the hall-door at Carton originally hung at the Belan gate-lodge.

Mr. W. T. Kirkpatrick informs me, too, that he possesses at Donacomper several stone vases, which were bought by his grandfather at an auction at Belan in 1835; these he believes formerly stood at intervals on the parapet of the house.

¹ The length of the house externally is 120 ft., and its breadth is 44 ft.

² I.e., "Idleness is hostile to renown." According to "Burke's Peerage," the family motto is:—"Virtute nihil obstat et armis," i.e., "Nothing resists valour and arms."

The only trace now showing the extent of Belan demesne in former times are three stone obelisks and a "temple" (a domed granite roof on pillars), the latter on the side of Bolton Hill; they all probably stood in vistas ornamenting a demesne now broken up into fields. "The Shell-house" and "the Fish-house" are in ruins; so is the two-arched "Chainy" foot-bridge near them which led over the Greese to the Fish-pond, now dry, but which formerly teemed with roach and tench; and, finally, comparatively little is left of the fine timber which was planted in the days of Belan's prosperity.

At the back of what was the haggard lies a disused and unenclosed burial-ground, hardly recognizable from the surrounding meadow-land. Of the church, originally founded by St. Patrick, the foundations of a nave and chancel alone can be traced. Under a white-thorn in the centre of them lie portions of an octagonal granite font consisting of the base (28 inches across and 10 inches thick), the shaft (11 inches high and 18 inches in diameter), and the bowl (15 inches high and 32 inches across). The latter a few years ago was entire, but is now shattered into four pieces; the perforation passes through the middle of all three portions. Though rough stones mark interments, there is only one head-stone which bears an inscription: it reads:—

Here Lieth The
Body of John
Harriss Who Departed^d
This Life May The 22th
1714. Aged 40 Years —

The "Ecclesia de Bithlan" is mentioned in the Repertorium Viride of 1531. St. Patrick's Well lies less than half a mile, as the crow flies, to the north-east of the churchyard, and to the right of the Avenue road leading to Moone; it is situated close to the Greese, and, like St. Columbkil's Well, at Moone Abbey, is encircled by a low wall and covered over.

The ruins of Belan House and the grounds surrounding it were leased in 1845 to Mr. Michael Deevy, of Grangerosnolvan, who in 1879 bought them up through the Encumbered Estates Court; on his death a few years ago they were left to his nephew, Mr. James Lalor, of Pill, who is the present owner.

PICTURES OF BELAN HOUSE.

I. In Milton's "Select Views in Ireland," published in 1821, is a view of the front of the house, engraved from an oil-painting by W. Ashford (who painted Kilkea Castle in 1784, and the ruins of Maynooth Castle in 1779–80); this view includes the "Fish-house" and "the Chainy-bridge" over the Greese, and fallow deer.



BELAN HOUSE in the Co. of KILDARE,

The Seat of the Earl of Althorpe.

BELAN HOUSE FROM THE NORTH-EAST IN 1781.

[From an Oil Painting by Ashford, engraved by Angus.]

A chaise, containing two people, drawn by four ponies, occupies the foreground. See p. 246.

The letterpress under it is as follows :—

W. Ashford, Pinx^t.

T. Milton, Sculpt^r.

BELAN-HOUSE in the Co. of KILDARE.

Most Humbly Inscribed to the Earl of Aldborough, by Tho^s. Milton.
Published as the Act directs 1st July 1783 by J. Walter, Charing Cross,
London, for the Author T. Milton in Dublin.

II. Another engraving (see the illustration on the opposite page), also from a painting by Ashford, shows the house from the back, including the stable buildings, and a pigeon-house



BELAN HOUSE FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG., 1906.]

near the Greese; on the latter are swans and a boating party; to the right is a "shell (or summer) house."

Below is printed :—

W. Ashford, Pinx^t.

W. Angus, Sculpt^r.

BELAN-HOUSE in the Co. of KILDARE,

The Seat of the Earl of Aldborough.

[The remainder of the inscription is cut away.]

I have been unable to discover in what work this engraving was published. In 1787 W. Angus brought out a descriptive volume of "Select Views of the Seats of the Nobility in Great Britain and Wales," the engravings in which are uniform with this one of Belan; but, as far as I know, no companion volume dealing with Ireland was issued.

III. In 1888 at the Royal Academy's Winter Exhibition was exhibited a picture (5ft. \times 7ft. 7ins.) supposed to be of Belan House. In the Catalogue it was marked No. 1, called "A Review," and described thus:—

"This picture represents a Review in Belan Park, County Kildare, the seat of Lord Aldborough. The house is seen in the background ; in the foreground are carriages with ladies and gentlemen. Lord Aldborough is on the left on horseback. Beyond them the Review is going on."

This picture was painted by Francis Wheatley (by whom the great picture of "the Dublin Volunteers," now in the National Gallery, Dublin, was painted, *circa* 1779) and lent for exhibition by William Vokins, Esq.; it is now in the possession of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, at Waddesdon, and labelled "Lord Aldborough on Pomporoso."

we, Howe.	And other ch
1628.	

Sir Courtenay Pole, 2nd of Shute.
ob. 1695.

William of Bal
ob. Oct.
Burd. at Cl

Pole, young.	o
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PEDIGREE OF THE POLE FAMILY OF BALLYFIN, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

Sir William Pole, Kt.,
of Shute, in Devonshire.
ob. 1635.

Mary Periam,
daughter and heiress of
William Periam, Lord Chief
Baron of the Exchequer
in England.

Sir John Pole, 1st Bart.,
of Shute.
ob. 16th April, 1658.

Elizabeth Howe,
d. & h. of Roger Howe.
ob. 16th April, 1628.

And other children.

Periam Pole,
of Southcotes, in
Tolton, Devonshire.

Dorothy Hipsley,
d. of John Hipsley, of
Camely, in
Somersetshire.

William Pole = Catherine St. Barbe,
ob. vita patris, s.p.m. d. of Henry St. Barbe,
of Ashington.

Sir Courtenay Pole, 2nd Bart.,
of Shute.
ob. 1695.

Ureth Shapcote,
d. of Thomas Shapcote,
of Shapcote, in
Leicestershire.

And other children.

Periam Pole,
of Ballyfin,
Queen's County.
ob. 1704
Buried at Clonenagh,
in the Queen's County.

(1) Penelope Waldron,
d. of Henry Waldron of the
County Devon.
ob. s. p.

(2) Sarah Vincent,
d. of Thomas Vincent, of
Irishtown, Co. Dublin.
Alderman of the City of
Dublin, who died in
July, 1666.

She was the widow of Colonel
George Blunt, s. of Edward
Blunt, of Bolton Castle,
Co. Kildare.

Theophilus, or Theodore, Pole,
accidentally shot in Dublin,
15 April, 1675.
Buried at St. Michan's in Dublin.

Nathanial Pole,
of Garrettstown or
Gerrardstown, Co. Meath,
Sergeant-at-Arms.
ob. 11th December, 1685.
Buried at St. Michan's in
Dublin.

(1) Johanna Hindby,
d. of Henry Hindby, of
Lee, in Dorsetshire.
(2) Elizabeth Cooch,
d. of Captain Cooch, of
Cabragh, Co. Cavan.
ob. s. p.

William Pole,
of Ballyfin.
ob. Oct., 1704.
Buried at Clonenagh.

Anne Colley,
d. of Henry Colley, of
Castle Carbury, Co. Kildare
(ancestor of the
Duke of Wellington).
ob. 23 July, 1735.

COLONEL DUDLEY COSBY,
s. & h. of Alexander Cosby,
of Stradbally, Queen's Co.
ob. 24th May, 1729.

Sarah Pole.
[His second wife.]

Mary Pole.
Died unmarried.

Richard Segar,
of Redcastle,
Queen's County.

Susanna Pole,
ob. Nov., 1683.

Johanna Pole.
Died unmarried.

Simon Towors,
of Kentstown,
Co. Meath.

Elizabeth Pole.

Periam Pole,
of Ballyfin.
ob. 24th April, 1748.

Henry Pole,
Died young.

William Pole,
of Ballyfin.
ob. s. p. December, 1781.

Lady Sarah Moore,
d. of Edward, 5th Earl
of Drogheda.
ob. 1780.

James Davys,
Comptroller of the
Ordnance.
ob. 5 April, 1761.

Mary Pole.

Col. Marcus Smith = Anne Pole.
ob. Nov., 1783.

Sarah Pole.
Died unmarried.

Elizabeth Pole.
ob. 11th Sept., 1734.

AUTHORITIES.

A Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office, Dublin
Castle.
Pole Cosby's Autobiography, in the possession
of Col. R. G. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall.
Burke's Peerage under POLE.

*AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF POLE COSBY, OF
STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S COUNTY.*

(Continued from p. 184.)

HONEST just upright Thomas Holy dyed the 30th of Novr. 1728, he was a spurrier, my Father brought him and his family from York in 1714, he was a man much better versed in Scripture than one co'd have imagined, he was a Pious Religious rational sensible man and he was much regarded by us, he dyed Poor and left 3 sons and 2 daughters, the eldest daughter Mary was at that time marryed to one Thomas-Cope a Miller, y^e youngest daughter 10 years old, Martha, my wife took for to make a servant of, y^e eldest son Thomas I bound to a spurrier in Carlow, and when he was out of his three years apprenticeship I got him tools, Iron and steel, and set him up in this town, the second son William my mother bound him to a shoemaker in Mountmellick for 7 years, his time is not yet (1731) out, y^e younger son Joseph I have now (1737) my Postilion, and his Widdow Mary my wife took for her darymaid and lived with us till 2 years ago y^t she went to live with her daughter Cope a Widdow.

Col^l. John Bland of Blandsfort died in Autum 1723, he had a regiment of Horse in Spain, but when K. Geo. came to the Crown they gave him leave and obliged him to sell, they showed him y^t favour because he was an admirable good officer and had served very long, he was judged not well affected to the House of Hanover, y^t they wo'd not continue him in the Army. With the money he got for his Regiment (£10000) he purchased the estate of Blandsfort in 1714 and then began the house and improvements of Blandsfort, he was a north country man, his Father lived in Lisburne and was a good substantial man and a Cooper by trade, and his son John had a Universaty education at the Colledge of Dublin and did design him for a Minister but he chose the Army & began with a brown Musket, and rose by his own merit to a Regiment of Horse, he was a very polite, well-bred man, had read a good deal and well versed in books and knew mankind very well, he was a sensible and cunning artful man, a very complycent fecetious joking old man, very Religious and mighty sober, and he was very infirm by y^e wounds he got in Spain, he was universally loved by all parties, beloved and liked, he knew how to please very well, his fortunes he left to his next brother Humphry Bland Lieutenant Col^l. to the King's own Regiment of Horse in England, but in 1737 he got a

Regiment of Foot on the Irish Establishment, while his post was in England he came over onst in two or 3 years to settle his affairs.

In June 1727 Judge Parnell dyed at Rathleigh of a fever, he purchased y^t place about 1720 and built y^e house now there, and made those improvements which cost him a great deal of money. he was an agreeable man enough in company, good humoured and ready to oblige and full of complysance and fine speeches, but very insincere and full of derideings behind Backs, he was but a so so judge he had neither the parts nor knowledge y^t his high post required, he was but a Mushroom, a man of no familly at all at all.

Lencelot Sands of Killcavan in y^e Q.C. (my grandmother Cosby's cousin German) dyed at Easter 1728, he was of no great parts or sense, but well enough, he was good humoured to his own, but rough unpolished and always spoake whatever was uppermost, and a disobligeing shocking thing he wo'd never fail telling, even to a persons face, a mere county Squire, I know no perfections, only y^t he did Provide and manage very well for his family and did increase his fortune very considerably to what it was and lived very plentifully and hospitably and did entertain his friends heartily and cheerfully. He married to his first

Pigot daughter of Thomas Pigot of Desiret (Dysart), Esq. and sister to Col. Robert Pigot of Disert, and by her had his eldest son Pigot Sands and his second son Richard and a daughter who was married to one Sam. Low Esq. of the County Meath.

About Easter 1729 Walter Welldone of Rahin Esq. died, he was a well bred polite agreeable conversable man, and a very agreeable companion, his Coz. German William Welldone (my uncle Robert Welldons eldest brother) left him the estate of Rahin and all the rest of the estate he has, from his brother Robert; In his younger days he was as I have heard a great rake, but sober enough when I knew him and good, and lead a good life, he was a sharp man at barganing, he married the sister of Sir Thomas Burdett of the county of Carlow, and by her he had Arthur, Tom, John and George. Arthur married 1717 a daughter of Col. Ponsonbys after Lord Duncannon, she dyed in about a year after she was married, he had by her one girle who dyed before her, to his second wife he married about in 1722 the youngest daughter of Dobbin Bishop of Meath, a mighty good woman, y^e Bishops widdow her mother lived with her at Rahin, he had many children by her.

Tom Welldon lives 1737 in London married to Lady Charlotte Herne daughter to the Earl of Yarmouth and a widdow of great fortune.

Jack Welldone married an English lady and lives in Dublin.

George Welldone married in Carlow and dyed soon after of a decay.

Sir Daniel Byrne Baronet Father to the present Sir John Byrne dyed Michaelmas 1715, he was a Papist, his Father was Sir Gregory who was son to Daniel Byrne a great taylor in Dublin, he was taylor to both my Grandfathers and made cloaths for Both them and their servants, he was y^e founder of y^e Family, and he was a Protestant, he purchased y^e Lordship of Timoge and y^e Lordship of Tully for £1000—from one Capt. Fitzgerald father of Robert present Earl of Killdare, and the £1000 was for cloaths, when Daniel asked him for money he told him he had none but he would give him y^t spot of ground he had in the Queens County for it, and so Daniel got proper deeds drawn and he perfected them to him. The Lordship of Shane and the Lordship of Kilmurray Daniel purchased from Colonel Whitney for £1500, some was for cloaths and y^e rest was money lent, these four Lordships he gave to his eldest son Gregory and gave him a Hawking Patent of King Charles the 2nd for to make him a barronet. Sir Gregory was born a Protestant, turned Papist, and when he married his first wife Coppley a Presbetyryan, he turned Protestant and when he married his second wife Lord Slanes daughter he turned Papist and dyed a Papist, by his first wife he got very considerable relations, and had by her Sir Daniel Byrne, Thomas Fitzgerald of Moret Esquire's wife, and Martin Scorloge's wife, and Lady O'Neal and one Mrs. Megragh; by his second wife he had seven sons y^e eldest lives on a handsome estate he did purchase for him in the county of Killkenny, Sir Daniel married Anna Dorothea Warren eldest daughter of Mr. Warren of Poynton in Cheshire in England a most antient family ever since William the Conquerors reign, Sir Daniel had by her several children those that were alive at his death were Sir Jn., Margot, Anne, Frances, Katherine, and Daniel, Margot Married the 6th of Feb. : 1727 Jonah Barrington Esq. (my second cusin) and the 27th of November 1728 John their son was Born. Sir John married about March 1728 the widdow Leigh of Lime in Cheshire Daughter to Sir Francis Lester Baronet, she was s^d to be a great fortune to him, they had a son (Peter) Born in y^e year 1734 and have more children now (1737) Sir John was Born anno. 1705, y^t I know by his being of age in October 1726. My Lady his mother educated him from y^e year after Sir Daniel died in England and 1725 she sent over her younger son Daniel to school in England for 3 or 4 years, and then Bound him to a Woollen drapier in London, he is now 1737 above these two

years set up for himself, Lady Byrne since Sir Daniels death often took trips to England with her daughters sometimes one and two sometimes all, she has been one of y^e Best mothers that ever y^e world produced, and did entirely by her most clever prudent management saved that family from Ruin, Sir Daniel was a Protestant till about 14 or 15 years old, then he turned Papist (on one of his fathers turning) and dyed a Papist, his lady was a Papist when he married her, and he thought she was Protestant, and she thought he was a Protestant, my lady turned Protestant immediately after she married, and all her children were baptized by Protestant ministers and brought up Protestants by Sir Daniels consent.

Old Daniel the Taylor purchased an estate of £1400 per annum in the county of Wicklow w^h he gave to another son, and his posterity enjoy it now.

Col. Robert Pigot of Disert Dyed in March 1730, he was greatgreat grandson to Sir Robert Pigot who came over in Q. Eliz. reign, he married an English lady Judith Burgoine of a very antient Baronet's family in Warwickshire, he had no children by her, four or five years before he dyed he sold the reversion of his estate of Disert to Emanuel Pigot his relation for £6000, £4000 in hand and £2000 at his death as he should bequeath it, he was a most Violent man in his friendshipys and enemitys and also violent in his principles, he never was moderate, my Father and he never had a difference, for if he said Black was white my father wo'd not contradict him and so their was a lasting and great friendship between them from their infancys, Col. Pigot was a diverting companion and very agreeable when he pleased, had seen a good deal of the world, a man of no learning nor knowledge in books, very affectionate and good to his poor relations, for he left all he Had to leave I believe £3000 amongst his sisters nephews and nieces.

April 1730 my wife and I went up to Dublin to be brought to bed there and Wednesday the 8th day of July 1730 she was brought to bed of my daughter Sarah Cosby in King street Dublin, almost over against St. Pauls Church, and on Friday the 18th day of July 1730 she was Baptized where born, her two Grandmothers were her Godmothers, my sister was Proxy for my Mother Cosby and my great uncle Thomas Lestrangle of Moystown in the Kings County Esquire eldest Brother to my Grandmother Elizabeth Cosby and John Digby of Landenstown in y^e county of Kildare were Godfathers, the next day the 19th I went to Connaught to look after my wife's Estate w^h all lay on my hands except my fourth part of the Rosses in the county of Mayo which I sold to Roger Palmer of Palmerstown in the county

of Mayo Esquire for £ and my fourth part of Ballykereen &c. in the county of Westmeath which I sold to brother John Browne for £ I was in hopes to set all the lands but there was a combination in y^t country y^t no one wo'd bid for it but the former tenant, and he wo'd not give half price so that I did not set as I did expect, so all I co'd do was to take in Graziers, which did not pay me the 18th part of w^t the land was worth. In 1731 I went there again and then set above an hundred acres of Cornadrum to Daniel Fallon of Ballyglas for £25 per annum and also to him y^e small thirds of Ballyglas for £5 per annum and I sold Killinvoologh to William Kelly of Muckland, Esq, for £1400, but Milltown and y^e remainder of Cornadrum and Gortnahoughty Mr. Delafeild managed for me and took in Graziers but he dying I in 1732 sent a good deal of stock from Stradbally Fair and bought a good deal of sheep and very nigh hand stockid the 2 farms, so Mr. Kelly found I was resolved not to let him have the lands at his own price but would by the method I was in find out the true worth of the lands, and so in November 1732 he came here and we agreed and he took Milltown Dodwell and all that was unset of Cornadrum and Gortnahouty for 42 years from the 1st of May 1733 to pay £125 per annum, if a gentleman y^t lived in that country had them farms he wo'd with ease have got £150 per annum for them, but I was set and co'd not help myself, from May 1730 to May 1733 which was three years I am sure in those three years by not having y^e lands set, that I lost at least £450 sterling, so for fear of losing more, we my wife and I were heartily rejoiced to set them as we did.

I before told how Esker came to me and mine, how my mother gave it to me in July 1730, we missed the best of tenants (Col. Nevill) for it May 1730, it was not then mine, it was after y^t my mother gave it to me and so I did stock it and made y^e most I could of it, and when my father took it from Col. Samuel Freeman he thought his title very good but about 1729 it was given out y^t Willm Freeman Eldest son of Col. Freeman would Break all the leases the Colonel had made as soon as the Colonel dyed, and William himself affirmed that he would not be out of possession four months after his Fathers death, and for fear it should happen as he said and my own lawyers telling me y^t Col. Freeman had no power to make the leases he did (for I laid a state of y^e case before my lawyers) and they gave it against me, then I laid a state of the case relating to y^e wood growing on Esker whether I had a right to cut it or no, and Both Councillor Richard Malone, and Councillor Francis Coughland positively gave their opinions that I had a right to cut all the wood on the

premisses, so summer 1731 I cut every stick on the premisses and sold them, and believe I did not get a farthing less than £400, this helped to Pay y^e expenses that my father was at in Esker.

Will Freeman above mentioned dyed at Mr. Higgins of Draming 1730, or y^e beginning of 1731, and Nathaniel his second brother died three or four years before him of Draming and Drinking and Col. Freeman died about Xmass 1731, so that Thomas his third son was his heir and was to Break all the leases of the Lordship of Timahoe, but he been poor and Needy (though a man y^t lived constantly at the rate of some hundreds per annum) did not commence any suit against us, but came to a Bargain with Col. John Murray (who married his eldest sister Bethia Freeman) and by deed will or some instrum^t made over all his right and title to the Lordship of Timahoe to s^d Col. Murray and soon after on Sunday the day of June he dyed of drinking, a very disolute life, he was a mere Witty Rattle headed profligated reprobated wretch of a fine Gentleman falsely so called, I must also here take notice that Robert the Colonel's Fourth son dyed two or three years before this of drinking and draming, he was a sad wicked profligate to. These composed a fine familly, there was not one of the Colonel's children but wh^t were sad worthless wretches. Mrs. Freeman alias Keiring was as bad as any of her children, she dyed about the year 1713 of drinking, and the Colonel after her death led an open dessolute life. Now Tom Freeman was dead Col. Murray talkt much of commencing his suit but it was most peoples opinions that he co'd not nor wo'd do nothing in it. So shall leave him here till I have given an account of other things.

I forgot before now to give an account of my wife Mary Dodwell, she was 3rd and youngest daughter of Henry Dodwell of Athlone, esquire, who was son of Henry Dodwell fourth son of William Dodwell. Wm. Dodwell of the county Roscommon Esq. had 4 Sons, the eldest had issue Henry Dodwell, L.L.D., one of the most learned men of his time, he goes by the name and always did of the learned Doctor Dodwell, he wrote many Books which are all contained in one large volume in Folio, he was known all over these kingdoms for his great learning, he had some particular opinions for w^h he was often and often wrote against, by all the learned of the three kingdoms, he was highly regarded by y^e most learned for his great and wonderfull learning, his most particular opinion was that the soul Received its immortality by Baptism, for that the souls of those that were not baptised dyed with the body as (if one may so say) y^e soul of a beast does, but the receiving of Baptism made the

soul immortal. He wrote many books supporting this opinion, he often offered and wo'd fain have settled his estate on my father in law who allways refused it for he said he might have a wife and get children yet, w^h when he was pretty old so happened, for he retired to Madenhead near London & there in a Butchers house were he lodged he took a fancy to y^e Butchers daughter a young girle, educated her according to y^e way he thought all women should be educated, y^t was in ignorance, & when she was Grown up he did marry her and had by her sons two or three and 3 daughters his eldest son Henry now enjoys his estate in y^e county of Roscommon which is now (1737) £1100 p^r an: but he and his sisters live in Berkshire in England, he was in this Kingdom in 1730 and was with us at our house in King street Dublin. The learned Doctor Dodwell was a Little Low man, went plain in his dress, never crossed a horse but allways walked wherever he went, Backwards and forwards from Athlone to Dublin, and so from Hollyhead to London and from London to Hollyhead, and had his pockets and bosom full of Books and read every step as he went along y^e road. William Dodwell 2nd son had an estate in y^e county of Sligoe w^h he left to my Father in law dying issueless, his 3rd son had an estate in the county of Westmeath Ballykerin &c., he had no son so left his estate to his wife Mary, who was very kind to him in England in supporting him when he fled from the Massacre in 1641 & so when the troubles were over and he had his estate again he returned to England and married her, and in gratitude when he dyed he left her his estate absolutely in her own power, & when she dyed she generously left it to my Father in law her Husband's Nephew. William Dodwells 4th son Henry married Mary Penuck an heiress, Corkhill estate came by her and also some lands (which came to Brother Henry's Lot) in y^e county Roscommon and he also had an estate w^h his Father William left him as well as his three eldest Brothers, Gurtneccassagh, Gurtneunsagh, Rower Kelley and Grange in y^e Barony of Athlone and county Roscommon was his estate. He had by his s^d wife Mary Penuck my Father in law Henry Dodwell who was bred in the colledge of Dublin, & was there in the troubles of 1641, to his first wife he married Lettice Cuff daughter of Sir James Cuff Baronet of Ballinrobe in the County of Mayo & had by her 3 sons and 9 daughters most of w^h lived to be men and women, but dyed unmarried except 3 daughters, one Sarah was married to Dive Downs Bp. of Cork had one child w^h dyed young, another Anna was married to Capt. George Ridley & had no children, and Henrietta Katherina married to the Revd. Jeremiah William Marsh a Dean, she had

one daughter only; y^t was Mary Married to John Digby of Landenstown in the County Kildare Esq. by whom she had severall children & dyed 1732.

My Fr in law to his 2nd wife married Katherine Ormsby anno 1698 y^e 15th of January, she was youngest daughter of Arthur Ormsby of Ballyvenoghe in the County of Limerick, by her he had five children, Henry, Katherine, Elizabeth, Marget and Mary; Henery and Catherine dyed young, Elizabeth married Henery Kenny of Newfort in the county of Wexford Esq. the 11th of February 1719 & as yet (1737) never had any children,—Margaret married John Browne of Rahens in the county Mayo Esq. and have had 9 children, 3 girls dyed young and those alive are, viz., George, Julia, John, Dodwell, Henery, and Roger—and Mary the 3rd married me Pole Cosby the 9th February 1727, and we have as yet 1737 but one daughter named Sarah.

My Mother in Law after the death of my Wifes father married William Bridges Esq. by whom she had one son, Samuel Bridges, and about the year 1724 their were so great disagreements between he and her that they parted, she by Gods providence did vest her joynture (by Mr. Dodwell) in trustees hands for her own separte use so that on their parting she had her joynture to herself or else she might have begged, for he was a man of that Principles that he wo'd not have given her a farthing if he co'd have helped it. She kept her son Samuel from him and gave him y^e best education she could afford, and he has ever since (1737) lived with her & his father never saw him but twice since and y^t by chance, and never takes any Notice of him nor never contributes a doit to his education or mentenance since he parted from Mrs. Bridges. Col. Henry Kenney when he Married sister Kenney they say he had a very good fortune £900. p. an. but being a most inconsiderate extravagant vain man, it is now (1737) doubted whether he has with his wifes estate £100 p. an. clear, for most all he has is sequestered, in 1731 he got an Act of Parliament to sell his wifes estate for plausible reasons, and y^t was a means of his running through the greatest part of it, for there do's not remain of her estate (which was equall to my sister Brownes & my wifes) but £180 per an :

Brother Browne when he married my sister Browne he had but £300 p. an. of his own w^h his Mother gave up of her joynture, & his Brother settled for ever on him for the sake of this match, so y^t she was married very indifferently and not at proportionable to her fortune, but then on the other hand their was a prospect of his having his elder Brothers estate, y^t is

George Browne of the Neal in the county of Mayo Esq. for he had been married for many years to my Lord Athlones sister and Never Had any children, and according to the prospect it happened, for he never had any children, and he dyed in May 1737 and Brother Browne being his next Brother got his estate of £2000 p. an. and is now Mr. Browne of the Neale.

Henry Dodwell Esq—my Father in law dyed at Athlone of a fever 1706, he was a very just honest man, very fair in his dealings & added very considerably to his paternal and bequeathed estates; so y^t when his estate came to be divided between his 3 daughters and his granddaughter Mary Digby each had very near £450 p. an. that was near £1800 p. an. besides an estate of £700. p. an—which he left to a relatin of his one Dodwell in y^e county of Sligoe where the £700 per an. lyes. He had a vast number of lawsuits in his time and was deffendant in every one but one, and never lost but two suits in his life, he was Governor of Athlone in the time of y^e late troubles, and resided in y^e castle when it was Blown up and he lay by Gods provedence in a hollow place w^h was made so by a beam which chanced to Fall over it, he lay there for some hours till he was dug out, his first wife Lettice was killed in it, as was his eldest son Henery . . .

He was of a very good family but his three uncles and his Father having but two sons, that is y^e learned Doctor Dodwell and himself, made his relations not Numerous, his Nearest relations was St. George Ash Bishop of Derry, he was his cousin germain by his Mothers side, and the St. Georges of Athlone that is Col. Richard St. George, Arthur St. George D.D., and Capt. George St. George of the County Killkenney who were second cusins to my Wife. Judge Coot was a relation of his but how near I dont know, he had one sister whom I forgot before to mention, she was married to one Capt. Wentworth and had by him 3 daughters whom I dont know. Katherine his wife as before s^d was youngest daughter of Arthur Ormsby of Ballyvanoge in y^e County of Limerick who was uncle to Gilbert Ormsby of Tubervaddy in the County of Gallway Esq. for he was a younger son of Tubervaddy House, and he had a very great estate now 1737 said to be £200. p. an. he had 4 sons and 4 daughters his eldest son John Ormsby had issue one son and two daughters. Y^e son's name was John (a weak man) he married y^e eldest daughter of one Doctor Cumming a Physitian, a cunning man who made his weak son in law John Ormsby, to leave his whole estate to his wife after his death wholly and solely in her own power, and he (John) dyed about (1725) and so his widdow got the whole estate from y^e family, and she the widow Ormsby married 1728 the Hon. Thomas Butler a younger son of y^e Lord Leinsboroughs (Lanesborough).

Robert, y^e 2nd son, my wifes uncle was a Lieut. Col. and was killed at the siege of Namur in K: Ws: Warr. He was married to a Scotch-lady but had no children, Thomas y^e 3rd son and Edward the 4th son Both dyed young. John y^e eldest son had issue besides him (John) that married Miss Cummin, two daughters, one married to Clotworthy Upton of the North who had one daughter who is married to young Mr. Rowley of Summerhill in the county of Meath, the other daughter married one Col. Fitzgerald of y^e county of Cork, she had no children and has been a Widdow now (1737) this 8 years.

The 4 daughters of Arthur Ormsby of Ballyvanouge were viz. Marget, Elizabeth, Sarah and Katherine. Marget y^e eldest was first married to Posthume Ormsby of the county of Limerick, by whom she had no children y^t lived, to her second Husband she had Henry Westenra Esq. of Queen street in Dublin, Father of Warner Westenra of the Queens County but she never had any by him, Elizabeth was married first to one Ongan and had no children by him and to her second Husband she had the Revd. John Moore and by him had one daughter who dyed an infant. Sarah was married to the Revd. Zachary Ormsby of Ballygrenan in the county of Limerick, he was a younger brother of Gilbert Ormsby of Tubervaddy and by him she had one son and one daughter, the Rev. Arthur Ormsby of Ballygrenan in the County Limerick the son married Web: and has a son and a daughter, and the daughter Sarah is married to one Gabbot of the county of Sligoe, & the 4th daughter Katherine Ormsby is my Wife Marys Mother. To give an acc^t of all my wifes relations by her mothers side wo^d be an endless thing, for the Family of the Ormsbys is as Antient a Family and as Numerous as any in this Kingdom, & being a rich family are most exceedingly well allyed, and all the Ormsbys of this Kingdom are come out of the House of Tubervaddy so related to one another. Gilbert Ormsby Coz. Germain to my Mother in law had 12 children 9 sons and 3 daughters. Col. Edward the eldest inherits y^e estate married Dorothy Napier niece to General Napier but never had any children, Arthur y^e 2nd son married Dorothy the widdow Tempest and had by her two daughters Jane and Lettice, the latter dyed about 1731, Jane the eldest married after her Fathers death Robert Waller of the county of Meath Esq. but lives at Rookwood his wifes seat for she inherits her fathers fortunes, the Widdow Tempest was daughter to Sir Henry Waddington who was married to a sister of Gilbert Ormsbys, Coz. Germain to my Mother Bridges, and the Widdow Tempest and her second husband Arthur Ormsby were cosen Germans. George y^e 3rd son married and has many children.

Conway y^e 4th son a Physisian in Dublin dyed May 1728, he was a most worthy man, as ever lived, a most good humoured and agreeable man, and admirable good sense, he it was y^t made my match, y^t is, he was employed by Mrs. Bridges, and as he was a man of good sense so he was reasonable w^h soon concluded our Match, he was a good friend and a mighty loss I had of him, he was not married.

Eubile a Clergyman and Gilbert I did not know nor Sidney. Digby died unmarried & Peter a Lieut. of Horse is not yet married. Mrs. Mary y^e eldest daughter never married, a sensible deserving good woman as ever lived and much regarded by me.

Katherine y^e 3rd daughter married Hudson of St. Johns in County Roscommon and by him had one daughter Jane, the second daughter Dorathy dyed unmarried. Sir Henry Waddington had another Daughter Lettice who Married William Usher of Ushers Island in Dublin Esq. and she had by him 2 sons and 2 daughters the sons William and Henery, the 2 daughters Dorethy and Martha, Dolly married Mr. Richard Wingfield of Portscourt (Powerscourt) but dyed soon after childless. Martha is not yet married no more than her Brothers.

June 1731 my Wife and I went in a one Horse Chaise to Conought this was the 8th time that I went there, and the first time y^t ever my wife was there, I carried her through Athlone and we went on her estate and lay one night at a tenants house of hers & went to see Coz. Ormsby of Rookwood and stayed there 3 nights, we went near Castle Ray to Mr. Caspar Wills's at Clounogh and stayed there 2 or 3 nights and then returned to Athlone & stayed there 2 nights to transact some Business with our tenants & so came home and my wife soon after proved with child and was brought to bed of a daughter on Ester Sunday the 9th of Aprill 1732 at Stradbally in Q.C. & on the 14th of May 1732 she was Baptized in St. Patricks Church Stradbally by y^e Revd. James Higgins, her Grandmother Cosby and her aunt Meredeth Godmothers, my *Aunt Celia Welldon* proxy for my sister, the Rt. Hon. Richard Earl of Cavan and the Revd. Arthur Ormsby of Ballygrenan Godfathers, and Brother Meredeth Proxy for Coz. Ormsby.

In 1733 y^e 29th February my wife was very ill. Now by 1733 all my affairs were pretty well settled. I had sold or set all my wifes estate, I had set Esker for 3 years sure to one Gale of Cutherveggle, I had paid of a good deal of debts so that I had nothing to trouble me only to sit down quiet and live saveingly and Pay of debts, and it was the opinion of my Mother and wife and I y^t we co'd live pleasantly in some large town of England

and live much cheaper than at Stradbally and so we resolved to go and live in England for some years. I thought for 9 years at most. The next thing was w^t city of England we sho'd go to, I was for going to a large city where one could have pleasure and diversions 'tho it sho'd be a good deal dearer than remote places where there wo'd be nothing amusing but at least as cheap again, one was for York, and Notingham was thought of, but my Mother was for Bristoll, and so Bristoll was resolved on, and in a few days after on the 26th of April 1733 I set out for Dublin, embarked on Board his Majesties Yatch y^e 29th of Aprill at one o'clock in the afternoon and landed at Parkgate y^e 3rd of May 1733. W^t carried me over now by myself was to seek out a proper dwelling for us, and to take it, that we might go dierectly to it, and to see if I did like Bristol for a Place to live at. I did also resolve to go to see Bath and to go to London to speak to Anne Lady Baroness Dowager of Gowran about her lowering y^e interest of y^e £4000 I owe her from £7. to £6. or £5. p. cent. and so my designs were noised about the country and Col. St. Leger Gilbert who had been a long time desirous of having his son Bartholomew William go abroad to improve himself now was glad to get him to go along with me 'tho it were only to be in England for 3 months & so we set out together and took our voyage together, but at Chester he was so disgruntled that I wo'd not do just as he pleased and be directed by him, particularly in make our journeys on horseback (w^h I told him before I left Stradbally at first when he resolved to go with me, that I would never do if I possibly co'd any ways contrive to go in a wheel carriage) and at our arrival at Chester we met with one Mrs. Maxwell of y^e Little Green in Dublin a lady whose husband John Maxwell Esq. has a very considerable fortune, and some more very good agreeable company (y^t is one Lady more) and we agreed to joyn in hiring a coach for Shrewsbury, and because of that Mr. Gilbert was so dissatisfied that he resolved to take another route, and not go with me as his father desired to Bristoll, but away he went with company he never saw before to London, & so I did not see him in a year or two after. He was at this time young (about 21 years old) and indeed very conceited and thought he knew the ways of England and traveling and everything else better than me, or anyone else, y^t had seen more and traveled forty times more than he. The 6th of May I set out in a coach with Mrs. Maxwell (I having but one place paid but a 4th part of the hire that was 15s.) and y^t night got to Shrowesbury & next day we hired a Wherry to carry us to Gloucester down from the fine river Severn and gave £3 10s. my share now (haveing a servant & luggage) £1. we

got to Gloucester 8th and rested there y^e 9th and y^e 10th set out in the Stage coach for Bristoll the 11th and got there that night.

I had letters of credit and recommendation from my tenant Thomas Colley to his kinsman Capt. Edward Willcock a marchant in Bristol who was most extreemly civil obliging and kind to me, I eat with him all the while I was there and lay at an inn, he showed me all worth seeing and helped me in taking a house w^h I did the very morning after I got to Bristol, y^t was the 12th of May 1733 and when I had seen Clifton and Bristoll and made a full inquiry into all y^e prices of things and made myself capable of giving an account how and what sort of a life we sho'd live there which was in a weeks time, then I set out for Bath & arrived there early y^e 18th of May where I did intend to stay some days to see that famous place but there being a return coach to London I wo'd not miss the opportunity of going in it, and so took my passage in it for me and James Kelley my servant for 2 guineas & so set out in it the 19th (I saw all I co'd in Bath y^t the time wo'd admit of) y^e most remarkable towns y^t we went through was Marlborough Reading & Madenhead, when I came within 5 miles of Hanwell I made an agreement with y^e coachman that he should carry me there (it lies 2 miles wide of y^e London road) for 5s. which he did, and so Monday y^e 21st of May I arrived at my uncle Phillips at Hanwell, he & my Aunt did receive me with the utmost affection, and Cos. Betty, Lady Soams and Miss Kitty were in London and my uncle and Miss Betty were under a necessity of going to London the very day I got there, so my Aunt and I were left all alone at Hanwell, but Wednesday y^e 23rd of May Sir Peter Soams and his Lady, my Uncle and Miss Kitty came down from London on purpose to see me, and went back y^t night, they were very desirous I should stay till they co'd finish the Business my Uncle had to do in London, which was to ship of the cloathing of his Regiment to his Government of New Scotland, but I wo'd not for some reasons of my own in relation to Sandy Cosby, not anything that I took ill of Hanwell familly, so on Friday, the 25th of May I set out for London in a chaise I hired for 15/- at Hanwell, which is 15 miles from London, I had a Letter of credit from my tenant Thomas Colley to his Brother Arthur Colley marchant in London, so I went derectly to him, who did receive me very kindly and finding y^t I did not intend to stay in London but a few days he made me lye in his bed, and was civil and obligeing to me to y^e greatest degree he co'd, I was to wait on Lady Gowran in Grosvenour Square, but did not obtain my desire from her, for she wo'd not lower the interest one doit.

I saw Dan Byrne the Lady D. Byrnes youngest son and Coz. Moore Meredeth. I bought a gold snuff box which cost 20 guineas, a gilt leather screen, & a twee, some handsome large maps and a Book of Maps, a pair of Globes, and so on Tuesday the 29th of May I set out for Chester, and arrived there Friday the 1st of June. I was very unwell so stay'd there till Monday the 4th of June and then set out for Hollyhead and arrived there Wednesday the 6th of June and waited there till the 10th and about 6 o'clock went on board y^e Carteret Packet Boat and landed in Dublin that night about 8 o'clock, it was but a pleasureing, no voyage in the world co'd be pleasanter, it was but an airing, my single chaise was in town for I had wrote word to my wife that I sho'd be in Dublin by the 8th and so Monday morn the 11th of June 1733 I set out for Stradbally and arrived there y^t night, so y^t I was absent from Stradbally but 50 days.

Samuel Burton of Burton Hall the Banker in Castle street Dublin broake the 23rd of June 1733. On my arrival at home I immediately set about settling my affairs. My good friend Lewis Moore of Cremorgan Esq. took on him to receive all my rents except a few and to pay interest and manage my whole affairs, and y^t without fee or reward, and faithfully kindly and friendly he did it, I did after I came home make him some presents. W^t rents (the rents of the poorer sort) y^t he did not receive, I put into Will Holdbrooks hands my House Stuard, and I left him in my house to take care of it and to manage my demesne of Stradbally and Knocknecarroll. The Plate which I did not carry with me, about £160 worth I put into a large deal Box and Will Holdbrooke and I that night before we went of buried it in the Sellar under the Big Stairs next to the Big Parlour, my reasons for hideing it in this manner was that perhaps had I intrusted it with anyone in y^e country some accident might have happened to it, nor did I think it much securer had I left it with a banker in Dublin, and by hideing it under ground I was sure to find it as I left it save and unabated. On Monday y^e 30th of July we set out for England from Stradbally and got to Dublin the 31st and stayd a few days to take leave of friends, and on Saturday the 4th of August 1733 we went aboard, we had a good passage (thank God) we had the great cabbins to ourselves for ten guineas and late a Monday night y^e 6th of August we landed at Parkgate and Tuesday we sent to Chester for a coach which came and did carry us to Chester y^t night, we stayd at Chester Wednesday and Thursday y^e 8th and 9th & Friday the 10th we went in a coach we hired for £3. 10. to Shrewsbury and that night hired a Wherry for £3. 10. to carry whom I pleased to Gloster and to bait when and where I pleased

& Saturday we set out & had a most delightfull pleasant voyage down the beautifull river Severn. We got to Bridgenorth y^t night & next day was as pleasant a day only that we were very late, 11 o'clock at night, before we got to Gloster and the wind was very High which made the river in some places Rough & made us affraid. We rested at Gloster on Monday & Tuesday & saw y^e fine Cathedral there & y^e pin trade and diverted ourselves in seeing that fine City, a Wednesday the 15th of August 1733 we hired a coach for £1. 10. & got to Bristoll & Clifton to the house I hired y^e 12th of June last.

The Children were not able to travel the one day from Gloster to Bristol, so we left two maids and James Kelly to Bring them next day from Newport in our chair, for we carryed over with us a chair & 2 chair horses, the chair and one of the horses belonged to my Mother. To my Great delight & satisfaction y^e situation of the house & the house itself was most greatly pleasing to my mother & wife, the house was mighty pretty & neat, 5 windows in front 2 stories high and a double house, a hall, 2 good parlours in front, 5 bedchambers on the first storie above stairs & 3 mighty good Garret rooms, so that we had 9 beds in the house, the kitchen, sellar, lather & pantry very good and large enough for us, there was a stable for 3 horses & hay loft over it, & the house was furnished, but we carried over a great deal of furniture of our own from Stradbally & Bought a good deal at Bristoll so y^t our neat little house was very completely furnished & as fine as we desired it there. There was an extream pretty little neat parterre before y^e house, a little spot of garden on y^e right hand well walled, and on the left hand was y^e yard and way from y^e street to the stable and beyond that a large garden about an English acre very pretty and neat, & beyond y^t a little spot (walled very well like y^e rest) by way of a kitchen garden, there was of fruit in those four gardens Mulberries, Medlars, Quinceys, Grapes red and white, peaches and Nectarins of different kinds, Apricocks most exceeding good Pears of many sorts but especially one sort, Plumbs, best of Apples of divers kinds, cherries of different kinds, goose Berries & currants & Philberts and a great many pretty greens neatly clipped, and a good many flowers, gravel walks & very good grass walk, in short more could not be in the ground than was in those small gardens, the gardens & y^e house in the midst of 'em is most exceedingly delightfull and beyond ones imagining, situated, next door but one to the Parish church where there was constant service & a great congregation, within half an hours easy walk of y^e fine City of Bristol, within a quarter of an hour easy walk of the Hot Wells, within 200 yards of Durdam Downs,

a beautifull fine common from w^h one co'd see the Sea & numbers of sweet pretty little seats, & by our door was y^e great way from Bristol to the Downs, so y^t there were continually passing & repassing coaches and horse people going to take y^e air. Clifton is called a town but nevertheless it is not like one, 'tho there be great number of handsome Houses, (citizens country seats) dispersed in an irregular manner up & down. From all the front rooms in y^e house as we sat in our Beds we co'd see all the ships that went to & from Bristoll for y^e river ran in a Cimicerle about 1000 yards before our house, which was on the side of a Hill y^t was pretty steep, and at y^e bottom was smooth plain land of about 40 acres round which the river ran & every tide gave us a prospect of Vessels coming and going to all parts of y^e world. Beyond the river was a plain of I believe at least 6000 acres & then rising hills one over another for some 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 miles distant all which was gloriously improved and planted, 3 villages with handsome churches & rings of Bells, multitude of little country seats dispersed all over, all this delightfull beautifull prospect we could see from every Room of y^e front of our house and every spot almost of our gardens, and out of a very pretty summer house & 2 convenient houses that we had there, in short of all the places I ever saw this was the most delightful to live in, all summer no place co'd be more pleasant, for we had the beauties of Nature beyond w^t I co'd express in such a place & beyond w^t I can discribe, we had the diversory of y^e hot wells & at y^e long room & indeed for y^e short time we stay'd there we had a good many agreeable Neighbours who were very obliging civil & kind, & which we did experience when we lost our dear girl they used to sit of evenings & sup with us & we with them, so y^t we were sweetly and pleasantly fixed if we could have been content.

We passed all the autumn very agreeable & y^e winter tollerably to what we could have expected in a strange place, we used in y^e winter to go to Bristoll to the Weekly Assembly, & it was this winter the Prince of Orange came over to England to marry y^e Princess Royal and fell ill, and came to Bath and was invited to Bristoll and there was a fine Ball for him at w^h we were and saw him, & were at other Balls y^t was made y^e night when he was said to be married & y^e night he was Married. In Spring y^e place began again to show its beauties, which were great even in Winter, going to the Hotwells taking y^e air in our own chair, going to see many beautifull places & our neighbours coming up again to their country houses so y^t we never wanted something to divert us, but alas! our little daughter Mary fell ill, we had y^e Best Doctor there, Doctor Hanvick to attend her,

but he was y^e cause one would think of her death. She dyed to our most extream great greif the 8th of March 1733. She wanted one month & one day of being two years old, the Doctor said her disorder was an inflammation on the Lungs, we put her into a leaden Coffin and for 2 guineas had her sweet Corpse carried over to Dublin & in about a fortnight after her Death she was buried in the church of Stradbally, this loss was greivous to us, & gave some of us a dislike to y^e place; it was resolved that onst a year I should go over to Ireland to make up acc^{ts} and settle my affairs & besides now at this time March 1734 I had an acc^t of two lawsuits being commenced agst me, viz. Capt. Mitchel ab^t y^e Mills, and Col. Murray for Esker & Esker Mooney, so on the 10th of May I set out from Bristoll, got to Gloster y^t night, next day went in the stage Wherry to Woster but did not like going up the Severn so well as going down, so y^e next day took horse & got to Shrowsbury & stay'd Monday y^e 13th of May at Shrowsbury to rest myself, and tuesday the 14th of May I hired a 4 wheeled chaise w^h carried James Kelly and I to Chester, the 15th y^e election of Knights of the Shire for Chester & for members for the City began, & so I stay'd to see their manner of electing, w^h was over Saturday the 18th & so next day I set out for Hollyhead & arrived there safe Tuesday the 21st of May where I resolved to stay till I heard from my wife, for is was agreed I should not go over to Ireland till letters came thence to let us know what was become of Sandy Cosby my uncle Henery's only son, for in the last November he was with us at Bristoll for 11 days during which time he behaved in such an odd out of the way manner y^t he did startle us, for he was out of his senses, & y^e reason we knew to be y^t I stood between him & my estate, & he was highly resenting that my Father sho'd put him at the tale of y^e remainders in my settlement of Marriage, & behaved in Nov^r 1728 in a most bad manner to my Father & afterwards at his death & funerall he behaved with a frantic triumphing joy, so that I never spoke a word to him till Aug^t 1733 that he was in London he heard of our being at Bristoll & so came down expressly to be reconciled to me & seing he sought it & I thought him sincere I did not refuse it, but was sincerely reconciled to him, & made him a present at the twice he was with me of 30 guineas, a silver hilted sword, a gold headed cane & a handsome mother of pearl snuff box & did entertain him with y^e utmost kindness and civility y^t I co'd, but never stirred out of doors with him & seldom if we co'd help it alone with him, except y^e day after he came y^t I did walk to Bristoll with him & back again. And so I stayed at Hollyhead for a letter from my wife to give me an acc^t whether he had left Ireland or

no, for we were determined y^t I sho'd not go to Ireland till he had left it for he was a Lieut. in Sir Charles Hothams Regiment at Portmahone & was going there, & on y^e Saturday y^e 25th of May I got a letter from my wife that she had rec^d a letter from my sister Meredeth giving an acc^t y^t Sandy Cosby y^e 3rd of May in y^e red seat in my little wood behind my Gardens at Stradbally, shot himself with a foulingpiece through y^e head, y^e acc^t she gave was horrid to hear for with a forket stick he pushed y^e tricker & before fixed y^e musle just above his right ear so that all that was in the gun entered into his head & burst it open & dashed his brains up and down all over the seat & a vast efusion of blood all over the flags, & he lay there all night, the inquest found it accidental so that he got Christian burial in Stradbally Church. When I read the account I never was more shocked in my life, could neither eat, drink nor sleep, but my wife and mother were more so.

So now I had nothing to detain me at Hollyhead & so went with the first Packet Boat w^h sailed Monday the 27th of May at 5 o'clock in the morn & arrived that night about 9 o'clock at night in Dublin y^e 28th. I stayed in Dublin to rest myself & hired a Finglas chair to carry me to Shrowland to my brother Meredeth & so y^e 29th of May I set out & arrived safe at Shrowland that evening & there heard a full and dismal account of Sandy's death. In a few days I went to Stradbally & all the while I was there I stirred little abroad, I lay often at Ballykillcavan at Mr. Walshes for I was very lonesome at home & y^t sad accident happening so near my house made me mallancholly & not care to stay at home. I did all my Necessary Busyness as fast as I co'd & found my affairs not as I desired them & thought they wo'd go better were I at home & besides Capt. Mitchel having commenced the lawsuite for the Mills, & Col. Murray for Esker & Esker Mooney, and not all of us likeing England equally & y^e loss of our dear child there & afterwards my wives miscarrying there, for all those reasons we judged it better to return to Stradbally, and accordingly resolve on it, & so went off as soon after for England as possible, y^t we might get over before y^e autumn storms, & so on Fryday the 17th of July 1733 left Stradbally and arrived in Dublin that night greatly fategued for I was obliged to ride out of my road (after I left Kilcullen Bridge) at least 7 miles by Clain Cellbridge & so went into Dublin by Island Bridge, for fear of being taken by a pursevant for not obeying y^e decree of the Court of Exchequer in a thing y^t related to y^e suit with the Kind Capt. Mitchel & me. As soon as I got to Dublin I enquired for a vessel for Chester, & finding the King's Yatch was to sail soon I resolved to stay for it, & so

on Wednesday the 24th of July 1734 I went aboard y^e yatch & on Sunday y^e 26th we landed at Parkgate, had a tedious but safe passage. I was resolved not to loose a moment in getting to Bristol for I did imagine my wife to be ill, not having in a long time heard from her, so in less than an hour after I landed I went off in a one horse chaise I hired for Chester, & there met with a letter from my mother giving me an account that my wife had miscarried. My grief and sorrow was great, & longed much to be with my mother & wife & so was not 2 hours in Chester before I hired horses & rode off with a design to ride all night and got to Shrovsbury before Monday morn that I might go with the stage wherry but I was so fategued for want of sleep, I having not slept much y^e 4 nights I was on ship board, that before I got within 4 miles of Whitechurch I was not able to sit my horse & never rode in my life in such fategue, so was able to go no further than Whitechurch, so went to bed & was on horseback again by four o'clock in the morn, but so fategued I was not able to ride fast enough to overtake the Wherry, so was forced to hire horses and & go on y^t day to try if I could overtake it at Bridgenorth, but y^e Wherry did not bait at B. North, so I was disappointed, but there were some Boatmen there whom I knew & they finding me go so often y^t way thought it their interest to oblige me, & so undertook for 25 shillings if I wo'd go of at one o'clock to have me at Woster before the stage boat would go of for Gloster, they were as good as their word, but y^e stage Wherry was so verry full y^t I wo'd not venture to go in it, so hired horses at Woster & got that night to Gloster & the next day y^e Wednesday y^e 29th of July I & my man James Kelly went in y^e stage coach to Bristoll very late at night but went up to Clifton that night & thank God found all in good health and my wife bravely recovered to what one could expect & greatly we were rejoyced at our meeting as ever we were in our lives. I arrived just at y^e heith of y^e great fair of Bristoll & as we were resolved to go to Ireland we took the opportunity of y^e fair to Buy us severall things & we did buy a great many things & got ready as fast as we co'd, we had 78 different parcels of goods, y^t is in trunks, chests, boxes, tables, chairs, hampers, baskets, &c, and we were ready by Monday y^e 29th of August 1734 on w^h day we set out, we went to Bath but sent James Kelly with the chair directly to Gloster & stay there till we met him. We got to Bath y^t night & next day just saw y^e Kings Room, all the Baths, y^e Long rooms, public Walks, and all the town and all that co'd be seen that was worth seeing, we bought some toys. We did resolve to stay

in Bath 2 or 3 days but we were soon tyred after we had seen all we co'd & so we resolved to set out that night and see the fine seat of Dereme belonging to Mr. Blathwaite, but we paid dear for the sight, for we were benighted & y^e coach got into a slough & there it stuck and co'd not be got out without a team, so away the Postilion went with one of the horses to Badminton for a teem & we left Andrew Kenna with the coach to take care of our things & Jinny Roberts my wifes maid took Sally on her Back, & I helped my Mother & wife as well as I could, it was so dark we could scarcely see y^e road and after a mile walking we came to two roads & not knowing w^h to take & greatly terrifyed we were for fear of Ruffians & so judged it best to stay till we heard something of the Postilion, who in about an hour came with a lanthorn, all which time we were sitting under the shelter of a wall & so walking another mile we got to Babminton, my poor Mother most dreadfully fategued, as were we all, y^e coach came at 12 about an hour after us, y^e next morning we were pretty well refreshed & after Breakfast went to see the Duke of Beauforts fine house, w^h we did see with all y^e fine furniture, pictures & y^e fine cabnet he Bought at Leghorn in Italy, w^h they say cost fifteen thousand pounds, as soon as we had seen all we set out for Gloster & got there y^e 1st of Augt at night but we were overturned, but praise God not one of us, 'tho six were in y^e coach, that was my mother and her maid Ester Hunt, my wife and her maid Jane Roberts, and Sally & I. At Gloster we met with James Kelly and the chair, Andrew Kenna whom I sent for to Ireland last Xmas to come to Bristoll to stay with my wife while James Kelly went with me for Ireland, he rode our secnd horse, and one of the maids the rest of y^e journey went in y^e chaise with James Kelly, so y^t we had brave room in the coach, thursday y^e 22nd of August we got to Woster, y^e 23rd to New Inn, the 24th to Whitechurch, Sunday the 25th to Chester and here we r. sted Monday & Tuesday the 26th and 27th of Augt & in which time we hired horses & got all ready for our journey to Hollyhead. My Mother, my W and Sally to go in our chair, I the two maids & 2 men ride & also the two guides, and an English coachman (Peter Faulkner) whom I hired at Chester did ride too so y^t we had 8 horses and the chair, & Wednesday y^e 28th of Augt we set out and got that night to Ridleland, y^e next day we intended to go to Bangor but the chair Broak about a mile beyond Conway so y^t we were obliged to turn back & lay at Conway y^t night, the next day was a most dreadfull storm of wind & rain & a most terrible journey we had to Bangor, & had all like be lost by y^e guide to save a mile was going through a rill but by Gods good providence, an old woman

called to us & told us the tide was too high which saved us all or we should infallably been lost as we were afterwards told. Saturday y^e 31st of Aug^t we were obliged to stay at Bangor not only to recover our fategue but also because y^e storm (which was very great) wo'd not let us cross the Ferry but Sunday y^e 1st of 7^{ber}, with difficulty & danger we got over & got to Glangavenny y^t night, the next day Monday y^e 2nd of 7^{ber} we got to Hollyhead and there was a Packet Boat ready, but y^e wind was contrary so that the boat did not sail till Fryday the 6th of Septr, and y^e wind not for 'em so that I was not for going in y^t boat, but before y^e boat had got out one mile the wind turned one point fairer, & so I was set on to go, & so I was forced to consent & so made a smoak & so the Boat came too and off we went in a Bad little Boat, y^e sea very high & indeed with great danger we got into y^e Carteret Packet Boat, y^e wind but very Bad for us & y^e Boat very leaky so y^t they pumped at least one hour in 3 hours, but however it pleased God that ('tho it was so leaky a ship & so very high and bad a wind) & we landed safe in Dublin about 2 o'clock in the afternoon Saturday the 7th day of September. On Monday y^e 9th of Septr. we went to Shrowland from Dublin, & on Thursday the 12th of Sept. 1734 we arrived at Stradbally to indeed our great joy. On this day the 12th of Sept. Coz. Betty Pole third daughter of my uncle Pole died of an imposthume in her stomach. We were not alone in our rejoycing to come to Stradbally for our tenants labourors and poor were greatly rejoyced. My House and gardens 'tho I was absent but one year was much out of order, so y^t I had a good deal of work to do.

(To be continued.)



TWO VIEWS OF WOODSTOCK CASTLE, NEAR ATHY.

[From Photographs by A. G. Hayward, of Carlow.]

Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

No. IV.

The Ape of Woodstock Castle.

By W. E. COGHLAN, 1866.

NEAR Athy, on the Barrow's winding shore
Where the river calmly flows,
In the warriors' days that are now no more,
A turreted castle rose.

But tottering now are its ancient walls,
And fled is its once bright day;
And the west wind keens through its silent halls
A dirge as it dies away.

For six hundred years with their sweeping tide
Have rolled o'er its aged head,
And thousands of warriors, summoned aside,
Have slept with their kindred dead,

Since the infant son of a chieftain bold
'Neath its lofty turrets lay;
And a big tame ape (so the tale is told),
There chattered his hours away.

* * * * *

But hark! o'er the castle's fortified walls
Is sounded the warning cry,
As the flames make way to the spacious halls
And scatter their crimson dye.

With a willing hand, and an anxious brow,
Each toils till the flames are dead.
But, oh! where is the helpless infant now,
Hath his gentle spirit fled?

Forgotten he lay, as the flames rolled on,
Unheeded by all around;
Now, alas! is the little infant gone,
And the room in ruins found.

"Oh! would that the castle were passed and gone
For e'er on the burning tide;
Had we but snatched from death the only son,
And rescued our chieftain's pride."

And to each, perchance, of that thoughtless band,
That stood near the smould'ring room,
There whispered a voice:—" 'Twas thy careless hand
That hastened his mournful doom."

* * * * *

But the cloud of sorrow soon rolled away,
 He's safe from the flames' dread power;
 The monkey had rescued their fancied prey,
 And placed him in yonder tower.

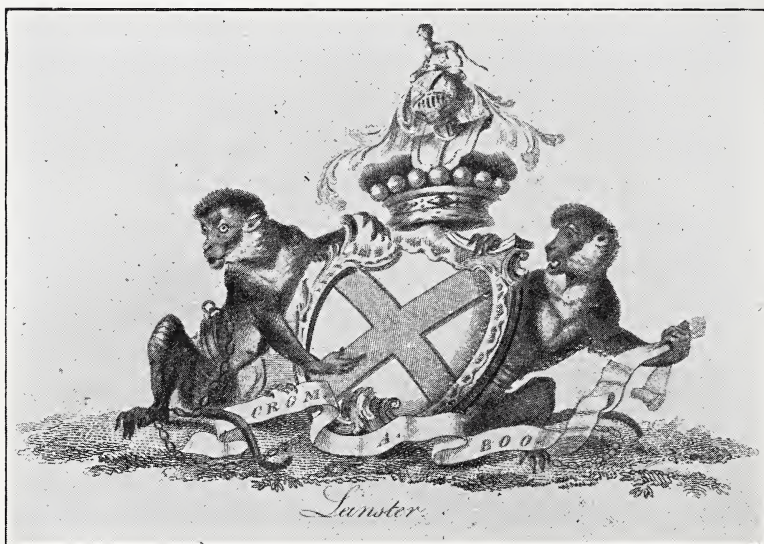
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For centuries now hath the monkey been
 In his dark unconscious rest;
 But emblazoned still is his image seen
 In the proud FitzGerald's crest.

The manors of Woodstock and Athy came into the possession of the FitzGerald family during the second half of the thirteenth century, on the marriage of Thomas FitzGerald, third son of Maurice, Baron of Offaly, with Rohesia, daughter of Sir Richard de St. Michael, Baron of Rheban.

The issue of this marriage was an only son John, the infant referred to in the ballad, who (thanks to the ape) lived to reach man's estate; and in 1316 was created Earl of Kildare in recognition of his great services to the Crown during the Bruce invasion of Ireland.

In commemoration of his miraculous escape from a terrible death, and in gratitude to his rescuer, the Earl and his descendants adopted a monkey for their crest.



[James, 20th Earl of Kildare, was created Duke of Leinster on the 12th November, 1766. On the 1st February, 1747, the Earl was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Leinster of Taplow, County of Buckingham. It being at that time necessary that the title of a British peerage should be taken from some place in England, the Earl having no property there, took his title from Taplow, which then belonged to his uncle, the fourth Earl of Inchiquin. Hence the Viscount's Coronet in the above illustration.]

It is in allusion to this crest that Holinshed, in his "Chronicles of Ireland,"¹ relates the following conversation between Sir John Alen, of St. Wolstan's, Master of the Rolls, an enemy of the Geraldines, and Lord Thomas FitzGerald ("the Silken Thomas," afterwards 10th Earl of Kildare), then Deputy of Ireland during his father's absence in England. The sarcastic passage of arms between the two occurred at a banquet which took place in Dublin shortly before "the Silken Thomas" broke out into rebellion in the year 1534. The passage runs:—

"The Lord Thomas being Justice or Vice-deputie in his father's absence, fetched both the Alens (i.e., Sir John Alen, Kt., and his first cousin & namesake John Alen, Archbishop of Dublin) so roundlie over the hips, as well by secret drifts as open taunts, as they were the more eagerlie spurd to compasse his confusion. For the Lord Justice and the Councell, with diverse of the nobilitie, at a solemne banquet discoursing of the anciencie of houses and their armes, Sir John Alen spake to the Lord Justice these words:—'My lord, your house giveth the Marmoset whose property is to eat his owne taile.' Meaning thereby, as the Lord Thomas supposed, that Kildare did use to pill and poll his freends tenants and retainers. These words were no sooner spoken, than the Lord Thomas striking the ball to Alen againe, answered, as one that was somewhat slipper-toongued, in this wise: 'You saie truth, Sir, indeed. I heard some saie that the Marmoset eateth his owne taile; but although you have bene fed by your taile, yet would I advise you to beware that your taile eat not you.'"

Prior to the outbreak of the Silken Thomas's Rebellion, neither the Irish Annals nor the Calendars of State Papers have any reference to Woodstock Castle.

The Silken Thomas threw off his allegiance to the English Crown on the 11th of June, 1534. He had then control of his father's castles of Carlow, Portlester in Meath, Lea in the Queen's County, Castledermot, the White Castle of Athy, Woodstock, Kilkea, Rathangan, and Maynooth. These he victualled, fortified, and garrisoned, mainly with the followers of his Irish allies, the O'Byrnes, O'Mores, and O'Connors of Offaly.

In the month of August, 1534, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ossory, captured the castles of Carlow, Athy, and Woodstock, but they were, not long after, again retaken by the Silken Thomas's allies.

After the fall of Maynooth Castle, through treachery, in March, 1535, O'More, who held Athy and Woodstock, appears to have found it expedient to evacuate and dismantle these two castles, with the idea of preventing them from being occupied by the forces of the Crown; but, owing to their important positions, the latter caused them to be repaired, as is proved by the following extracts from the State Papers. The first extract is from a letter written by Lord Leonard Grey, the Lord Deputy, to Thomas Cromwell, the

¹ The account of "the Silken Thomas's" rebellion is given on pages 87-97 of the "black-letter edition," published in 1586. Raphael Holinshed, the Chronicler, died in 1580.

Lord Privy Seal, from Kilmainham, on the 24th of June, 1536, in which he writes :—

“McGyllPetryk is at warre with O'More, making grete parties on either side. Nevertheless, the matier is so handled, that they bothe sue to me to receyve ther pledges, and take up the matter betwixte them, wiche I woll not yet do, for whiles they twayne be at this discencion, with thadvise of the Counsaill, vytailles, cariage, lyme, masons, and other necessaries bee provyded ; and we intend to re-edifie and fortyfy the Castle and Bridge of Athye, and the Manor (house) of Woodstocke. And tomorrue, the Chief Justice (Gerald Aylmer), and the Master of the Rolles (John Alen) with me, I begyn my voyage, not as thoughe I intended any suche purpose, but make my journey to parle with O'Chonor, and from thins suddenly I woll departe on Thursday to my intended purpose, wiche I woll perfecte, God willing, and by the tyme that be doon, I must departe to Kilkenne to sit in the Parliament.”¹

The second extract is from a letter, dated at Dublin the 17th July, 1536, from Thomas Alen (Clerk of the Hanaper, brother of Sir John, Master of the Rolls), later on of Kilteel, in the County Kildare, to the Lord Privy Seal, which commences thus :—

“After my most humble and bounden dutie remembred to your right honourable good Mastership, as appertayneth.

“Like as by my last letters I advertised the same, soo my Lorde Deputie went, according to the conclusion of the Counsaile, to the re-edifyeng and fortifieng of the Manour of Wudstocke, and the Bridge of Athie, having in that his journaie, attendaunte upon his Lordship, the Chief Justice, the Maister of the Rollis, his Lordship's awne 100 horsmen and his 100 fotemen.

“At his coming thider, expecting that certen others of tharmy, shuld have foloid, according thappointment for his defence in thexecuting of the said acte, and perceiveng that soche company, as was appointed to folowe him, cam not, was inforced to patice (parley) with O'More, upon certen condicions, to suffer the same to be builded, so as, the same finished, he should have the judgement of certen persons upon his (O'More's) demaunde thereunto, which he claymed, bothe by the gift of the Baron of Reban (Sir Matthew de St. Michael), and of that traitour Thomas Fitz-Geralde (i.e. the Silken Thomas). Albeit, he, having the possession of the said traitour, upon the atchiveng of Mainoth, prostrated the piles at the bridges end, the bridge all rased, and the doores, windowes, and bartilments of the said Manour (house) brake, thinking utterlie the King would have builded the same no moore ; and that he therebie having possession thereof, never so litle, nor never so wrongfullie, yet woll count and kepe it for his awne, not surrendering nothing without the power of the swerde, as the nature of all Irishmen semblable is to do.”²

One of the results of the Silken Thomas's Rebellion was the forfeiture to the Crown of all the family estates, which, however, were restored, along with the titles, to Gerald, the Wizard Earl, in 1554, by Queen Mary.

On the 26th April, 1540, the Manors of Woodstock and Athy, the Dominican Abbey, and other appurtenances (mentioned below in another Lease) in the County Kildare, were granted for 21 years by the Crown to Martin Pellis, soldier, Constable of the White Castle in Athy.³

¹ State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, p. 335.

² State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. ii, p. 345.

³ Henry VIII, Fiant No. 125.

On the 29th September, 1560, the Earl of Kildare granted a lease of Woodstock, etc., to one "fferreghe m^e Tyrloghe of Athie, Gent. "; the surname of the new tenant is not given, so that it is impossible with certainty to state to which of the native septa he belonged. It is quite possible that he was a Mac Donnell, originally of Scotch extraction, members of which clan had settled at Baltiboys, in the County Wicklow, at Tinnakill, Rahin-Derry, and Newcastle, alias Castlenoe, in the Queen's County.¹ At the latter place, which is in the Barony of Slievemaragy, a Tirlagh Mac Donnell, Captain of Galloglass, died in 1586, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Ferrach mac Tirlagh, who probably is the individual mentioned in the Lease; Ferreghe or Ferrach is a Scotch-Gaelic Christian name, which has been anglicised to Fergus. The lease² commences in these words:—

"Thys Indenture made the xxix day of Septemb^r 1560 and in the seconde yere of the reign of o^r soverayn lady Quene Elyzabeth, Betwene the Ryght Honorable Geralde Erle of Kyldare off | thone parte, and fferreghe m^e Tyrloghe of Athie in the countie of Kyldare Gent ofthe other parte. Wytnessythe that the said Erle by these presents have graunted dymysed set and | to ferme let unto the said fferaghe The mannors of Athie and Woodstoke wth the late dyssolvild house or frere som Tyme called the freres prechacors³ of Athie aforesayd, wth all | castells howsses meas: lands ten^{ts} mylls warrens waters & water-course comens wayes Gardens Parks madwys mores pastures woodds under-wouddes Customes Rents Revercons and | services and all other heredytaments that the said Gerald hathe o^r oughte to have in Athie Woodstoke and the late dyssolvild howse aforesaid, Rosbran Kylero Kylecowe Castelmeychell Persewalston⁴—Ardscoll & Incheocoventrie⁵ in the County of Kyldare.

The said Ferragh undertaking to:—

"Bwylde and newe make wth in the Castell of Woodstoke aforesaid two loftes (? storeys) as lardge as the sercwyte and compace of the same Castell conteyneth the one ower the other wth stronge Geysteis (i.e. joists) and planks of oke wthin three yeres nexte after the date of these presents on his owyn propre costs and chardges."

He also stipulates to keep in good repair all edifices and buildings attached to the Castle; and agrees that the inhabitants and tenants of the said two Manors shall defray the expenses of the Earl's horses and men "when they lie or travel in those partes, as is done in other places."

"Providyd all wayes that the said Geralde hys heyres & assigns shall have receve and take all and every suche Cheyff-horsses (i.e. chargers), hackeneis; jacks, habyddechones (habergeons) and Pissayns (pesans),⁶ as shall fall or grow in the name of Heriotts of all and every such person and persons as fortune to dey in any of the forsaid Mannors or other the premys."

¹ For an account of the Mac Donnells, see the JOURNAL, vol. iv, p. 205.

² The original parchment is in the possession of the Duke of Leinster; it is 19½ inches long, and 11½ broad.

³ I.e., the Dominican Abbey.

⁴ Now Prussellstown.

⁵ Now Inch.

⁶ These three last-named articles are body and head armour.

The "Herriott" here mentioned was a death-tax entitling the Lord of the Manor to the best beast on the death of the head of a household.

Ferragh's lease was for twenty-one years; but for some reason or other he does not appear to have had the benefit of it for long, as on the 20th March, 1569, all the above-named manors, castles, and lands were leased for 21 years to William Sheregolde (or Shiergold), "servant to the Earl of Kildare," to be held in the same manner as "fferryagh m^cTurlough, Gentleman, had enjoyed the same."¹

During the Civil War of 1641, Woodstock and Athy were at one time in the hands of the Confederate Catholics, and at another in the hands of the Parliamentarians; as they were situated so close to one another, the two Castles being only 95 perches apart, though on opposite banks of the Barrow, the fate of the one was the fate of the other.

In 1648, when the Confederates were in possession, Owen O'Shiell, "a doctor of phisicks," and his wife Catherine, a daughter of Captain Richard Tyrrell, were residing in Woodstock Castle. Dr. Owen was a son of James O'Shiell, a native of Moycashell, in the County Westmeath; the former was slain in the battle of Letterkenny, County Donegal, in July 1650.²

In 1649 the Confederates were still in possession of Athy, and just before their march on Dublin a Council of War was held in Woodstock Castle, then the residence of Colonel Pierce FitzGerald, of Ballyshannon, County Kildare, who was otherwise known as "MacThomas." Those that were then present were Captain Maurice FitzGerald, of Allen; Sir John Dongan, of Castle-town, Co. Kildare; Sir Robert Talbot, of Carton, Co. Kildare; Dr. Terence MacCoghlan, M.D., of Kilkenny; Father William Garan, Vicar of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare; and Friar Paul MacGeoghegan, of the Franciscan Order.³

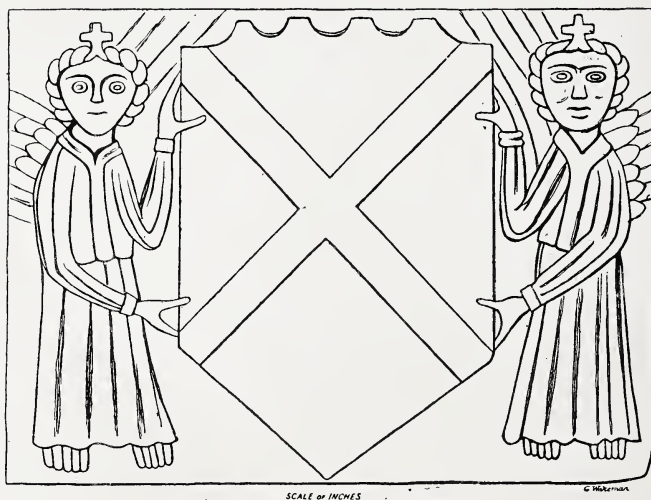
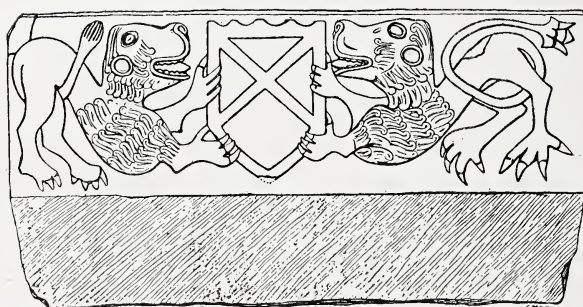
From this period the history of Woodstock Castle is uneventful; and, like most of the castles in the country, it was probably dismantled before the termination of the wars in the seventeenth century.

In 1906 a very large growth of ivy was removed from the castle walls, exposing mullioned windows previously hid by it; these, it was then noticed, had been at some distant period partially built up; the masonry which blocked up the windows was removed. The walls are some forty feet high, and broad enough at the top for an ass and car to be driven along them; they are paved with broad flags for throwing off the rain-water.

¹ Lease in the possession of the Duke of Leinster.

² Gilbert's "History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-52," vol. i, p. 254.

³ Gilbert's "History of Affairs," vol. ii, p. 28.



THE SCULPTURED STONES FROM WOODSTOCK CASTLE, ATHY;
NOW AT KILKEA CASTLE.

[From Drawings by Gerald Wakeman.]

The arched gateway leading into the former bawn still stands.

Many years ago the interior of the castle was used as a quarry for supplying stones used in the erection of the Town Hall and other buildings in Athy, so that the vaulted lower story does not now exist; at that time some sculptured stones bearing the FitzGerald arms, which served as chimney-pieces, &c., were removed to Carton, from whence they were lately transferred to Kilkea Castle as a more suitable place of custody.

The name Woodstock is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and may have been applied to the Castle on its erection by its original possessors, the De St. Michael family.

Miscellanea

The Battle of Dunbolg, near Baltinglass, fought in 594, and what led up to it.

[CONTRIBUTED BY OMURETHI.]

As it has been decided to visit Baltinglass on the occasion of the September Excursion of 1907, it may interest our members to read a very curious account of transactions which took place at Dunboyke, Dunbolg, Slieve Gadoe or Church Mountain, Kilbaylet, and Kilranelagh, all in the neighbourhood of Baltinglass, during the reign of Aedh mac Ainmire, monarch of Ireland, from A.D. 568 to 594.

The account is copied from Standish H. O'Grady's translations of Ancient Irish Tales, published in the "Silva Gadelica," section xxxvii of which deals with the wars which took place owing to the collecting of the Leinster Tribute by the monarchs of Ireland. The account runs thus¹:—

"Now Aedh mac Ainmirech reigned over Ireland, and his sons were these :—Donall, Maelcoba the Cleric, Gabhrán, and Cumascach. Which last came to discourse his father, and said to him : 'I desire to make a stripling's free circuit of Ireland,' and the wife of every King in Ireland shall pass a night with me.'

"He set out therefore on a free excursion round about Ireland, and so arrived from the yonside over **Righe**, making for Leinster. His strength was four battalions.

"He that at such time was King over Leinster was Brandubh, son of Eochaid, son of Muiredach, son of Angus 'brugach,' son of Felim, son of Enna 'cinnselach' (the quarrelsome). It was told him that the King of Ireland's son, on free progress bound, drew near him, and says he : 'Let messengers meet them, and be it told them that I am not there, but gone among the Britons to lift rent and tribute. Have them billeted through the country from the Boyne to the **Inneoin**, and let every man slay them that thus are quartered on him. But let Cumascach himself, having with him three hundred sons of chiefs, come to me and, even as the other provincial Kings have done, so will I too give him my wife.'

"The billeting was duly carried out, and the fourth battalion of them reached Brandubh's mansion in **Belach-Dubhtaire**, which to-day men call **Belach-Conghlaise**. Then Cumascach 'sat down' (pitched his camp) on the green of that town. People came to meet and to look after him, and they were all drafted off into one house.

"On this day it was that Dunlaing's grandson, Maedoc, came to Brandubh, and he bringing with him presents : a flesh-hook of three prongs, a cauldron, a shield, and a sword, which he exhibited to the King and then departed. But Brandubh assumed a slave's garb, and summoned

¹ "Silva Gadelica," p. 408. For an identification of place-names as far as can be ascertained, see the conclusion of this extract.

to him Angus, son of Airmedach, King of **Offaly**, to whom he said : 'Proceed we now to set yon cauldron on a fire, and with swine and beeves to fill up the same.' They had it lifted on to a fire accordingly and charged with hogs and beeves. Then all about it a huge, red, flaring fire was kindled, which soon brought it to a boil.

"Then it was that Cumascach, the King of Ireland's son, said : 'But where is Brandubh's wife?' and messengers were sent from him to fetch the Queen. She came to confer with him, and with welcome greeted the monarch's son, saying also : 'Grant me a boon.' 'What boon seekest thou?' he asked. 'Soon said,' was her answer ; 'concede me that I be not stayed till I have done with serving out meat to the multitude, and until I buy off mine honour from them.' That favour was yielded her, whereupon she went her ways till she gained the devious hidden shelter of **Dun Buichet**, and so abandoned the town altogether.

"Just then it was that Cumascach's lampoonist, Glasdamh, accompanied with nine of the craft, came to solicit of them that tended the cauldron a first helping by way of perquisite. And Brandubh, in his disguise, said : 'Is it thyself in thine own behalf wilt give a stroke of the flesh-hook, or shall it be I?' The jester answered : 'E'en make it thou.' So Brandubh thrust in the hook, and at one stroke brought up nine pieces. Then the lampooner began narrowly to examine him, and said : 'By my word and sooth, that is no serf's deal, but a King's,' and away he carried his portion to the house of the King's son, who also expressed the same opinion.

"Then it was that to Angus, son of Airmedach, King of **Offaly**, Brandubh said : 'Let us have a barrow laden and taken to the King of Ireland's son.' So it was done, and the two Kings, Brandubh and Angus, after hoisting the barrow on them, bear it laboriously into Cumascach's presence. Out they came again, and after them shut to the mansion's huge door, for in either man of the two was the strength of nine. Now were four fires set to the house, one to every side (i.e., it was set on fire in four places), and Cumascach said : 'Who is it takes the house on us?' 'I, even I!' Brandubh answered. And then it was that Glasdamh, the scurrile jester, cried : 'On me at any rate let not a deed of shame be wrought, for I have eaten thy meat!' 'There shall not any such be done,' Brandubh returned ; 'climb up the house therefore, and get on the roof's ridge-pole. Leap out over the top of the flames, and, in so far as it regards us, thou shalt be safe.'

"'Cumascach,' said the jester, 'thou hast heard : take then my duds about thee, and away out.' In such guise Cumascach went out, and was shattered greatly ; feebly he made his way to **Moin Chumascaigh** or Cumascachs' Moor, right against the green of **Cill Rannairech**.

"There it was that Loichin lonn, grandson of Lonan, and Erenagh¹ of that church, lighted on Cumascach, and so soon as Cumascach had declared himself to him, struck off his head.² He took it to where Brandubh was, and exhibited it to him ; wherefore it was that freedom (exemption from taxes) was granted to **Cill Rannairech**.

"Then it was that Bishop Aidan³ came to them : Bishop of Glendaloch, that was 'mother's son' (half brother) to Aedh mac Ainmirech, and what

¹ I.e., Hereditary warden of church lands.

² "The Annals of the Four Masters" record Cumascach's death under the year 593.

³ St. Aedh (Ay), alias Aidan, alias Mo-ay-oge (Mogue), Bishop of Ferns and Patron Saint of the County Wexford. Venerated on the 31st January.

the churchman said was : 'These be great deeds (deaths) that ye have executed.' Brandubh asked : 'Upon whom will such be avenged ?' The cleric answered : 'I care not though it were upon my mother's son, Aedh mac Ainmirech.'

"To Brandubh Bishop Aidan continued : 'Let there be an embassy sent from thee to **Ailech**, to Aedh mac Ainmirech's house, and be it told him that his son is slain.' 'It shall be despatched,' Brandubh assented.

"Northward the messengers travelled then and reached **Ailech**, where the King of Ireland inquired of them what they had to tell ; and what they replied was this : 'As for the matter with which we are charged, without a price we will not declare it.' Aedh said : 'Here is this (drinking) horn for you,' whence the designation of 'Leinster's Horn' in **Ailech**. Then they tell their news : 'By us thy son is killed, and slaughter of his people made.' 'Those tidings we have heard already,' said the King, 'yet for all that ye shall get away whole ; but if we come after you, ye shall see.' Out of the North the envoys returned to where Brandubh was, and imparted to him the King of Ireland's appointment to enter Leinster and avenge his son.

"By Ainmirech's son Aedh a general gathering of Conn's Half¹ was made now, and they progressed as far as the **Righe**. It was told to Brandubh that the men of Ireland were at **the Righe** (the place where he himself was, being **Scadharc** in **Ui Chinnsealaigh**), and he marched northward, crossing **Muintech** and **Muinichin** and **Daimhne**, **Etar**, **Ardchaillidh**, **Ard m Bresta**, the **Slaney**, and over **Fe** into **Belach-Dubhtaire**, now called **Belach Conghlais**, his own dun (fort).

"At this stage it was that Bishop Aidan sought out Brandubh, who said : 'Cleric, thou hast news !' The prelate answered : 'It is that the North are at **Baeth Ebha** by **Dun Buaice**, where they have just pitched camp and secured themselves.' 'Thou then, Cleric, get thee away to thy mother's son, to Aedh, son of Ainmire, and in our behalf request of him a truce until such time as our forces have come in to us ; after which he shall have either peace or war, as he may desire.'

"The cleric sought the King of Ireland's tent, and welcome was accorded him ; then his errand was required, and he declared how Brandubh was at **Rath Branduibh** on the **Slaney**. 'Wherefore comest thou in especial ?' asked Aedh. 'To petition for a present suspension of hostilities, with a view to either peace or war, as may fall out later on.' 'That truce thou never shalt have until thou execute such and such a ribald gesture.' Then the ecclesiastic is incensed, and cries : 'If God knoweth me, may a bitch wolf carry off to yonder tullach (moat or mound) the three dearest members that thou hast !' And it came true ; whence from that time to this the name of **Treball**, or 'three-limb place,' is given it.

"Anger took the King of Ireland ; he rose, the men of Ireland rose, and they came on their way bringing with them Aidan the Bishop. They reached **Belach Duin-bolg**, and the King queried : 'What is the name of this Pass ?' 'This is **Belach Duin-bolg**, or the Pass of the fort of sacks.' 'What sacks are they at all ?' pursued the King. 'The men of Ireland's provision bags, which this night Leinster will occasion to be left there,' the cleric answered. They came on, and to a flag-stone, where again the King asked : 'And what is this great grey stone's name ?' The cleric said : '**Lic-chomairt-chnamh**, or the flag of bone-smashing.'

¹ Leath-Cuinn, or the northern half of Ireland.

‘What bones can they be?’ ‘It is so called because that to-night thy bones will be broken on it, and thy head taken off.’ Onward they came still, to **Berna-na-sciath**, where: ‘What might be this gap’s name?’ questioned the King, and the Bishop said: ‘**Berna-na-sciath** or the Gap of the Shields.’ ‘And what shields are they?’ ‘Those of the Kinel Conal¹ and of the Kinel Eoghain,² which to-night will be left there.’ The men of Ireland crossed that gap, then they halted and camped.

“But Bishop Aidan repaired to Brandubh, and that King sought his news. The cleric stated that all the North of Ireland were leaguered at **Cill Belat** or St. Belait’s Church, adding that at their hands he had been dishonoured; then said Brandubh: ‘Cleric, what is thy counsel to us?’ ‘Soon said,’ quoth the Bishop: ‘in this rath’s outer ditch have thou a candle of the very hugest, dipped; next be there brought thee three hundred teams with, in each one of them, twelve oxen; upon these let white paniers be charged, which shall hold a great number of young men overlaid with straw and, over all again, a layer of actual victual. Be there moreover brought thee thrice fifty unbroken horses, and to their tails be fastened bags; for the purpose of stampeding the men of Ireland’s horse-herds let such then be filled with pebbles. Let that great candle, with a cauldron about its flame (i.e., shading it), precede thee until thou gain the centre of their camp; send in the meantime a message to the King of Ireland, purporting that to-night the victuals of Leinster will be supplied to him.”

This plan was executed by Brandubh; but while they were busied with it he said: ‘It were better for me that I went myself to spy out the house; thou therefore, cleric, come with me.’ ‘I will,’ he answered. Brandubh, having with him six score young men that brought along a single horse, set out now (the cleric accompanying them in his chariot) from that spot, and so on till they came and were upon the one side of **Sliabh Nechtain**. The ecclesiastic looked abroad, and down upon the camp, over which he saw as it were a motley bird-flock of all diverse colours, but without progression; he asked therefore: ‘What manner of pied bird-flock is it we see?’ and Brandubh replied: ‘The men of Ireland’s standards on staves and javelins over their bothies.’

“Aidan the Bishop departs from them now to his own church,³ and immediately Brandubh saw the mountain all covered with striplings: the striplings that were there being Ulidia’s,⁴ that followed Dermot, son of Aedh ‘roin’. The King of Leinster’s sons and his household surrounded them, and the youths were seized by the neck. ‘Who are ye?’ asked the Leinstermen. ‘Ulidia’s lads, with the King of Ulidia’s son.’

“This was reported to the men of Ulidia, and they rose out: seven thousand seven hundred being their number, both lay and cleric; they approached near to Brandubh, and said: ‘Wherefore hast thou taken our young fellows?’ ‘To relieve myself of your full-grown men of war,’ he answered. ‘Thou shalt be relieved of them for ever,’ the King of Ulidia said, ‘and a pact of amity shall be made between us, and unity, for such was the very thing foretold by Conor mac Fachtna’s dream,’ for Conor had had a dream in which he witnessed Leinster and Ulidia round a vat and drinking from it. Leinster’s clerics and Ulidia’s

¹Tribe-name of the O’Donnells of the County Donegal.

²Tribe-name of the O’Neills of the County Tyrone.

³? Glendalough, as mentioned above.

⁴A district on the east side of Ulster, comprising the present counties of Down and Antrim.

sat down on the mountain and entered into a fellowship that never should be dissolved. Brandubh proposed to the King of Ulidia that from the King of Ireland's camp he should sunder his own, and the other asked : ' But how may we effect it ? ' ' Easily answered,' said Brandubh : ' on the very ground taken up by the King of Ireland pitch ye too your camp, and ye will be quarrelled with, never put up with that, so shall ye part from them.' Ulidia did as Brandubh suggested, the Kinel-Conall and the Kinel-Eoghain rose up against them and, before they could be separated, had killed two hundred of them. Thence Ulidia moved on to **Inis Ulad**, or Ulidia's Island, in which with their spears they dug a trench about them ; their horses they bestowed between themselves and **Daingen-namona**.

' Again Bishop Aidan turned to seek Brandubh, and what he said was : ' This mountain on which this "cotach" or fellowship is made, **Sliabh-in-Chotaigh** henceforth shall be its name, i.e., the mountain of fellowship, or "**Slievegadue**," whereas hitherto it has been **Sliabh Nechtain**.' With that the cleric departs.

' Upon his only horse Brandubh starts to look for single combat from the men of Ireland, and he that came from them to meet him was Blathach, the King of Ireland's Master of the Horse, and the King's horse under him (i.e. he was mounted on the King's horse). Now the manner of Blathach was that he was virulent and fierce ; also he never threw a spear which missed its mark. All which, however, profited him nothing, for he fell by the hand of Brandubh, who also struck off his head at **Ath Blathachta**, which to-day is named **Ath Blathcha**, or Blathach's ford.

' This triumph won, and he having the King of Ireland's horse as well, Brandubh returned, and, according as Bishop Aidan had prescribed, his oxen and horses were brought in to him. Then he said : ' Can I have one to go spy out the camp and the King, and to be there awaiting us till we shall come up ? for which service he shall have a stipulated fee, if he be slain—Heaven to be his from Leinster's clergy, but should he escape, his own "tuath" or district exempt of charges, besides the freedom of mine own and my successors' table to himself and to his representative for ever.' Securities for this were given, and ' I will go,' said Ron Cerr, son of Dubhanach, i.e., the King of **Imail's** son. ' Give me now,' he went on, ' a calf's blood and dough of rye, that they be smeared on me ; be there a capacious hood too furnished me, and a wallet.' All this was done, so that he resembled any leper. A wooden leg was brought him ; into the cleft of it he thrust his knee, and in this get-up, with a sword under his raiment, went his way to the place where Ireland's notables were, in front of Aedh mac Anmierech's tent. Tidings were asked of him, and what he said was that he came from **Cill Belat** : ' At early morn I went to Leinster's camp ; in my absence people came, and my hut, my quern, my great spade, and my oratory have been destroyed.' ' Twenty milch kine from me in compensation of the same,' said the King of Ireland, ' if I come whole out of this hosting ; and go now into the tent, there shalt thou have a nine men's room, tithe of my mess, and the whole household's fragments. But what do Leinster ? ' he enquired. ' They are busied with preparing a victual for you, and never have ye had meat with which ye were sated better than ye will be with this ; they seeeth their swine, their beeves, their bacon-hogs.' ' Curse them for it,' cried the Kinel-Conall and the Kinel-Eoghain. ' A pair of warrior's eyes are what I see in the leper's head,' said the King. ' Alas for thee and thy notion of keeping Ireland's sovereignty, if it be at my eyes that alarm pervades thee.' ' By no manner of means is that so,' answered the

King; 'but send now and fetch Dubhduin, King of Oriel.'¹ He appeared, and the Monarch said to him: 'Thou, taking with thee Oriel's battalion, proceed southerly to **Bun Aife**, and to the **Cruadhabhall**; there to keep watch and ward that Leinster surprise not our camp.' According as the King commanded them they marched therefore.

"Then it was that Aedh mac Ainmirech said to his horse-boy: 'Bring to me Columbkill's cowl, that this night it be on me and serve me for a safe-guard against Leinster.' For Saint Columbkill had promised him that never should he be killed while he wore his cowl. Such now was the cowl which at this season Aedh demanded of his gilla (servant or attendant); but the latter said: 'That cowl we have left behind in **Ailech**.' To which Aedh replied, 'All the more likely then that by Leinster this night I shall be left lying.'

"To resume our account of Brandubh: With loud outcry his horse-herds and ox-teams were incited; he formed up his battalions, and with gloom of night marched till Oriel heard first a pit-a-pat, and then the great hosts' full dull sound, with snorting of the horses, and puffing of the oxen under the wains. Oriel sprang up and stood to their arms, challenging, 'Who goes there?' 'Soon told,' the answer came, 'Leinster's gillas, laden with the King of Ireland's provision!' Oriel drew near, and according as each man of them put up a hand to the loads he would find under his touch either a porker or a beef. They said therefore: 'Tis true for them, let them pass on'; and further: 'Let us too go along with them, that in the serving out of these rations we be not forgotten.' So Oriel took them to their camp huts; Leinster held on to **Cnoc-na-Caindle**, or Hill of the Candle, as it is called since, and there the cauldron was taken from the Candle. 'What light is yon that we see?' asked the King, and, 'Soon said,' the leper answered, 'it is the food that's come'; whereat he rose, took off his tree leg, and his hand stole to his sword.

"From the ox-teams their loads were lifted down; the horses were turned loose among those of the men of Ireland, so that they were frenzied with fear, and broke down their owners' bothies and tents. Out of their hampers now Leinster rose, as it were, a surging tide that leaps against the cliffs, with their sword-hilts in their grasp, their shields held by the straps, and clad in their hooded mail.

"And who be these?' the Kinel-Conall and the Kinel-Eoghan inquired. The leper answered: 'They that are to serve out the viands.' 'Bless us all,' said the others again, 'but they are many.' Then the Kinel-Conall and the Kinel-Eoghan in their turn rose, and if they did, they were but as hands thrust into a nest of snakes. Round about the King of Ireland they threw a bulwark of spears and shields; himself they constrained to mount his horse and they led him away to **Berna-nasciath**, or the Gap of Shields, in front of which the men of Ireland now abandon theirs, and hence the name. Ron Cerr, son of Dubhanach, charged at the Monarch, and in striving to reach him slew nine men. Dubhduin, King of Oriel, interposing between the two, he and Ron Cerr encountered, and by the latter he of Oriel fell. Again Ron launched himself at the King, but Fergus, son of Flathri, King of Tulachog,² comes between them and he too falls by Ron.

¹ A district in Ireland comprising the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan.

² Tullaghoge (the hill of the youths), a district in the County Tyrone which belonged to the O'Hagans.

"Yet a third time he rushes for the King ; he grasps him by the leg, drags him down from his horse, and on *Lia-chomaigh-chnamh*, as afore-said, hews off his head ; then he takes to him his bag that he had brought, turns out the broken victuals, and puts in the head ; into the mountain tracks he gets himself privily away, and until morning there keeps close.

"But Leinster followed up the men of the North and made red slaughter of them. On the morrow the whole force in triumph and exultation sought the spot where Brandubh was. Ron Cerr arrives, and lays before him Aedh mac Ainmirech's head.

"There then you have the Battle of Dun-bolg,¹ an episode in the History of the Boromha (Tribute)."

Place-names mentioned in the above Battle Account.

[All, when identified, in the County Wicklow, except where otherwise stated.]

Ailech (otherwise written Oileach), now Greenan-Ely in Inishowen, County Donegal.

Ard Chaillidh, unidentified.

Ard in Bresta, unidentified.

Ath Blathcha, unidentified ; a ford.

Baeth Eabha, near Dunboyke, unidentified.

Bearna-na-Sciath, near Kilbaylet, unlocated.

Belach Dubhthaire, *alias* Belach Chonglaise, Dutary's and Cuglas's Road respectively ; now Baltinglass.

Belach Dun-bolg, the pass or road of Dunbolg, ? now the Hollywood Glen.

Bun Aife (Buniff), unidentified ; a river-mouth between Kilbaylet and Rathbran.

Cill Belat, i.e., St. Belat's Church, now a townland near Sleive-Gadoo or Church-Mountain, called Kilbaylet, in the Parish of Donard.

Cill Rannairech, i.e., Rannairy's (a man's name) Church ; now Kilranelagh, dedicated to St. Brigid.

Cnoc-na-Caindle, not located ; it was the name of a hill near Kilbaylet.

Cruaidh-abhall, ? hill of the orchard, not identified ; situated also near Kilbaylet.

Daimhe, now the Deeps, a townland on the Slaney in the Parish of Tikillen, County Wexford.

Daingen-na-mona, i.e., the Fort of the Bog ; unidentified.

Dun-bolg, i.e., the Fort of the Sacks ; unlocated, but a Rath situated near Donard.

Dun Buai, i.e., Buchat's Fort ; now the Townland of Dunboyke in the Parish of Hollywood (*recté* Holy Wood—Sancto Bosco).

Etar, unidentified.

¹ Fought in the year 594, according to "The Annals of the Four Masters."

- Fé, probably "Magh-Fea" or "Fotharta-Fea," the O'Nolan territory, now the Barony of Forth, County Carlow.
- Imail (Ui Mail), the O'Teige territory in the County Wicklow, extending roughly from Baltinglass to Glendalough. The Glen of Imail alone retains this ancient name of the district.
- Inneoin, unidentified, probably a river.
- Inis Uladh, i.e., the island of the Ulstermen, unidentified.
- Lia-chomairt-chnamh, unlocated, near Kilbaylet.
- Moin Chumascaigh, i.e., Cumascach's Bog, situated near Kilranelagh, but unlocated.
- Mointeach, unidentified.
- Muinchin, unidentified.
- Offaly (Ui Failghe), the territory of the O'Connors, situated principally in the King's County, but including portions of the County Kildare and Queen's County.
- Rath Bran-duihh, i.e., Black Bran's Fort, now the Townland of Rathbran, close to Baltinglass.
- Righe (otherwise Abhainn Righ, or Avon-ree), i.e., the King's River, now the Rye Water, which forms for some distance the mearin between the Counties Kildare and Meath; or it may be the King's River which joins the Liffey at Baltyboys, between Ballymore-Eustace and Blessington, in the north-west portion of the County Wicklow.
- Scadhaire, unidentified, situated in the County Wexford. It would now be pronounced Skirk.
- Slaney (Slaine), the river Slaney, which rises in the Glen of Imail, and flows into the sea at Wexford.
- Sliabh Neachtain (Neachtain's Mountain), *alias* Sliabh Cotaigh or Cadaigh, i.e., the Mountain of the Covenant, now Church Mountain or Slieve Gadoe.
- Trebbhall, unlocated.
- Ui Ceinnsealaigh, the district of the MacMurrough Sept, which included the whole of the County Wexford, the County Wicklow Barony of Shillelagh, and the northern extremity of the County Carlow.
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Notes.

Destruction of the Birtown Moat.

A YEAR ago I brought to the notice of the Society the obliteration of the Kilero Church-site on the townland of Kilkea Lower. This year I am sorry to report the partial levelling and ploughing over of a small Moat, or Pagan burial-mound, which stood in the same field as the old churchyard at Birtown, four miles due east of Athy. Years ago an old man in the locality, Michael O'Shaughnessy, of Garryholden, told me the tradition was that this moat was erected over the grave of "three kings." The "big wind" of 1903 blew down the last of the old skeoch-bushes on it.

The insatiable greed for adding a few more perches to the tillage has been the cause of the destruction of several ancient earth-works in this locality, by English and Scotch farmers—done, too, in spite of the ill-luck which is said to follow such so-called improvements.

It is a curious coincidence that, while the work of demolition was in progress, the owner of the Birtown farm, Mr. Edward Carty, lost a hunter for which he had refused £150; it got staked while being ridden with the Kildare hounds by the leveller of Kilero, and had to be shot.

W. FITZG.

A Genealogical Directory.—It may be well to bring to the notice of those of our readers who are engaged in compiling pedigrees that it is proposed to start a "Genealogical Directory," to assist those so occupied. The circular in connection with this undertaking states that:—

"The interest in family history is steadily increasing, but at present those interested have no means of getting in touch with one another. It has been remarked that 'every collector of genealogies has under his hand, so to speak, the solution of questions that some one is desirous of clearing up.' In fact, *it often happens that two or more are collecting data relating to the same pedigree, and consequently much work is unnecessarily duplicated.*"

Those intending to subscribe to this work should enclose 2s. 6d. to C. A. Bernau, Esq., Pendeen, Bowes Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

Walter FitzGerald of Walterstown.—In the Pedigree of Redmond oge FitzGerald, of Rathangan and Timahoe, County Kildare, which faces page 151 of the present volume of THE JOURNAL, this Walter is shown as possibly being the son of James

FitzGerald, of Drinnanstown and Walterstown. A little further evidence in connection with him has since come to light, but it unfortunately neither proves nor disproves his parentage.

According to a County Kildare Chancery Inquisition (No. 14 of James I), held in Athy in 1613, Gerald fitz Philip FitzGerald, of Allen and Kilmeage, granted a lease on the 1st April, 1600, to *Walter FitzGerald, of Brownstown* (a parcel of the Wesley Manor of Narraghmore), of the lands of Kildangan and Rathmuck, which Gerald held from Maurice FitzGerald, of Lackagh. Gerald fitz Philip, in his will, dated the 2nd September, 1611, three days before his death, appointed as the executors of it his wife and *Walter FitzGerald his nephew* (? by marriage); according to a manuscript volume of "Pedigrees" (labelled F. 4, 18, in Trinity College Library), Walter's aunt, Anne, daughter of Redmond oge (above mentioned), is stated to have been married to Gerald fitz Philip; and this piece of evidence would connect him with the Timahoe FitzGeralds, though the Funeral Entries do not mention his name among the children of James FitzGerald, of Walterstown, who died in 1618.

Walter FitzGerald, of Kildangan, as he is now styled, was granted two leases by Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Kildare:—

1. On the 7th June, 1611, of the lands of Walterstown, to commence on the expiration of a lease granted to one Patrick Fox, of Dublin, for 31 years.
2. On the 24th December, 1613, of the lands of Ballybrackan, *alias* Fassagh-an-Earla, near Kildangan; for 19 years.

He died, as stated in the Pedigree, on the 7th August, 1629.

W. FITZG.

Queries.

“Kinsha-loochaun” Burial-ground.—In the southern extremity of the townland of Blackhall (near Punchestown) and in the Parish of Rathmore, the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map (County Kildare, No. 24) has marked on it a rath-like enclosure named Kilsaintlucan.

In the will of Roland Eustace, of Blackhall, which is dated 27th January, 1640, he expresses the wish “to be buried in the chappell of Kylsenlocan.”

The car-drivers in Naas pronounce it “Kinsha-loochaun.” Can any of our readers say which is correct, and give the meaning of the name?

W. FITZG.

Knockbounce.—This is the name of a townland close to Knockaulin Hill, and in the Parish of Kilcullen.

Among Miss Archbold’s papers is a document dated the 24th July, 1639, wherein Anthony Archbold, of Kilcullen, and Philip Codd, of *Bouncinge Hill*, in the County of Kildare, Gentlemen, conjointly acknowledge themselves indebted in a certain sum of money to William Archbold, of Timolin.

What is the meaning of Knockbounce, or Bouncinge Hill?

W. FITZG.

Thomas (?) Weldon, of Weldon, in Staffordshire, sixteenth century.

Can any of our readers supply any information concerning this Thomas (?) Weldon? It is possible that he may have belonged to a Northamptonshire or Northumberland family. He had four sons:—

1. Walter, M.P. for Athly in 1613; married Jane, daughter of the Right Reverend John Ryder, Bishop of Killaloe.
2. William, married Jane, daughter of John Bolton, of Great Fenton, in Staffordshire.
3. Robert, who married in 1616 at St. Mary’s Le Strand, London, Katherine Bambridge (Bainbridge or Bambrick), of Apely (?), Cumberland.
4. Thomas, married Anne, daughter of . . . Blood of Dunbryn, County Meath.

These four brothers settled in Ireland towards the end of the sixteenth century.

A. A. WELDON.

Notices.

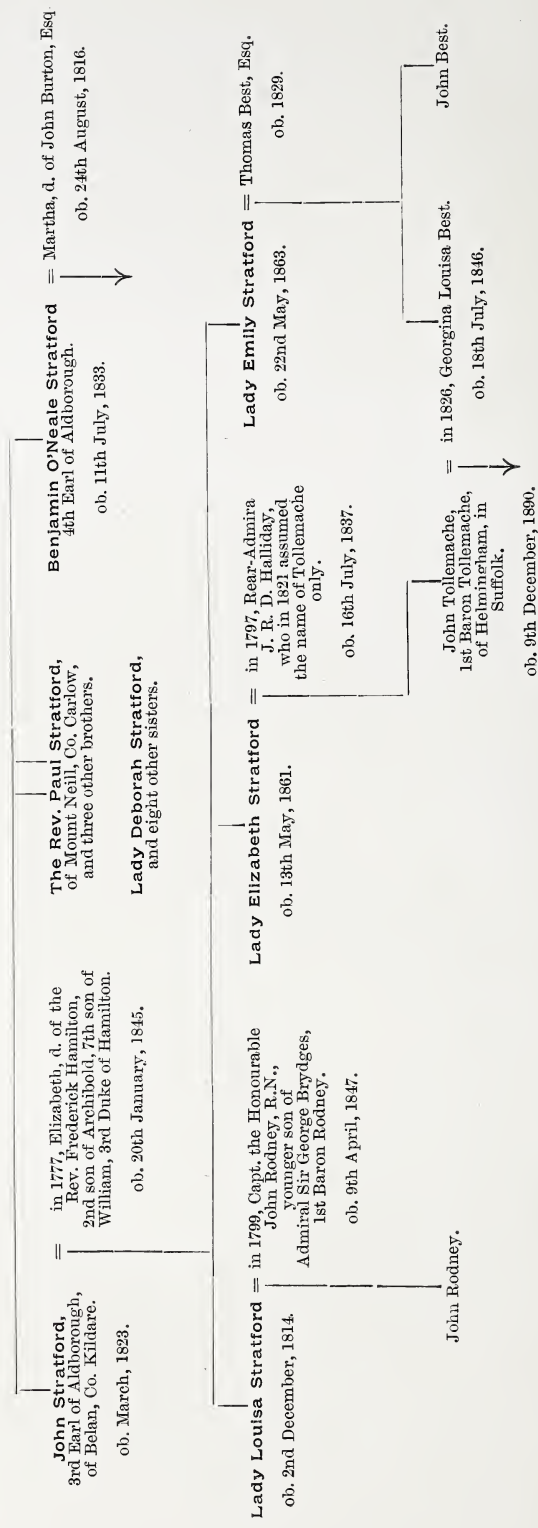
JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD, IRELAND.

The First and Second Parts of the Journal for 1906 contain many interesting records. Among these may be mentioned inscriptions in St. Michan's Churchyard, contributed by Mrs. Long; and monumental inscriptions in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, prior to the year 1840, copied by Dean Bernard. Lord Walter FitzGerald has become editor in succession to Colonel Vigors, and with his industry and enthusiasm the Journal cannot fail to maintain its well-earned reputation.

We are glad to call attention to "The Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society," which is published quarterly, and is now in its fourteenth year of issue. "The Journal" for October-December, 1906, contains, among other things, an account of the Bishops of Cork, beginning with St. Fin Barr, who founded the cathedral called after him in the beginning of the seventh century. Another article gives the history of the O'Mahony septs of Kinelmeky and Ivagha; and there are interesting Historical and Topographical Notes, and a description and illustration of the remarkable "Clapper" Bridge near Ballybeg Abbey.

The R.I.A. has printed an interesting Paper, by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, a member of our County Kildare Archæological Society, on so-called "Stone Chalices," in which he maintains the hypothesis that the objects in question were not chalices, but lamps. Have any of these been found in the County Kildare?

CHART SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERSONS MENTIONED IN "THE RECOLLECTIONS OF BELAN."



JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



*RECOLLECTIONS OF VISITS TO BELAN HOUSE,
CO. KILDARE, IN THE EARLY VICTORIAN
PERIOD.¹*

AMONGST the happiest reminiscences of my childhood are my visits to dear, delightful Belan. A lovely summer morning being chosen for our start, my father took my beautiful sister and myself into Dublin to the coach office, in the yard of which stood the bright red mail-coach; its coachman of many capes; its guard, his horn strapped round his shoulder lying on his breast; its four prancing horses led from their stables by cheery, though ragged, ostlers; the passengers squabbling for the best seats, and mounting to the top by a ladder; our guesses as to which of them were coming inside, or if we were to have the luxury of having it all to ourselves; my father tipping the coachman and guard, and begging them to look after us; their kindly answer: "Ah! thin shure, your honour, it's not for the sake of the money we'll be keepin' an eye on the little ladies; sorra a ha'porth we'd let happen to them even if the old coach and passengers came to an end. Shure, isn't it the hight of devarasion they'll be after having all the way down?" The guard lifting us in and banging the door; the coachman mounting his box and gathering up his reins; the guard standing up behind, horn in hand; the horses shaking their heads free from the ostlers; our last wave of the hand to father; a loud crack from

¹ A lady living near Dublin has kindly placed at the Editor's disposal her recollections of former visits to Belan, presumably in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign. For various reasons she prefers that her name should not be given; but our thanks are due to her for the trouble she has taken, and for the interesting paper with which she has supplied us.

the coachman's whip; a shrill blast from the guard's horn; and off we started at a tremendous pace through the gateway and streets till we came to the open country.

Beautiful, fresh, green, and lovely it was, and on we sped for many a mile. Then the scene changed: the trees became stunted, then mere bushes, the fields brown and barren, and we soon reached a beautiful waste tract of bogland, grand in its desolation and mystery. The coach road ran by the side of the bog, and when nearing the spot where we were to lose sight of it, there leaped, apparently from the very bog itself, the weird figure of a man clad in a much-stained scarlet jacket, a battered jockey's cap in hand held up for halfpence, which were freely bestowed. Poor Jack ran for fully a mile beside the coach, an object of much interest on the road, always cheery, patient, and good-natured. Jack as a boy had been in training as a jockey, a great favourite with the sporting guests, and had made a home for some years (much, I have heard, against his will) of John, Lord Aldborough's, house. Full of courage, Jack one day volunteered to take a very unmanageable young horse over a stiff timber fence, promised by his patrons he should soon ride a race. Alas! in their presence both horse and rider came to grief:—the horse to death, while Jack lay for many a weary month nigh almost to death, with fractured skull and broken bones; but youth fought on his side and carried the day, and at last he rose from his bed, his physical health restored, but his brain clouded, and for ever after he was only "poor Jack."

Well, at last we reached "Bolton Hill," where with a "God's blessin' on yees," the guard delivered us up to Betty Whelan, who stood waiting for us, knitting in hand. A true Irish mother of many sons, buxom of figure, with broad, smiling face. She packed us into the conveyance sent to meet us; I use the word "conveyance" deliberately, for I know no name for it, nor have I ever seen anything exactly similar. A rather long, light cart, the back high, the whole filled by a large soft feather-bed, which covering the back made a delightful sofa to rest on after our journey. It was completely covered by a patchwork quilt, chiefly made of scraps of beautiful Indian chintz; a peacock with outspread tail adorned the centre, around were hexagons, diamonds, &c., a perfect work of art. This quilt is now in possession of my nephew, and is much prized.

Stalwart John Everin stood at the horse's head. He was son to old John Everin, who had been groom and retainer to the late lord. Indeed, in my childhood all the peasantry around had been retainers of the Aldborough family; and I have never seen any people so courteous, kindly, and well-mannered, if I except

an old Spanish lady, whom I must call "lady," though but the mother of a Spanish pedlar. When safely packed in, John jumped on the shaft, and we soon reached our destination. A long white house covered with creepers, some of which I have never seen elsewhere (one in particular called a "tea tree" with brown blossoms hanging in little bunches like those on a currant-bush), low, wide windows with granite sills, an orchard on one side, green meadows on the other. The house stood on the roadside. A quiet, peaceful road. Opposite was a low wall behind which there was a row of large trees, which hid from view another house which, I believe, is still standing. The road sloped down from the orchard to the river Greese, a clear, sparkling, dancing river; a tiny mill, with a big wheel, made a delightful feature in the landscape, and many an hour have I sat by it, entranced, watching its rushing waters, at other times catching or rather trying to catch cray-fish for our tea. On the other side were the beautiful trees and grounds of Belan Castle, which I believe was its proper name, but I never heard it so called, only Belan or the Great House.

But to return to our arrival. At the door stood our dear hosts. Warm was our welcome. We were at once ushered into the dining-room, where a blazing turf fire was alight, with its delicious smell and white ashes. On the chimney-piece stood two jardinières, all green, landscapes, figures, and flowers, in different shades, and two shepherdesses, sitting smiling under impossible flowering trees. Then came the tea, hot potato-cakes, eggs, with milk in them, the cream, the honey, and the jam. Oh! why don't we burn turf, and feast on potato-cakes now? Off the dining-room came the drawing-room, in which I remember a very handsome mirror, with an eagle on top, a painting of the Virgin, and the window-seats—and what is so pleasant as sitting in a window on a low seat? Next was our bed-room, with the same sort of windows, all of them looking on the quiet road. Once or twice we were awakened, in the dead of night, by a steady tramp as of soldiers marching past, and so, I suppose, in a sense, they were. On asking in the morning about it, we were answered: "Oh! it was only the Whiteboys out drilling these fine nights." No one seemed to feel the least alarm; neither did we, though, young as we were (being Irish), we were politicians enough to know who the Whiteboys were. No doubt these were the very same men who were about at work all day, and were so courteous and well-mannered.

Awaking very early next morning, the low barking of the dogs, the singing of the birds, the quacking of the ducks, the many sounds and scents of the country were delightful; and no

sooner had we finished our breakfasts than we were off, as fast as our legs could carry us, to the Great House. There it stood, in its lovely grounds, itself a beautiful object—a fine stone mansion; a magnificent flight of granite steps, with two stone vases at the top, led to the entrance-door. Though uninhabited for fully ten years, the house was in perfect repair, no trace of damp or decay, and, to all appearance, might have been lived in a week before. I have not a distinct recollection of all the rooms; but the dining-room is fresh in my memory, also the saloon, and his late lordship's bed-room. The dining-room, not very large, was panelled, family portraits being set in the panelling. I was too young to care much about them, but feel sure they were all of men. Had there been lovely ladies or pretty children amongst them, I should have remembered them. The saloon was lovely, with a polished floor of narrow oak boards; the ceiling represented blue and white fleecy clouds; the paper was sky-blue, with gold stars; at the bottom of the room, looking on the grounds, was a very large window, with a rounded top; opposite to it, at the top of the room, hung a portrait of Miss Best, Lord Aldborough's granddaughter. It represented a girl of about thirteen years of age skipping—a pretty, brown-haired child, with brown eyes, and a bright colour, smiling, and showing her beautiful white teeth, which she kept to the end of her life; under this portrait was a beautiful red damask sofa, with a gilt frame, and a few chairs of the same kind were scattered about. It was a bright, sunny room, and looked as if lived in the day before. Child-like, I never thought of asking why it was uninhabited, what formerly had taken place in it, but took for granted things had always been as they were, and would continue so, and lived in full enjoyment of the present. On one occasion (why I know not) my sister and myself occupied his late lordship's bed-room. Very comfortable it was, of moderate size, the fireplace, like those of the other bed-rooms, surrounded with the prettiest tiles I have ever seen, the ground white, with pink and blue landscapes, figures, and flowers on it; a fine four-post mahogany bedstead, Indian chintz curtains, some Chippendale chairs, and a wardrobe, are all I remember of its furniture. The house was taken care of by a man named Mercer and his wife Hester. He had been factotum to the late earl, as well as carpenter, painter, and glazier—a man of great resource, and, as the saying goes, able to put his hand to anything—at present an extinct race. His wife had been attendant, lady's maid, and laundress to Miss Best, and often to my mother. They had several children, but I only remember a son called Henry, and two daughters, Louisa and Marie; the latter when I saw her

was about seventeen, and was always engaged in rubbing her wonderfully white teeth with sage leaves. She had never heard of a tooth-brush, and, when she did, wondered how any could put such a thing into their mouth. Poor Hester died in her native place. Mercer, his son and daughters, went several times to America; but whether they eventually settled there I never heard.

The grounds of Belan were very beautiful, and of considerable extent. On one side, though not seen from the house, were the celebrated fish-ponds (not that in my time there were fish in them), large and deep, the trees around giving them a secluded and fascinating look. Here, on hot summer's evenings, we used to sit and watch the dragon-flies. I had never seen dragon-flies before, and could not associate them with flies—I could only think of them as tiny, winged spirits, whispering messages from afar to the reeds and irises which grew at the water's edge. The gardens were at some distance from the house, and were large and walled in. I do not think I was often in them. What struck me most was the enormous quantity of lily-of-the-valley. I have never seen anything like it elsewhere, and its scent lingers with me still.

I have hitherto been writing of Belan as entered from the side by the river; but the grand entrance was approached from Moone by a long avenue, with a wide piece of grass on either side, with trees at the back, very handsome, and about a mile in length. At either side, quite that distance from the entrance, stood two small houses, white and slated, neither cottages nor cabins, just two tiny houses—in the one on the right lived old John Everin with his sons and daughters. He was a Protestant, and had been during the Rebellion at the burning of the barn at Scullabogue. Nevertheless, his wife and all his children were Roman Catholics, and one of his daughters was nurse to my sister and myself for many years.

This avenue was ended by a very high and beautiful iron gate,¹ on either side of which were low, white circular walls, with trees at the back. On the right was a white circular lodge in which lived Paddy Nolan and his wife Norrie and their children. He had been one of the late lord's many gardeners, and still worked in the grounds. He was celebrated as the best dancer of the Irish jig in the country side, and in the late lord's time was often called in to "divart the quality" (as he called them) by this accomplishment. His wife was a dairy-maid; and one of our greatest pleasures was to go and see her milk the cows, which,

¹ Now at Carton, Co. Kildare.

when she called them, came willingly to her to be milked, though they sternly refused to allow us even to try. It was a sight to see her carry back her beautiful white sycamore pail on her head, filled to the brim with frothing milk, never spilling a drop.

What led to John Lord Aldborough and his witty and beautiful countess living apart, I never heard, but I think it was utter dissimilarity of taste. She not being of a domestic turn of mind, either would not or could not lead the quiet, monotonous life he liked. Anyhow she left, taking her three young daughters with her; they were Lady Louisa, afterwards married to the Honourable John Rodney; Lady Elizabeth, married to Admiral Tollemache; and Lady Emily, married to Mr. Best. Lady Louisa I never saw; she must have died young; her portrait at Helmingham Hall, near Ipswich, is charming. Lady Elizabeth was said to have been very beautiful. But when I saw her, she did not give me the idea of having been so, though a handsome old lady. Lady Emily must have been brilliant-looking; she was said to resemble her father: her features were large, but her figure must have been good, her eyes bright, and her face most expressive. She sang beautifully to her guitar in an untaught way—a natural gift, no doubt. Lady Aldborough must have been a very casual mother. Lady Elizabeth has told me that as an infant she was sent out to nurse (a practice not unusual in those days), and lived till she was five years old in the cottage of one of her father's tenants, treated in every respect as one of their children, her diet consisting of potatoes and milk, oftener butter-milk; and to this she attributed the excellent health she enjoyed during her long life.

Lady Aldborough on leaving Belan sent her daughters to three different schools in England, and established herself at Temple Hill, at Seapoint, County Dublin, a charming residence, one of the many built by an Earl of Aldborough, whose name I never heard. The house was a miniature Belan, and had very pretty grounds going down to the sea. It is now the property of a Mrs. Blake, and I have heard that it was once likely to have become a convent. If this ever was the case, it might be truly cited as one of life's little ironies. Here Lady Aldborough's house became a centre for all the wit, beauty, and fashion of Dublin, and high revels were held there by day as well as by night. My father, then one of the handsomest young men in Dublin, together with Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, were among her most frequent guests, and my father formed a sincere and lasting friendship for Lady Aldborough, declaring to the day of his death that she was one of

the most charming and delightful of her sex. When Lady Aldborough left Temple Hill, I think she must have gone to reside in England, probably London, and there her daughters married. She certainly never returned to Belan, nor did I ever hear of her daughters being there, until many years after, when Lady Emily went to live with her father.

Finally, Lady Aldborough settled in Paris, where she had charming apartments, and to the end was devoted to society. I once saw her when I was a girl of about sixteen. My mother, sister, and myself being at Boulogne, Lady Aldborough, who went there every year for sea air, was at the "Hôtel du Nord," and she wrote and asked my mother to come and see her, and bring us with her. On entering the courtyard, there skipped across it to meet us, cane in hand, a figure so strange as literally to take one's breath away. A small, witch-like apparition, dressed in the costume of the First Empire. A pale blue satin gown, light gauze scarf to match, highly rouged cheeks, auburn hair, surmounted by a pale blue satin Empire bonnet, her feet, said to be the most beautiful in the world, in thin sandalled shoes, and open-work white silk stockings. She greeted us very kindly, in what sounded to me a rather harsh and grating voice. Of me she took scant notice, but was lost in admiration of my sister, who, she said (and with truth), was the image of what my father had been in his youth. She pressed my mother to allow my sister to remain with her, but her request was not acceded to. Some months afterwards Lady Aldborough wrote to my father entreating him to take my sister to Paris. This he did, returning charmed with Paris, Lady Aldborough's apartments, and above all with herself.

My sister remained there for two or three months, when, Paris becoming unbearably hot, Lady Aldborough took apartments at St. Germain's, here my sister caught a severe chill, which ended in an acute attack of rheumatism. When sufficiently recovered, she returned home, much to Lady Aldborough's grief and my delight; but it was not for long, as soon after she married.

Lady Aldborough was disconsolate at her departure, and on her leaving presented her with a unique pair of bracelets, small black enamel plaques with raised edges of gold, a minute gold pattern running over the plaques, which were fastened together with tiny gold chains, a fine pearl in each corner, and a brilliant jewel in each centre. These stones were brought by John Rodney, Lady Aldborough's grandson, from Ceylon, and are the most beautiful I have ever seen. The bracelets are now in the possession of my nephew, and I know my sister wished them to remain as heirlooms in her family.

Lady Aldborough survived her husband many years, and continued to live in Paris and in society till her death, enjoying excellent health to the last, either helped by, or in spite of, her confirmed habit of taking an almost incredible dose of laudanum every night for many years. At her death her daughter, Lady Emily, inherited her mother's celebrated portrait, which represented her in a pink Empire dress, reclining on a sofa, one foot resting on a white satin cushion, much raised, so as to show the foot. She also got some beautiful green Sèvres vases and many other lovely things. At her death her son, Mr. Best, sold them for very little, literally throwing away the portrait, selling it for forty pounds to Peters, the London coach-maker. Two years ago, with a view to buying it, I tried to trace it, but, after much trouble, I only learned, and that vaguely, that some years before it was bought by an American and taken to New York.

After Lady Aldborough's departure from Belan, Lord Aldborough and his sister, Lady Deborah Stratford, kept house together, and lived a very secluded life. She was a notable housekeeper, always carrying a large bunch of keys, and keeping her store-room filled with all sorts of good things; she distilled herbs, roses, and lavender; she doctored the tenants, or thought she did so, for though they accepted her medicaments, they threw them all out, doctor's stuff, as they called them, not being to their taste. At Christmas time she laid in great stores of raisins and currants, and, with the help of a boy named Hagarty, stoned all the raisins and prepared the Christmas fare herself. This same Hagarty must have had a bad time; she watched him closely when stoning the raisins, and, if caught putting one into his mouth, boxed his ears so soundly that he tumbled off the high stool on which he was perched. I only heard one other anecdote of her. When Georgina Best first came to live at Belan, she said to Lady Debby (as she was always called), "I wonder how you can bite anything, you have so few teeth." "If you will put your finger into my mouth, I will show you," said Lady Debby. This the foolish child did, when Lady Debby almost bit her finger to the bone, saying, "Now you know what my few teeth can do."

This poor old lady could not bear all the changes and gaities which took place on the arrival of her niece, Lady Emily. In a short time she retired from the scene, and lived a very retired life in Dublin in a large house, I rather think in Leeson Street. Her fine jewellery and a considerable sum of money which she took with her from Belan she carefully kept sewed up in her mattress. There went with her from Belan, as servants, part of

the family of one of the retainers called Strahan. At her death they set up a furniture shop in Nassau Street, and did remarkably well.

What led to the advent of Lady Emily with her son and daughter to Belan I never heard. Numerous guests followed in her train, and many of Lord Aldborough's very handsome granddaughters visited him. The house was always filled with guests. A French chef, by name Durant (whose receipts I use to this day, and much prefer to any others), reigned supreme in the kitchens, where immense numbers of people of all sorts and conditions were fed. In fact, "open house" was kept, and a reign of reckless extravagance began. Racing, cock-fighting, card-playing, gambling, in fact, all the amusements then in vogue, were the order of the day. The stables were filled with magnificent horses, and, I have heard, at the time of the Curragh Races the splendour of the Belan equipages, the horses, the new and gorgeous liveries of the postillions and out-riders, together with the dresses of the ladies, was a sight yearly looked forward to by the whole county.

Lord Aldborough does not seem to have taken any part in these gaieties. When guests arrived, his first question to them was, "What day do you leave? The coach passes Bolton Hill every morning, and I can send you there to-morrow." His Lordship was a very early riser, always in his garden, basket in hand, long before his gardeners were astir. Filling his basket with the ripest peaches, and best of the fruit, he carried it off to his bedroom, thinking it a good job to rob his own garden, and thus prevent his unwelcome guests from enjoying the best of his fruit. He was under the impression no one knew of this; and so careful was he to preserve his secret that if by any chance a little mud or gravel adhered to his boots, he carefully cleaned them himself, lest his servant should suspect him.

Miss Best and my mother being very young lived a separate life, and a very happy one. They rode out every morning with their governess, escorted by old John Everin; they had full liberty to play about the grounds and gardens, pulling whatever fruit and flowers they wished for; two rooms were set apart for their pets; in turns they drove Lord Aldborough out in his pony carriage; they were idolised by the retainers, who thought no trouble too much if it added to their pleasure. The only companions they had were John Best and John Rodney (grandsons of Lord Aldborough), both very young men, and the clergyman's daughters; my father, too, on his frequent visits, spent much of his time with the young people. They had a celebrated singing-master from Dublin to give them lessons;

both of them sang—my mother beautifully. One of their chief amusements was making Patrick's crosses: these consisted of rather stiff notepaper cut into rounds, crossed by ribbons of the brightest hues, a bow at each end of the ribbons, which formed the cross, and one in the centre; these bows were much improved by gold or silver thread being mixed through them. On St. Patrick's morning every matron, maid, and woman child at Belan flocked to the "Great House," and up the granite steps, on the top of which stood Miss Best and my mother, both beautiful young girls, their baskets full of crosses, which they liberally bestowed, and were gratefully thanked for, by the recipients, who later in the day, the crosses pinned on their breasts, walked with parents, husbands, and lovers to St. Patrick's Meadow, and there drank from St. Patrick's Well, the water of which was considered holy.

Poor Lord Aldborough seems to have had but one vice—that of litigation—a taste for which was inherent in his family; and this I have heard he indulged in to some extent. I never heard any particulars of his death, but believe it occurred from old age and without much suffering. His affairs were left in a very embarrassed condition; and none of his brothers or relatives appearing on the scene, Lady Emily requested my father to make the arrangements for his funeral; this he did, and after it escorted Lady Emily, Miss Best, and my mother to Dublin, where Lady Emily took a house for a year, while her money affairs were being looked into, and anything she could lay a claim to saved from the wreck. Miss Best and my mother were sent to a school kept by a Miss M'Garry; when they left, my father and mother were married, and Lady Emily and her daughter went to London, and from thence to Paris, Lady Aldborough volunteering to chaperon Miss Best, who was very pretty. One night, Miss Best having been to a ball, a violent thunderstorm took place; and on her return, as she knelt down to her prayers, the lightning flashed across her eyes so vividly as to cause her great terror; the thought of what might have been her hereafter, had she been killed while indulging in worldly amusements, took hold of her, and she resolved never again to enter into them; and this resolution she kept. She soon afterwards married her cousin, John Tollemache, Esq., afterwards (but not during her life) Lord Tollemache of Helmingham. After her daughter's marriage Lady Emily lived in a pretty house in Wilton Crescent, Belgrave Square, the Tollemaches staying with her when in London, and she with them when she wished to be in the country.

The only one of Lord Aldborough's brothers I ever heard mentioned was the Honourable and Reverend Paul Stratford. He was the possessor of a very ample fortune, and a large and beautiful old country house called Mount Neil,¹ filled with beautiful furniture and valuables. Here he resided for many years. He suddenly insured it for a very large sum of money, and not long after, on a rather stormy night, the house unaccountably took fire. No water was to be had; his servants and tenants rushed to the rescue, and proceeded to try at all events to save the valuables and furniture from the flames. Upon this the Honourable Paul desired them to throw them all back, saying the fire was a judgment from Providence, to punish him for having vexed his mother before her death; that he would pray, and perhaps God would quench the flames. However, in spite of his prayers, everything was consumed, and the Honourable Paul rose from his knees, saying calmly, "The Lord's will be done; I am resigned." The Insurance Office, when applied to for payment, declining to trace the hand of Providence in the matter, refused to pay any part of the damage incurred.

Lord Aldborough and his brothers seem always to have been at daggers drawn, and generally at law with one another; this would account for none of them ever visiting Belan.

After his death none of the Aldborough family ever resided there, and except when let, for a very short time, to a Dublin solicitor named Lewis, no one, as far as I know, ever again lived in it. The beautiful grounds by degrees were neglected; the house naturally suffered from neglect and decay; who finally dismantled it, even to the taking the roof off, I do not know, but fancy it was the Earl of Aldborough, who, we were told by the newspapers, was kept so long alive by the use of Holloway's Pills. Whether his son joined him in any of the devastations, I do not know. I heard that, when almost penniless, he retired to some remote mountains in Spain, and lived and died there, a flock of goats his sole companions. For the truth of this statement I cannot vouch, its not having come to me through an authentic source, but merely the veriest hearsay.

I have heard litigation alleged as one cause of the ruin of the Aldborough family. The building of Stratford House and Place in London, Belan, Temple Hill, and that vast palace, Aldborough House on the Strand (in Dublin), may probably have been another. This building was for some years used as a barrack, and the beautiful painted ceilings covered with whitewash. It

¹ Mount Neil was situated five miles from Baltinglass. Phillips's Atlas marks the spot where its ruins existed.

is now in the possession of the Post Office authorities, and used by them as a storehouse. The ceilings, having been discovered, were sold to some one from London (probably a dealer), who removed them.

Beautiful Belan lies in ruins; the wind, blowing where it listeth, sighs over the desolate grounds and gardens, once so beautiful. A herd lives in the yard, sole occupant of that once lovely demesne.

Thus has passed away a race once great, wealthy, and powerful; and their name and their place are known no more. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

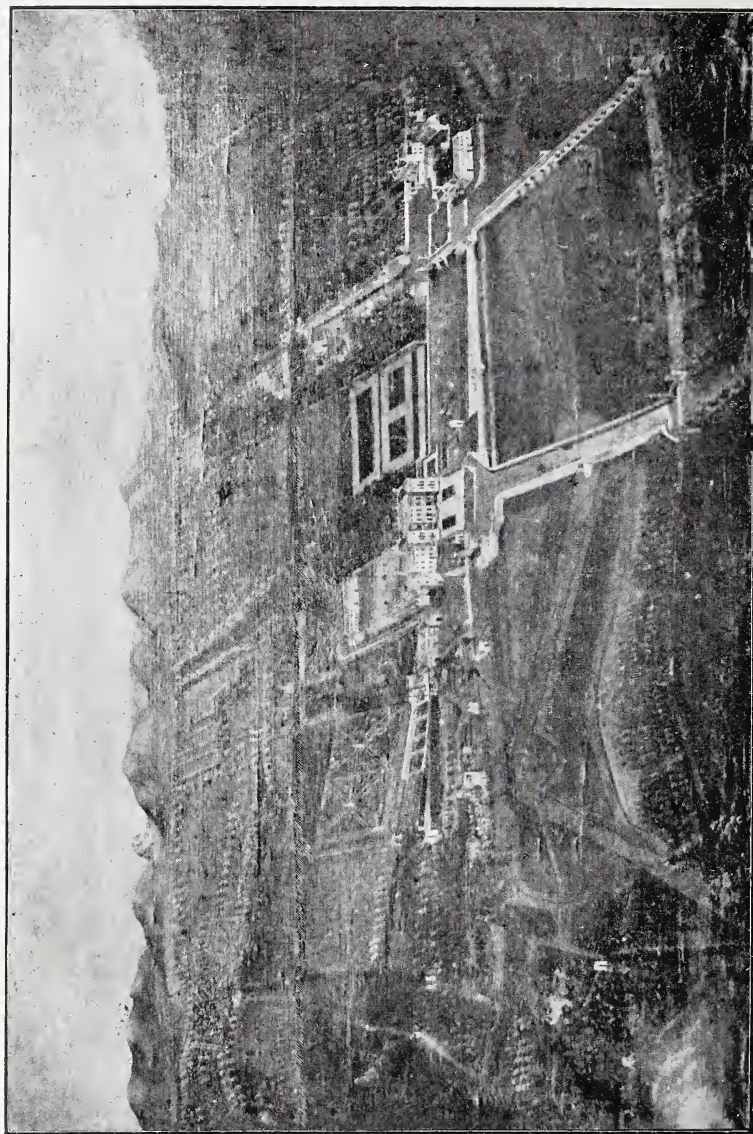
*AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF POLE COSBY, OF
STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S COUNTY.*

(Continued from p. 273.)

LENT Assizes 1733 the Grand Jury gave me £20. to build a Bridge at Mr. Frank Cosbys house, wh. was full sufficient to build a convenient Bridge for y^e use of the traveller, but it being so near my seat I had a mind to have it somew^t Handsome, & in june 1734 I began it & made it passable before winter & levilled y^e Hill (a great piece of work) & afterwards the finishing of the whole Bridge levelling & all stood me (besides the £20 the county gave me) in £41 3. so y^t the whole cost £61. 3. the same Lent Assizes y^e Grand jury gave me £15 to widen the 2 Bridges of Stradbally which were but 9½ wide in y^e clear & Little or no Battlemts so y^t they were exceeding dangerous & beside the two Bridges were not strait to one another and mighty sharp pinches to y^e crown of each Bridge, so that it was mighty terrible to be either in a wheel carriage or horse back and also the Bridges wall all assquew to the town, & so made y^e Bridge answer the street as well as it cold, I added to y^e south west side & at the south east end a great Breadth & Brought it in a point to the N.W. end & so on the N.E. side at y^e N.W. end I added y^e same Breath as I did on y^e other side at the other end, so by this mains I Brought it much straiter than it otherwise w^od be to y^e town with the £15 the county gave me and £3. 10 of my own I allmost finished the S.E. side summer 1734, & so Lent Assizes 1735 y^e Grand Jury gave me £25 more to finish the other side & to widen the Little Bridge over y^e mill course, & with a £10 more of my own I compleatly finished y^e Bridge & built 4 pillars one on each side at each end, & so the whole expense of the town Bridges was £53. 10 sterling.

Col. Murray had served me & all the tenants of Timahoe with Ejectments before I came over from England & so Michaelmas term y^e 12th of Novr. 1734 it was tried by a Qs. County jury of 12 men whether Col. Samuel Freeman had a right to make leases of y^e Lordship of Timahoe, & first they got some poor Knights of y^e Post that swore y^t Dennis Dougan, Trustee in Honora Keivins & Col. freemans Settlement survived John Spranger the other trustee in s^d Settlement, but the witnesses did not swear at all possatively to the day of Dr. Dougans death, but that he died they thought in March 1721, they thought it was the Beginning of March, we produced a

The Rock of Dinamase.



← The town.

OLD STRADBALLY HOUSE.

From a large Oil Painting in the possession of Colonel R. G. Cosby, at Stradbally Hall.

[Photographed by T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.]

Witness one Mr. Barry a wealthy Goldsmith in Skinner Row, Newpew to John Spranger, in whose house John Spranger dyed y^t he dyed 24th of Feb. 1721 so y^t really y^e jury might with a safe conscience have found it for us, y^e Defendants, but they found it for ye Plaintiff Col. Murray, I brought a writ of Error to carry it to y^e K. B. in England, that was only to gain time to keep Possession till I had taken y^e Marble Chimney Peices, and all the things I co'd out of the house of Esker, & also in y^t time to try if I by any mains co'd throw Col. Murray on his back, there was no error found in England, so the K. B. here did grant an Habere & so I gave up the possession on the 1st of May 1735. No wonder the jury found as they did, for the jury was struck by the judicious wise Capt. Nathaniel Mitchel who was made High Sheriffe (w^t a weavers son had no preten- tions to) this year to serve this turn. He was a Capt. in the Regmt that Col. Murray was Lieutnt Col. of and y^e Col. always residing in England, Col. Murray had the command of y^e Regmt

NOTE.

The Franciscan Monastery of Stradbally in Leix was founded in 1447 by an O'More, Chief of his name; he was possibly Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, who died of the plague in 1464.

After the Reformation Rory "caech" (the one-eyed), son of Connell, son of Melaghlín O'More, chief of his name, was granted by Henry VIII the sites and precincts of the Abbeys or Monasteries of Stradbally and Abbeyleix (founded for the Cistercian Order by Cucogry O'More in 1183).

Rory "caech" was slain by his brother, GillaPatrick, at "Killnesperokye," in Leix, about 1545, and the latter assumed the chieftainship of the clan. About 1549 GillaPatrick O'More was outlawed for rebellion, and his estates became forfeited to the Crown.

In 1550 a Fiant of Edward VI (No. 699) records a lease for twenty-one years to a faithful servant of the Crown, Thomas Jacob, of "the Manor of Stradbally, the lands of Nowaghvale (Oughaval), Stradbally, on the other side of the bridge of Stradbally; a ruined house, part of the church, with certain thatched houses therein, called the late Friary of Stradbally, the lands and other appurtenances belonging to the said house," &c., parcels of the possessions of (Gilla)Patrick O'More attainted.

[In this same year Denis O'Byrne, chaplain, was presented to the Vicarage of St. Columban (*alias* Colman)¹ of Oughaval, or St. Patrick of Stradbally].

Thomas Jacob does not appear to have held Stradbally Abbey for the full period of his lease, as in February, 1563, it and 1,400 acres of the neighbouring lands were granted to an officer under the Crown, Francis Cosby, whose direct descendants are still in possession of them.

The illustration on the opposite page shows the original house built by the family, which was destroyed by fire (it is said by the O'Mores); the present mansion was built on a different site in 1772 by Dudley Alexander Cosby, Lord Sydney of Leix and Baron of Stradbally, and in 1866 it was greatly enlarged and added to by the present owner, Colonel Robert G. Cosby, D.L.

Sir Arthur Vicars is of the opinion that a portion of the mansion shown in the illustration dates from the early eighteenth century.

W. FITZG.

¹ His festival was kept on the 15th of May.

& could command y^e Captain to quarters y^e year round instead of 3 months in 3 years which is the favour ever sence, I will name all y^e jury men.

1. Sir Walter Burrows Bt. lives out of y^e County.

2. Warner Westenra Esq. led by y^e nose by y^e Sands!

3. Hunt Walsh Esq. whose nephew Oliver Walsh was an insigin in y^e same Regmnt with Col Murray, so wanted favours.

4. Pigot Sands Esq. Brother to Richard Sands.

5. Richard Sands Esq. whom Tom Freeman owed money to, I think it £300. & Col. Murray was to pay it to him if he brook y^e tenants leases & did pay it.

6. One Card who lived in Dublin, a devotee of Ephraim Dawsons.

7. Lawrance Steel of Rathbride in the Co. Killdare, a Devotee of Dawsons.

8. Daniel Browne of Riverstown in y^e Kings County a Devotee of Dawsons.

9. William Wall of Marybourough a Devotee of Dawsons.

10. Major Champanie of Portarlington a Frenchman and Devotee of Dawsons.

11. William Browne of Carlow. I know not if he was more inclined to one than the other but it was believed he was induced for some ends to serve the turn.

12. William Pleasants of Red Castle an impartial man & did stand out & argue agt y^e other 11. by my mentioning Dawsons Devotees is this, Dawsons Neices Husband John Doxy had y^e farm of Keil in y^e Lordship & there was some Bargain Between Dawson & Murray so y^t Doxy was not to be disturbed & so Dawsons creatures were put on y^e jury to serve Col. Murray. Soon after we lost the tryal, by mere chance two of our Lawyers heard y^t Col. Freeman had a son after Wm. & Nathaniel both which were mentioned in said Settlement called Venor who was Born before Tom & was shot by accident when he was a child so they were of opinion y^t Tom had no right for y^t on the Death of Venor it being only a lease of years it reverted to his father Col. Freeman & he could do what he pleased Councillor Hussey Old Malone, Peter Deally & Mr. Broadstreet all were of that opinion & I was most earnestly pressed to file my Bill but I wo'd not till I had the best opinions of England, so sent the state of my case to an acquaintance of mine in London on John Dowdall Esq. & he layed 'em before three of the Top lawyers of England, viz. the Attorney Generall and the Solicitor Generall and one Strange a very top man. & their three opinions agreed that Col. Freeman co'd do w^t he wo'd with y^e Lordship—but Mr. Strange s^d it reverted to

Col. Freeman on y^e death of Nathaniel the last that was named in y^e Settlement but the Attorney & Solicitor Generall were of opinion that it did not revert on y^e Death of Nathaniel but went as far as Venor & on his Death it did revert to Col. Samuel Freeman, but all three of their opinions agreed that Col. Freeman had the right, & y^t was enough for me, and so then I went on & filed a Bill in the High Court without fear, it was in October 1735 y^t I filed my Bill, and there was but very few knew all this while w^t I was driving, & they did not speak one word, so that my Bill was very surprising to Col. Murray as well as every one else, & wondered I could contain not making my thoughts known. Col. Murray had Esker & Esker Mooney in his own hands from May 1735 till May 1736 when he gave me the quiet possession of it, but y^t was [not] a legall possession till y^e Judgment in y^e K's B. was vacuated so it was Necessary for me to go on with my suite till I had effected that, but I do not know by what mains it was (but fear it was not fair), I did not get a Commission to examine witnesses till Monday the 24th of 8^r 1737 on w^h Day, Col. John Barrington Robert Chiswell & Elinor Morris his wife & Simon Earson foster-father to Tom Freeman swore & plainly proved y^t Venor Freeman was at least 2 years Older than Thomas Freeman, & Col. Barrington swore to y^e day y^e 30th of Jan. y^t Denis Dougan was Buryed, but he could not sware possatively to the year, but he believed verily & to y^e Best of his knowledge y^t it was 1721, the Commission was adjourned to Ballynakill Monday y^e 31st of 8^r & there we had summons Doctor Dougan of Kilkenny son to s^d Dennis Dougan who swore y^t his father dyed the 28th day of Jan. 1721 and one Costigan a Shopkeeper at Durrow swore y^t he sold tobacco pipes & Brandy & other necessarys & that for Dennis Dougans weake & funeral & that he Booked 'em & y^t it was the 28th of Jan. 1721, so these 2 with w^t Col. Barrington swore was full sufficient for us, tho we had 4 more y^t knew it as well as those, so y^t it was plain y^t Col. Murray & Ned Ryan y^e Atorney had got those knights of y^e Post to sweare y^t Denis Dougan dyed in March, y^e Beginning of March, that was just to get y^e start of Spranger whom they knew dyed y^e 29th of Feb. 1721. There was perjury in other affairs as well as this for on the tryal they were to prove y^e original Lease & all y^e other deeds, there was one Cullen who swore to his Bro^s Handwriting y^t was dead he said for 40 years, and they said s^d Cullen could neither Read or write.

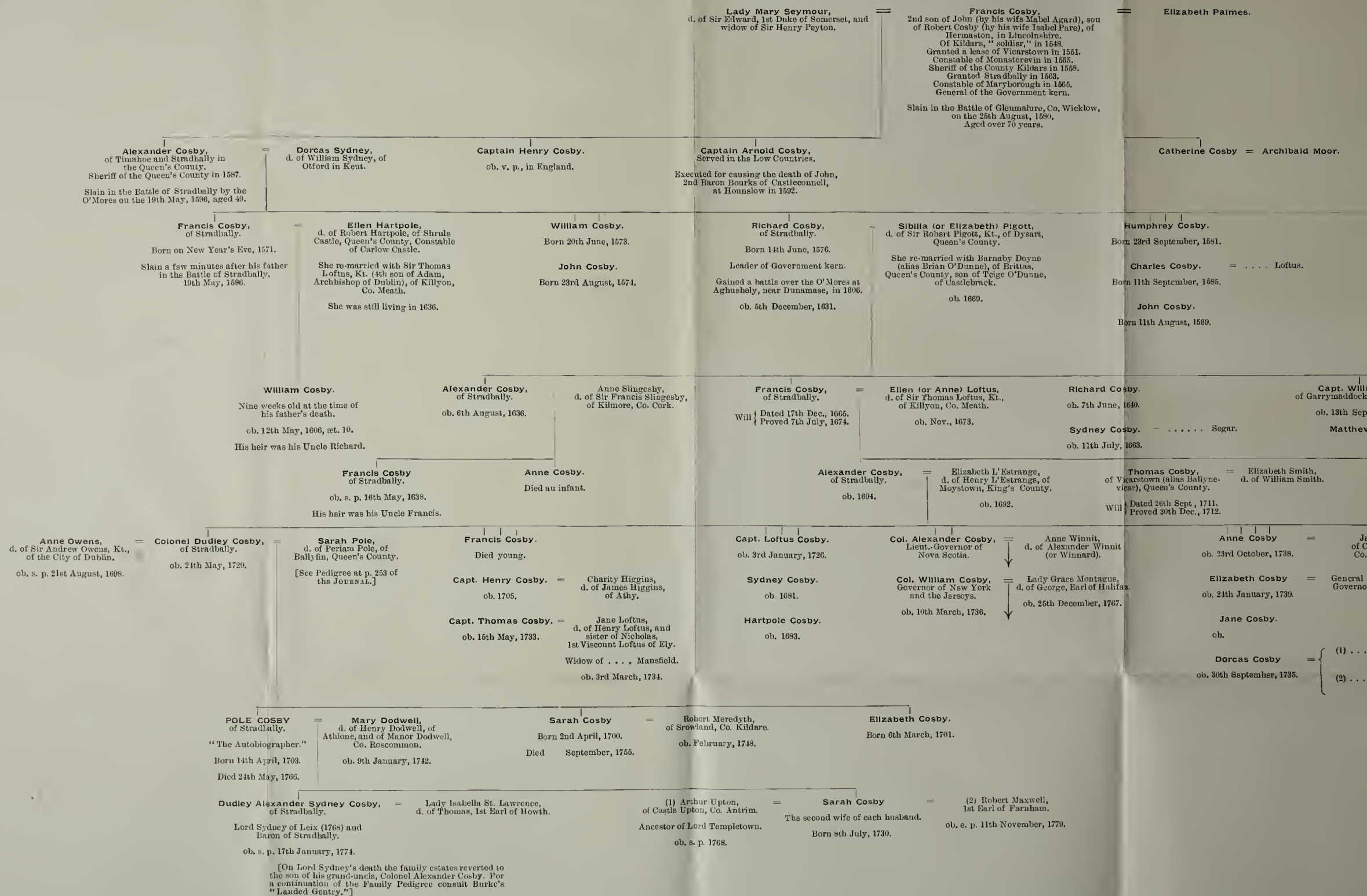
Robert Meredith of Shrowland Eldest son of Richd. Meredith of Shrowland Esq^{re} by Sarah Paul, my Mothers cousin Germain,

Had for a long time it seems loved my sister, & about 9th 1730 he made proposals for her, my Mother looked for a much higher fortune & was not fond of this match, but however y^e friends she advised with thought best not to reject it & my sister herself did like it & grew fonder & fonder of it, so that onst when I found things did not answer to w^t they were at first given in at & w^t we always took Coz. Merediths estate to be, I was for Breaking of y^e match & did in a manner put an end to it, but my sister would not suffer it & so it went on Briskly, To be sure they came into all we asked, £350. p. an. jointure, £6000 for younger children & £500 p. an. present maintenance & £500 p. an. & somew^t more after his Fathers death, but it is a rising estate by Leases expiring & so when all things were settled they were marryed by the Rev. Mr. James Higgins on Thursday the 2nd of March 1730. As soon as Mr. Higgins had read prayers at 8 o'clock in the evening in my hall to all my whole family and company about 40 persons in all, Robert Meredith Esq. and Sarah Cosby stood forth & were marryed, his father & mother and sister Margaret were here at Stradbally where they were marryed, it was but a private marriage, no great doings on either side. They stay'd here about 10 or 14 days after they were marryed and then went to Shrowland & stayed there till his sister Margaret was marryed in Summer 1731 to Mr. Charles Burton 3rd son of Benjamin Burton of Burton Hall in county Carlow Esq. late Banker in Dublin. She had £1500 to her fortune more than his did at that time deserved as most people thought, but turned out afterwards very well for he (a wine merchant) was a clever managing man & is now (1737) a very rich. Brother & sis^r Meredith had a mind to take the fort from me with a design to live there y^e greatest part of y^e summer & I had a mind to have him a freeholder of y^e Q.C. & so y^e 2nd of Aprill 1733 I set him a lease of it for his life at £4. p. an. and they went & lived there y^e greatest part of y^e summer after they were married, i.e. 1731 and they built a roome joining the parlour boarded it & ceiled it & plastered it, new thatched all the houses & made some other improvements, but March 1732 they took Shrowland from Coz. Meredith & from that time intirely neglected the fort tho' it was after this they took a lease of it & when I took it from them May 1737, just for want of thatching the stable was quite gone to ruin every Bit dropped down, as was y^e kitchen and cellar & servants rooms and the dwellinghouse was in a woeful condition too. In 9th 1731 my sister went up to Dublin, I did chance to be in Dublin & they kept me in their house in Grafton Street which they hired for 6 months. 1731 Sarah her eldest daughter (was born) Richard

¹ November,

PEDIGREE OF THE COSBYS OF STRADBALLY FROM THE 16TH TO THE 18TH

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]



PEDIGREE OF THE COSBYS OF STRADBALLY FROM THE 16TH TO THE 18TH CENTURY.

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

Lady Mary Seymour,
d. of Sir Edward, 1st Duke of Somerset, and
widow of Sir Henry Peyton.

Francis Cosby,
2nd son of John (by his wife Mabel Agard), son
of Robert Cosby (by his wife Isabel Fare), of
Hermaston, in Lincolnshire.
Of Kildare, "soldier," in 1548.
Granted a lease of Vicarstown in 1551.
Constable of Monasterevin in 1555.
Sheriff of the County Kildare in 1558.
Granted Stradbally in 1563.
Constable of Maryborough in 1565.
General of the Government kern.

Slain in the Battle of Glenmalur, Co. Wicklow,
on the 25th August, 1580,
Aged over 70 years.

Elizabeth Palmes.

- PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION.
1. Pole Cosby's Autobiography, 1703-1737.
 2. Burke's Landed Gentry.
 3. A Manuscript Pedigree in the possession of
Colonel R. A. G. Cosby of Stradbally Hall,
 4. The Fiants
 5. The Inquisitions } in the Dublin Record Office.
 6. The Wills

Henry Cosby.
in England.

Captain Arnold Cosby,
Served in the Low Countries.

Executed for causing the death of John,
2nd Baron Bourke of Castleconnell,
at Hounslow in 1592.

Catherine Cosby = Archibald Moor.

William Cosby.
Born 20th June, 1573.

John Cosby.
Born 23rd August, 1574.

Richard Cosby,
of Stradbally.
Born 14th June, 1576.

Leader of Government kern.
Gained a battle over the O'Mores at
Aghnehely, near Dunamase, in 1606.
ob. 5th December, 1631.

Sibilla (or Elizabeth) Pigott,
d. of Sir Robert Pigott, Kt., of Dysart,
Queen's County.

She re-married with Barnaby Doyne
(alias Brian O'Dunne), of Brittas,
Queen's County, son of Teige O'Dunne,
of Castlehrack.
ob. 1669.

Humphrey Cosby.
Born 23rd September, 1581.

Charles Cosby. = Loftus.
Born 11th September, 1585.

John Cosby.
Born 11th August, 1589.

Arnold Cosby.
Born 20th June, 1594.
Of Bailieborough,
Co. Cavan.

Mabel Cosby = George Hartpole,
of Shrule, Queen's County.
Born 12th August, 1578.
oh. 24th January, 1632.

Joscan (or Rose) Cosby = Richard St. Lawrence,
son of Nicholas, Baron of
Howth.
Born 20th November, 1582.
ob. 1659.

Elizabeth Cosby.
Born 8th September, 1581.

Edith Cosby.
Born 11th August, 1588.

Mary Cosby.
Born 10th July, 1590.

Anne Cosby.
Born 19th September, 1601.

Anne Slingsby,
d. of Sir Francis Slingsby,
of Kilmore, Co. Cork.

Francis Cosby,
of Stradbally.
Will { Dated 17th Dec., 1665.
Proved 7th July, 1674.

Ellen (or Anne) Loftus,
d. of Sir Thomas Loftus, Kt.,
of Killyon, Co. Meath.
ob. Nov., 1673.

Richard Cosby.
ob. 7th June, 1640.

Sydney Cosby. = Segar.
ob. 11th July, 1663.

Capt. William Cosby,
of Garrynaddock, Queen's County.
oh. 13th September, 1683.
Matthew Cosby.

Jane Stafford.

Dorcas Cosby = Adam Loftus,
of Ballymannus,
Queen's County.

Anne Cosby.
Died an infant.

Alexander Cosby,
of Stradbally.
ob. 1694.

Elizabeth L'Estrange,
d. of Henry L'Estrange, of
Moystown, King's County.
ob. 1692.

Thomas Cosby, = Elizabeth Smith,
of Vicarstown (alias Ballyne- d. of William Smith.
vicar), Queen's County.
Will { Dated 26th Sept., 1711.
Proved 30th Dec., 1712.

Sydney Cosby, = Sarah Hardy.
of Ballygorman, Queen's d. of William Smith.
County.
Will { Dated 25th March, 1717.
Proved 26th August, 1717.

Ellen Cosby.
Dorcas Cosby.

by.
Cosby. = Charity Higgins,
d. of James Higgins,
of Athy.

Cosby. = Jane Loftus,
d. of Henry Loftus, and
sister of Nicholas,
1st Viscount Loftus of Ely.
1733.
Widow of Mansfield.
ob. 3rd March, 1734.

Capt. Loftus Cosby.
ob. 3rd January, 1726.

Sydney Cosby.
ob. 1681.

Hartpole Cosby.
ob. 1683.

Col. Alexander Cosby, = Anne Winnit,
Lieut.-Governor of d. of Alexander Winnit
Nova Scotia. (or Winnard).

Col. William Cosby, = Lady Grace Montague,
Governor of New York d. of George, Earl of Halifax.
and the Jerseys. ob. 25th December, 1767.

Anne Cosby = James Wall,
ob. 23rd October, 1738. of Coolnamuck,
Co. Waterford.

Elizabeth Cosby = General Richard Phillips,
ob. 24th January, 1739. Governor of Nova Scotia.

Jane Cosby.
ob.

Dorcas Cosby = { (1) Magrath,
ob. 30th September, 1735. ob. 1725.
(2) Forbes.
ob. 1727.

Isabella Cosby.
Died an infant.

Celia Cosby = Robert Weldon,
of Roscomroe, King's County.

Dorothy Cosby.
ob. 1691.

Sarah Cosby = Robert Meredyth,
Born 2nd April, 1700. of Srowland, Co. Kildare.
Died September, 1755.

Robert Meredyth,
of Srowland, Co. Kildare.
ob. February, 1748.

Elizabeth Cosby.
Born 6th March, 1701.

(1) Arthur Upton,
of Castle Upton, Co. Antrim.
Ancestor of Lord Templetown.
ob. s. p. 1768.

Sarah Cosby =
The second wife of each husband.
Born 8th July, 1730.

(2) Robert Maxwell,
1st Earl of Farham.
ob. s. p. 11th November, 1779.

her eldest son the 1st of January 1732, Deborah Elionora the day of 1733, Dudley her 3rd daughter the day of 1734, Hannah the day of 1735, Mary the day of 1736. My wife and I were Godfather or Godmother to every one of the 6. Brother and sister Meredith lived very happily together, for he is a most exceeding good humoured man and she is as happy in a Husband as she co'd possibly be, or any can be, for her desire is his, and tho' his present fortune be not what her fortune might immediately expect they are so saving and managing that they live in a very handsome way, have their house of Shrowland in very clever order, well furnished, keep coach, chariot, four wheeled chair, one horse chair & Ringsend car, 4 clever coach geldings, 4 servants in livery besides all other necessary servants as Gardener, stuard, &c. & live within their fortune. His Father & Mother when he took Shrowland went to live in Dublin where they live very prudently & to their great praise have managed as well for their children as any parents in the world co'd do, for their fortune at first was but small and many debts on the estate wh they p^d of & have saved much money for their children & allways for all that lived very creditably in their country. Mrs. Weldon 2nd wife to Arthur Weldon of Rahin Esq. died the day of 173 she was a very good sensible woman, her Mother Mrs. Dobbin was as sensible old lady as co'd be, and tho' upwards of 80 knew how to make herself agreeable to all companions old or young, she died a few months before her daughter Weldon.

I shall now give an account of all my grandfather Alexandrew Cosby's children and grandchildren as far as I have a knowledge of them. He had by his wife Elizabeth as before mentioned 16 children and 1 dead born, viz. 1 Anne, 2, Elizabeth, 3, Jane, 4, Dudley, 5, Francis, 6, Henry, 7, Thomas, 8, Loftus, 9 1 dead born, 10 Sidney, 11, Hartpole, 12 Alexander, 13, Dorcas, 14, William, 15, Isabella, 16, Cecilia, 17 Dorothy.

Anne the Eldest daughter was born the 10th March 1667, she was Named after her Father's mother Anne Loftus, she was married y^e 14th of March 1690 to James Wall of the county of Waterford, younger brother to Garrett Wall of Coolenamucka in the County of Waterford Esq^{re} and had issue that lived, first Anne who married Theophilus Eaton of Mt. Eaton in the county of Killkenny Esq^{re} who had an estate of £700 per annum, My Aunt's 2nd daughter Frances married first Williamite Willington of Ballymoney in y^e King's Co. Esquire wh did not live above 18 months after she married him, she soon after married Mr. Christopher Lovet who has now (1737) an employ in y^e Custom

House Dublin, and has good substance, a very deserving man he is, my Aunt's 3rd daughter Elizabeth married one Bowen, a Lieutenant of Horse and pretty good fortune besides, who Dwells near Mullingar in the county of Meath. She did not live long after, she left one son called Hugh, my Aunt Wall had one son called James, and was left by his Father a very good fortune but he not being very wise knew not how to keep it but spent all he got and his Wife's fortune too £500, his Wife was Edgeworth of Longwood's daughter in y^e County Meath, he is in a poor way expecting my Aunt's death that he may get her joynture £100 per annum, she was a most exceeding good woman and woman of vast good sense, and a most deverting commical companion, and one of the most agreeable (conformable to every ones temper) women y^t can be, tho' she be now very near 71 years of age, she was very handsome when young, she lives now 1737 in Dublin with her daughter Lovet.

Elizabeth my G: F: Cosby's second was Born y^e 7th of May 1699, she was called after her Mother's Mother, she was married anno. 1691 to Richard Phillips of Sandy Haven in Pembroke-shire in Walles, he was Captain of Foot in Brigadier Kirks Regt. when she married him, she had by him one son called Cosby, my uncle Gave him a most extraordinary good education and he was one of y^e prettiest young gentlemen y^t I ever heard of, one of very great hopes, but unfortunately he married one Miss Pigot in England a Papist much older than himself, which disoblged my uncle so much that he did [not] in some years see him still he never cared for him afterwards, and he pined at y^t, which brought on him several disorders and he died 1735 and left one son William, y^t I know of, for I saw him at Hanwell when I was there May 1733, he has left more children but I dont know 'em.

My aunt had 3 daughters the eldest Katherine is married to Lord Henry Beauclarc a younger son of the Duke of St. Albans who was son to K: Charles the Second, Althea my aunt Phillips 2nd daughter is married to Sir Peter Soame Bart of Haydon in Cambridgeshire and had one son, when I was at Hanwell in May 1733. Elizabeth the 3rd daughter married in 1735 very unfortunately my uncle's own man and is discarded & not named. My Aunt had more children but they dyed young, my Uncle was as s^d before but a Captain when he married, but he rose by merit to a regiment of Foot in 1712, and on Q: Anne's death when Sir Robert Walpole came in play as Prime Minister of State to King George the 1st, my uncle being second cousin to my Lady Walpole thereby had good interest, and in 1719 got the Governm^t of New Scotland, and lately in 1730 was removed

from y^t & got the Government of Annapolis Royal w^h is much more valuable, and he is very rich to be sure, though he lost at least £6000 by Col. Richard Gardner. My aunt in 1720, while he was at his Governm^t of New Scotland for the first time, purchased from my Lord Grandison the house and gardens and lands at Hanwell where they have lived ever since. Uncle Phillips is a mighty grave fine gentleman, a man of great good sense and indeed very affect^e to his wifes relations when in sight, my aunt was in her youth a mighty Beautyfull woman, vastly good humoured and good Natured and allways most exceedingly affectionate and kind to me and she has that report from all her relations that ever went to see her, she and all her family never were in Ireland sence y^e year 1703.

Jane my great G: F: Cosby's 3rd daughter dyed long ago, we don't know where, she went of no one ever knew where, for missdemeanours she committed and was scarcely at least not certainly ever heard of.

Dudly my father my grandfather Cosby's first son was born the 2nd of May 1672. There need nothing to be said of here only how he came to be called Dudly which never was the name of any of the family or anyone that was related to the family. In Autumn 1671 my grandfather Alexander Cosby went over to London, when he left my grandmother, neither she nor he knew that she was with child, while he was in London one night as he lay in bed his chamber door was opened and there came to his Bedside and opened the curtains a Bishop and told my G: F: y^t his wife was with child and y^t it was a boy and bid him call him Dudley for he would be y^e greatest man that ever was of his name and so shut y^e curtains again and went to the door and then turned back again & opened y^e curtains the 2nd time and s^d be sure you call him Dudley and so went away. My G: F: did suppose it was y^e ghost of his Mothers Grandfather Adam Loftus Archbishop of Armagh and Lord High Chancelor of Ireland, my Grandfather did immediately write to my Grandmother w^t had appeared to him & w^t it said and did desire y^t y^e child might be called Dudley. My Grandmother and everyone Else did and doth believe y^t y^e apparition he said appeared to him because of his not having any y^e Least knowledge that my Grandmother was with child when he left her, y^t my father was the greatest man that ever was before him of his family is very true, if haveing a greater fortune co'd make him so.

Francis my grandfather Cosby's 2nd son was born 1673, he was called after his Fathers Father, he died young.

Henry my Grand Father Cosby's 3rd son was Born 1675, he was Called after his Mothers father, he married agst all his

Friends consent very mainly one Charity Higgins only daughter to James Higgins an Inn Keeper in Athy, she was sister of the Revd. Mr. James Higgins now (1737) Vicar of Stradbally, he had by her one son and 3 Daughters, viz. Alexander, Elizabeth, Katherine and Charity, he had more but they dyed. My uncle Harry with part of his wife's fortune £500 purchased a Lieutenancy of Foot and went to Spain and by a drinking bout threw himself into a fever and dyed in 1705 so left his wife four children, whom she maintained and educated pretty well by the help of a profitable Farm 2 miles from Athy (Skerres) and her portion £25 per annum and when my uncle Will got his Regiment in 1717 he sent my Father word to send Sandy Cosby his Brot: Harry's son to him to Portmahon and he would take care of him, so my Father with much ado got his mother to consent y^t he sho'd go, for it was with all y^e do in y^e world that she wo'd let, for she said y^t it was only y^t he might be killed and put out of the way that he might not inherit his Fathers estate when I dyed, for she always talked of it as if she was sure it wo'd happen, but however he went and my Father Rigged him out with clothes from Top to toe and gave money to Bare his charges to Portmahon, where when he got my uncle Will allowed him 3 mens pay till a pair of Colours dropped & then gave him y^t & made him presents so much y^t my uncle Will told me in London in 1724 y^t he then had actually stood him in £500, in 1726 my uncle was at Portmahon and Sandy was vastly stobborn and disrespectfull by layin his hand on his sword on my uncles speaking sharply to him as his uncle, this disobliged my uncle Will so much that he never after took any kind of Notice of him, In 1731 when my uncle got y^e Governm^t of New York, he then expected y^t my uncle would make him a great man by his New Governm^t, and he came over to England but before he Left Portmahon he was made a Lieutenant in the same Regiment, Sir Charles Hothams, who got it on my uncle Will's getting y^e Governm^t of N York, so came to England to humble himself to my Uncle and he did all he Possibly could to get my uncles favor again but all to no purpose, for he wo'd never he was determined take the least notice of him, so Sandy now found y^t he had been the mains by his own arrogant imprudent behaviour to ruin his fortune by disobliging his Uncle Will & and that he had lost all y^e interest and hopes of rising and making himself greater and so he could never hope to be much better than Lieutenant, and could blame nobody but himself, and he being immensely proud could not Brooke to a little fortune, for he thought himself deserving of the very greatest, in short I believe this it was that turned his head first, and after this it was, he

came to me to Bristoll, if he had had no pride he wo'd have been an happy man and would have been very agreeable for he had a good judgment and good sense, and had made very good use of his time all the while he was abroad, he spoak and understood Spanish and French perfectly well and was well skilled in many Branches of the mathematicks and had a very sharp observation, and discoursed after a very agreeable manner, before he had his flights. I told before how he dyed so would not repeat it here, only at the time he shot himself he had in his Pocket Book which was in his pocket a piece of paper on wh was fresh wrote with a lead pencil, *viz. the rise and cause of all my Misfortune is owing to the treachery Falsehood ill usage and ill language of Col. William Cosby.* How unjust this was and how ungrateful anyone may be convinced by reading a few of y^e foregoing pages wh in my soul and conscience I do believe to be true or would not for anything write it in this Book, nothing could be more false, for wt he had he got entirely from Col. Wm. Cosby of his own free gift and he had no one but himself to Blame if my uncle Will took no notice of him. Treachery and falsehood, my uncle co'd not be guilty of to him he was above it and acted openly with him and told him his error in a dispute he had with his Capt and spoke sharply to him as his uncle and not as Colonel wh is w^t he called ill usage and ill language. His sisters 3;—the eldest married a tanner a ninyhammer of a man who had no head to carry on his trade, his name was R Gant, he was foreman of a tanyard and lived but very poorly and dyed autumn 1734 and left her two sons, more of her anon. Katherine the 2nd married one Hunt a farmer, an honest man but poor, and in 1726 he sold all and away they went to New England, and when my Uncle Will was at New York he was very kind to them and made them a present of a pattent for a large piece of land which in time may be a good estate, and we hear that they are in a thriving way. Charity the 3rd never married. My mother took her when she was a girl and bound her prentice to a Top Mantua maker in Dublin and gave 10 guineas with her, when she was out of her time instead of staying in Dublin and working journey work she came to her uncle y^e Rev^d Mr. Higgins at Stradbally and there she lived till summer 1734 when they for her misbehaviour, and so when we came from England in Sept. 1734 we took her & wo'd have kept her if she had been humble obligeing agreeable good humoured woman, but we found her to be y^e reverse, so I resolved on a way to put her & her sister Gant, just a widdow in a way of getting their livelyhood, she was by trade a mantua maker, and her sister Gant a notable stirring woman, worked

plain work very well, and quilted and co'd do many things to Bring in a penny, so I took a house for 'em in Waterford and was to pay y^e rent £5 per annum for 3 years, I furnished this house very handsomely, Good new things of all sorts and kinds wh altogether cost me at least £60, and in three years I Really believe they got at least £40. more from me one way or another, and all I required of them was to live together in love, but they were so Damnably tempered that there was not the least love between 'em but y^e reverse, they were continually at variance and quarelling parted, & so renounced 'em and will never take any notice of 'em, nor will I ever give either of them one groat. Their Mother a strange perverse damnably tempered woman as ever was, not worth a groat, but is in the garb of a beggarr madwoman, and gos about wherever she thinks anyone will give her a piece of money, wo'd not stay in one place though she should live as well as anyone of £100 per annum, she will take no advice not be said by anyone, or else I would (she being my uncle's widow) maintain her at a tenants, I used to give her a piece of gold once or twice a year, but since 1734 she proves absolutely preverse and will live no life but that wandering one. I have not given her a doit and I do believe I never will. I am sure y^t in 3 years time she, her son and 2 daughters got from my mother, wife and me at least £200. and are not this day the 1st of Novr. 1737 a jot better.

Thomas my G: F: Cosby's 4th son was Born anno. 1676 he was called after his grandmother Anne Loftus's father Sir Thomas Loftus 3rd son of Adam Loftus, Lord Archbishop of Armagh & Lord High Chancelor of Ireland, My Father bound him apprentice in Dublin to a wholesale Grocer, but when his time was out he chose rather to lay out his fortune on a Commission in the Army than stocking a shop, and so purchased a Lieutenantcy of Foot & so soon rose to be a Captain, but before he went into the army he married Jane Mansfield a widow whose maiden name was Loftus, she was half sister to Nicholas Loftus of Loftus Hall in y^e County Waxford (whose son on marrying Sir Gustaves Humes eldest Daughter changed his name to Hume) my uncle Tom had by her 2 Daughters, viz., Jane and Ann before he went abroad. His wife had £50 p. an. joynture, he was a very droll comical humourous man, and very good humoured & was much beloved by everyone y^t knew him, and after he got a Capt. Commission was made Paymaster in Flanders to the Regiment which did prove his Ruin, for he managed so ill y^t he was obliged to sell his Company for to pay the debts he had run himself into by the misapplication of the Regiments money & to London he went to finish his Bargain for

his Company, for wh he got £1,100 in 1713, but behold, instead of Applying all the £1,100 to pay his debts he spent the greatest part of it. The rest he did not spend went to pay his debts but that was But little, he spent it in the gayeties of London so y^t now, y^t is 1714 he was worth nothing & owed some hundreds. Q: Anne dyed the 1st of August 1714 & as I said before in page my Father gave him up his Company in Whitemans Regmt, but this was not much advantage to him for when his creditors found he had something they never left teasing him till he sold y^t Company, which was in 1719, and after all his debts were p^d he had about £400. Left with which he purchased y^e Portmajorship & Storekeeper-ship of Anapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, my Uncle Phillips's Governm^t, and thither he went in 1720 & stayed there till Spring 1727 when he was obliged by his ill state of health to leave it, for he had been so free with himself while in Flanders and afterwards y^t y^e disorder he had was made infinitely worse by so cold a climate which occasioned y^e loss of his eye When my Father went to live at Esker 1728 he, hearing y^t my Uncle Tom was come to London & he somew^t lonesome wrote over for my Uncle Tom to come & live with him, for he thought he sho'd be well diverted & happy in having him for a companion, so Xmas. 1728 he came to my father to Esker, but alas! never man was so disappointed as my Father was, for instead of being a comfort he was the reverse, & gave my Father more trouble than anything that ever happen'd him for y^e terrible spectacle y^t his disorder had brought him too made my Father Malancholly and he had not left of his follys which grieved my Fr:. When my Father dyed y^e 24th of May 1729 I invited him to my house, made him a present of my Fa's furniture, swords, Pistols, and other things & behaved as kind as I cou'd, but his disorder Growing worse, I gave him £15. to go to Dublin to the Doctors to see & get himself cured, but he spent the money triflingly and but little for y^e benefit of his Health & came back as bad as he went, and the cold of the Winter 1729 made him very Bad, so I got a relation to persuade him to go live with my aunt Weldon at Roscumrow in the K. County and that I would give him £20. p. an: but however he was a long while thinking of it for he did not go till May 1731, he had about £60 p. an. duly paid him which was part of his pay as Fort Major of Anapolis Royal, the other part he was obliged to allow y^e person that did his duty at Anapolis and in Feby 1731 one Mr. Baldwin who lived in London (& had been his servant in Flanders & to whom when in his Power he had been most exceeding kind) advanced him £200 which with his posts at Anapolis he gave to a half pay Captain for his half pay as Captain of Foot on the English

establishment. My uncle now had above £100 p. an. but some part of it went to repay Mr. Baldwin which he stipulated should be repaid him & as much as he required sho'd be paid him was paid him by Xmas. 1734 so then my uncle had clear £100. p. an.

In May 1732 he did not like living at Rosscomrow besides there was not room for him, my Aunts eldest son being married & so he resolved to go live with his wife in Waxford & there he went and Lived with her & before this from the time he first left her that he had y^e 2 children by her w^h was about y^e year 1705 he never had been to live with her not many nights anywhere, nay! he was often for many years and never set his eyes on her, nor did he see her from this last time he came into y^e Kingdom which was Xmas 1728 till May 1732 which is more than 4 years, so y^t he lived asunder from her for 33 years and had not any Disgust or cause of disgust to her, nor did he in this 33 years give her £33, but she lived on her joynture (which indeed he left to her) of £50. p. an: and his two daughters lived on that. She was a woman of very sense and breeding and was impatient at his conduct to her, as she had good reason, but wo'd have been more happy co'd she have disregarded him. She behaved herself prudently and managed her £50 p. an. surpriseingly and educated and Brought up her & his 2 daughters genteely, she died ab^t May 1734 ab^t 2 years after He went to live with her. After he went to y^e county of Waxford he got himself salevated & was perfectly well seemingly of his disorder & grew very fat, but was not temperate which was w^t wo'd have preserved his life & on the 15th May 1735 he dyed (just after he had eat his dinner) sitting in his chair, he was a very drole Comical Humorous Man, and a great mimic, vastly Good humoured, never out of humour, did I see him, he played well on y^e violin & Bagpipes, was as lavishly Generous as a Prince, thought ill of no one, he knew not at all when to spend and when to spare, he thought not long beforehand of anything, if he was happy the present moment y^t was all he thought of, till the last 2 or 3 years he led as pleasant a life as he desired, & in truth had a great deal of pleasure in his time. He left 2 daughters Anne & Jane but not one farthing in the world were they the better for him in his life or at his death except his old cloaths & 2 very good girls they were, they lived with their mothers friends. Jane y^e youngest with Col. Nicholas Loftus of Loftus hall, her half uncle, the other Anne with one Dr. Wamsly in Armagh. My uncle Tom's company was courted and liked by everyone, every one rejoiced when Tom Cosby came to their house or into their company, he was nobodys enemy but his own & his familys, nor did he ever do hurt to anyone else.

(To be continued.)

WEST COUNTY WICKLOW NOTES.

[By MR. C. M. DRURY.]

IN going from Baltinglass up to Carr's Rock a road is crossed which was made some twenty-five or thirty years ago, by direction of the Rev. Father Lawler, for the purpose of drawing stone to build the convent, and other work which he was getting done.

It is said in the neighbourhood that there used to be a passage underground from Carr's Rock down to the abbey; and the last person who was supposed to have gone through it was a Mrs. Dunkley. The opening in the hillside, which is thought to have been the upper end of this subterranean way, can still be seen, and is known as "Madame Dunkley's Hole."

Some families used to live in very inconvenient and inaccessible places, and traces of the old buildings are passed in climbing the hill. The name of one of these cottagers still clings to the piece of land which he held, and it is spoken of as "round by Routt's."

From Carr's Rock may be seen the old racecourse, where racing was in full swing as far back as 1792. It is related that Lord Aldborough once, seeing his chance of winning was hopeless, jumped his horse out of the field on to the road, and went home.

Among the paupers in the workhouse there have been at least two centenarians. One was a man of the name of Death, who went into the Union and died there after being an inmate for a short time only. There is at the present time an old woman there named Mary Lodge who has reached the age of 112.

A soldier in Oliver Cromwell's army was given a grant of land which reached from near Kiltegan to across the Slaney. Wishing to return to England, this soldier sold his grant to a blacksmith named Pendred, who used to work at his trade along the roadside. The Pendreds held some of this property until about fifty years ago, when the Pendred of that day sold the last of his property to the late Colonel Dennis, whose family had already, about the year 1817, acquired the part known as Fort Granite. Such is the tradition as given to me by John Magrath, an old man of ninety-five, living in Barraderry. An old edition of Burke's "Landed Gentry" says the Pendreds were a family that went back to the time of William the Conqueror; that after losing their estates in

England they settled in Ireland, where George Pendred, the representative of the senior line, married the daughter and heiress of Dr. Saunders, the Prime Sergeant, and had a son, Morley Pendred, Esq., who took by sign-manual the name and arms of Saunders, and became Saunders of Saunders' Grove in County Wicklow. The Pendreds of Barraderry were a younger branch of this family.

It would seem that the local tradition is altogether wrong. About the year 1819 the gateway to Fort Granite was built, this being a representation of the Dennis crest—"a castle with two towers proper."



The Gateway at Fort Granite.

Hacketstown was the scene of heavy fighting in the rebellion. The Protestants from the Glen of Imaal took refuge there, and helped to defend the house of the clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Mr M'Ghee. I have been told that his house stood where the present Parish Priest's house now stands, but that the house has been rebuilt since that time.

At the time of the tithe troubles a Mr. Philip Germaine, a Roman Catholic, held Lisnevagh. To avoid having cattle seized by the sheriff for tithe, he allowed his stock to be driven away by friends, so that nothing might be found on which to levy. It was said, however, that he was never able to get back all his herd, and that he would have been much less out of pocket if he had paid what was demanded in the first instance.

Humewood used to belong to the Ormonde estate. It was then known as Butler's Wood. The Humes got it on lease from the Butlers, and after some time bought out the head-rent, and became the absolute owners of the property, and then

changed the name to Humewood. Other lands between Humewood and Rathvilly were acquired from the Butlers in the same way. Some land a mile and a half N.-E. from Tullow is known as Butler's Grange; and the Ormonde territory must have included all these places, and from Tullow westward across the country to Kilkenny. The map shows that looking from Carr's Rock the town of Carlow is in a straight line towards the city of Kilkenny.

In 1650 Tullow Castle, commanded by Colonel Butler, was taken by Colonels Reynolds and Hewson.

When the monasteries were suppressed, it is said a quantity of valuables were thrown down a well at Tullow; and in a lease of land where this is supposed to have taken place, a clause was inserted reserving to the landlord anything of that sort which might ever be found on the property.

The church at Tullow is the third that has been built there; and Ryan's History of Carlow, printed in 1833, says it had been put up about three years. There is a stone font lying in the churchyard, and under it is the arm of a man named M'Nab, who, when a boy, was one of the drummers who whipped Father Murphy before he was shot. Tullow Castle is supposed to have stood close by where the church is.

Clonmore Castle is one of the finest ruins within reach. It is equal to either of the large ruins the Society inspected in 1903, when Portarlington was visited.

In the churchyard there is a tombstone to the memory of a priest who died under peculiar circumstances. He left Knockatomcoyle one evening in company with a Protestant named Strahan, with whom he was engaged in heated controversy on some question of religious belief. Next morning the priest was found lying dead by the roadside, and, as Strahan was the last man known to have been with him, he was arrested and committed for trial at Wicklow. Before the trial took place, however, the spirit of the priest appeared to his brother and told him that Strahan had no hand, act, or part in his death. He said he had been thrown by his horse, his hat struck down over his face, and that he lay conscious, but unable to move. While in this precarious position, a passer-by looked at him, and then went on, saying, "A live man never found a dead man." If this man had helped him, "he had been all right," as my informant told me; but getting no assistance, he died. This story being told by the poor priest's own brother, Strahan was acquitted.

High Park has been the seat of the Westbys now for seven generations. It came into their family through a marriage with

a Miss Stepney, an heiress, who was the owner of the property. At the time of the rebellion in '98 the Mr. Westby of that day was staying in Dublin, and a younger brother was living at High Park. This young Mr. Westby was well known and much liked in the neighbourhood, where he used to be seen frequently hunting and shooting. One day a man came to Mr. Westby and advised him to leave High Park without delay, as it had been determined by the rebels to burn the mansion that coming night. Profiting by the friendly intimation, Mr. Westby took horse and started for Dublin, first telling the butler what he had heard, and asking him to hide the plate. That night the house was burnt down, the butler was murdered, and, it is supposed, he hid the plate very safely, for it has never since been seen. The rebels broke into the wine-cellar, and, becoming intoxicated, marched in that state to Hacketstown, where they were nearly all arrested, no silver being found on any of them. The old cellar can still be seen. The present house was built at a short distance from the place where the old one stood.

For a very long period—I believe about two hundred years—the rectors of Rathvilly were all members of the Whitty family. Over an arch in the church there are two coats-of-arms, the Royal arms and the arms of the diocese; and there can be no doubt that these were considered suitable decorations on account of the living having been alternately in the gift of the Crown and the bishop. Whoever might happen to be in position to nominate when a vacancy occurred, it had come to be understood that the living should be presented to a Rev. Mr. Whitty, if there was one who desired it. About a hundred years ago, however, it happened that the rector died, and his son, who had been acting as curate, fully expected to succeed his father; but the Lord Lieutenant, whose turn it was to have the gift of the living, put in another clergyman, knowing nothing of the custom prevailing in the parish. Young Mr. Whitty then saw that he should have applied at once to the Lord Lieutenant; but, though the new appointment had been made, the claims of the curate were at last presented, and he and his friends bestirred themselves to secure the living. The Lord Lieutenant said he could not undo what he had done, but he would do the best he could for Mr. Whitty; and he divided the parish, cutting off the part which now forms the Parish of Kiltegan, and leaving Rathvilly a sufficiently large parish.

St. Peter's, Kiltegan, was first opened for service in 1806, and the Rev. Dominick Blake was the first rector; so it appears that after all Mr. Whitty was left in Rathvilly, and the new-comer took the new parish.

Near to Rathvilly lies Beechy Park, formerly the property of Mr. Ben. D'Israell. His signature occurs once in the book which records the vestry meetings in Kiltegan. The minutes of the meetings appear to have been signed by all present, even by one illiterate, who used to make his mark. Mr. D'Israell wrote his name with a long letter s, and with two l's at the end, though now it is spelt as Lord Beaconsfield spelt it. By his will, dated and proved in 1814, Mr. D'Israell left £1,000 to build a house, as near as might be to Rathvilly, to be used for the purpose of a free school, and for the accommodation of the schoolmaster, and a further sum of £2,000 to be invested in the public funds, and the interest devoted to paying the rent of the lands on which the schools should be built, the salary of the master, and other necessary expenses. This school was to be under the control of the Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Rathvilly. After a few years land was bought at Bough, adjoining Rathvilly, and the schoolhouse and residence built; and the school, which has been maintained ever since, was established. The fund which represents the money left by the testator, with accumulations, now amounts to the sum of £3,372 12s. 6d., and is invested in Government Stocks, the interest being devoted to the carrying on of the school. The school is known as "D'Israeli's School," but it is often called "Bough School." Other money was bequeathed to allow small sums to be given annually to the poor of Rathvilly. The Rev. J. O'Callaghan, the Rector of Rathvilly, told me he thought Mr. D'Israell was uncle to Lord Beaconsfield; and I looked up the will at the Record Office in Dublin, but could find no one mentioned of his own name, and there seemed no reason to think that any of those who benefited by his will were in any way related. He left:—

To Wm. Hoare Hume, of Humewood	...	£2,000
To Mrs. Charlotte Hume, wife of above	...	1,000
To Isabella Hume, daughter	„	2,000
To Miss Grace Hume, sister	„	500
To Rev. Dominick Blake, of Barraderry	...	1,000
To Anne Blake, his wife	...	1,000
To each of their children living at death of		
testator	... ..	500
To Hugh Cuming	... ..	6,000
To Richard Bayly and wife	£2,000 and	1,000
And to their son	... ..	2,000

There were several smaller legacies.

I believe that Mr. D'Israell kept a lottery office in Dublin which was not regarded in the same light one hundred years ago as it would be now. In those days the Government raised money by means of lotteries; but Acts were passed to put an end to them in 1826-1834 and 1836.

Some eighty years or more ago, a man named Duffy was dying in Rathvilly. A priest was sent for, but the messenger neglecting his duty, the poor man died without seeing the priest. After this the house was said to be haunted, and night after night people assembled to hear the disturbances which took place. It sounded as if everything in the house was being broken to pieces; but it was always found in the morning that no damage whatever had been done. The disturbance, however, was so great that Father Gahan, of Shillelagh, was sent for to "lay the spirit." This he did in the first instance for seven years; but as at the end of that term the disturbances were renewed, he laid the spirit again, this time for ever—

" In the eye of the bridge,
Between froth and water,
Never to appear until the judgment day."

Father Gahan himself died soon after.



The Bridge at Rathvilly.

The bridge at Rathvilly, where this is said to have happened, has been repaired from time to time, but is still substantially the same bridge.

At Coolkenno I saw in the parish register the leaflet which was printed after the murder of Mr. Hume, of Humewood, in "'98." It announced that it had been determined to offer a reward for the conviction of the murderer, and the names of the Wicklow gentry were appended, and the amount which each promised to subscribe. The list commenced with several sums of £50, then smaller amounts, and concluded with three contributions of £100 each. Moore, who shot Mr. Hume, was hung from an ash-tree, now dead, over the well called Tubberowen at Rathdangan. His body was then gibbeted on Carrig

Mountain, at a spot still known as "Moore's Gibbet," and finally buried at Kilranelagh.

Everyone says that the name of the townland "Spinans" is a form of the words "Spy Nuns." It is said in the neighbourhood that in Oliver Cromwell's time some nuns took flight from Baltinglass for Kilranelagh, but were seen by soldiers from Kadeen Mountain; and according to the story these men came down and massacred the nuns. A thorn-bush is pointed out as the spot where the Mother Superior was killed, with one of the Sisters, and is known as "Ony's Bush," "Ony" being thought to be an abbreviated form of "Honorina." A large stone which stands upright at a distance of a few hundred yards from Ony's Bush is called "the headstone." There is a round hole in it three or four feet above the ground. Some think that in pagan times men were put with their heads in this hole while being beheaded; some think that some more recent tragedy was enacted there; perhaps some of the nuns may have met their death there. Until comparatively lately it was a venerated spot, and votive rags were tied on a bush beside the headstone; and a few years ago I was able to see a few threads round a twig; and by this time probably all trace of these votive rags is gone. St. Bridget is supposed to have left the impression of her hand on a stone when stooping to drink from a well.

Beyond Kilranelagh there is a circle of druidical stones standing upright almost like tombstones. Near these there used to be an underground passage; the mouth of it was filled up, as it was dangerous for cattle. "Byrne of the Grove" told me that his father went to his farm there when he was ten years old: that might have been eighty years ago; and at that time a party went down this passage until they were afraid to go any further.

*HISTORICAL NOTES ON BALTINGLASS IN
MODERN TIMES.¹*

[By E. P. O'KELLY, Esq., Chairman County Council.]

THE name of Baltinglass is derived from the two words Bealach Conglais, or Chonglais, i.e., the Pass or Road of Coglas.

This Coglas, son of Donn Desa, King of Leinster, was foster-son and master of the hounds to Eterscoil, son of Conaire Mor, King of Ireland. Having on one occasion hunted a wild boar from Tara to this place, he continued the chase up the hill over Beallach Duthaire, the original name of Baltinglass; the boar, hounds, and huntsman disappeared in a cave, and were never seen after. There are certainly many caves in the neighbourhood, but none of sufficient size to allow the entrance of huntsmen and hounds.

After the suppression of the monastery in 1537, its extensive possessions, including the Castle and Manor of Baltinglass, were granted in 1541 to Thomas Eustace, Lord Kilcullen, whom Henry VIII created Viscount Baltinglass. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a Parliament was held here in which was passed an Act rendering every kind of inheritance forfeitable for high treason: it was emphatically called the Statute of Baltinglass. James, the third Viscount Baltinglass, and his four brothers, having joined in the great Desmond insurrection, were convicted of high treason, and their estates, being confiscated under the Statute, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Harrington. The five brothers escaped to Spain, where they entered the Spanish army, served with distinction, and died there. The Manor is now the property of Major H. W. Mitchell of Ballynure. The Castle, with the town and other considerable property, was in the possession of the Earl of Aldborough until 1852, when a large portion of it was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court, and portions of the estate, some large, some small, passed into many hands.

In the year 1831 Baltinglass and Stratford-on-Slaney contained 4,110 inhabitants, of which number 1,670 were in the town of Baltinglass, and 2,440 in Stratford-on-Slaney. At present the population of Baltinglass is about 1,000; that of

¹Paper read at meeting of the Kildare Archæological Society in Baltinglass on Wednesday, the 11th September, 1907.

Stratford-on-Slaney about 200. In the year 1820 there were two breweries in Baltinglass; but they had disappeared before 1830. One was owned by a William Jackson, who was known by the name of Dandy Jackson; he always wore solid gold buttons on his coat and knee-breeches. Up to 1840 there were two bleach-greens: one at White Hall, the other where the railway station is now built. The manufacture of linen, woollens, and diaper was before that time extensively carried on.

A market and fairs were granted in 1617 to Sir Thomas Wilmot by James I. Charles II, in 1663, granted by charter a market to be held on Friday; and two fairs, for three days each, to be held in May and September, to Sir Maurice Eustace, with tolls thereof. Until 1829 the tolls were collected by the Corporation, but were then discontinued.

The town was incorporated by Charter of Charles II in the fifteenth year of his reign (1663), under the designation of the "Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough of Baltinglass." This body consisted of a sovereign, twelve burgesses, a recorder, town clerk, a sergeant-at-mace, and a clerk of the market. The sovereign was elected annually by and from the burgesses on the Monday next after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, and sworn into office on the Monday after Michaelmas Day; he had power to appoint a deputy from among the resident burgesses by consent of the majority of that body. The sovereign or deputy was a justice of the peace during his year of office within the borough. The sovereign was also coroner. The power of appointing the recorder and town clerk during pleasure was vested by charter in Sir Maurice Eustace, his heirs and assigns. The freedom of the borough was obtained only by gift of the Corporation; the freemen were exempted from serving on juries without the limits of the borough, which, according to the charter, extended beyond the town, and comprised 300 acres lying to the west and south sides. The Corporation had nearly become extinct. The last election was in 1832, when ten burgesses were chosen.

The cotton and calico printing works at Stratford-on-Slaney were very extensive. They were established in 1792 by Orr and Co., who failed in the thirties, and were succeeded by Messrs. Greenham, who worked in conjunction with their mill at Inchaquire up to 1852.¹ They employed over 1,000 hands; the average number of pieces printed and finished weekly was about 12,000.

¹ On the bridge at Inchaquire the following inscription is legible on a granite tablet:—"Inchaquire Cotton Mills, 1823." On the other side:—"Erected by Leonard Graham, 1838."

The factory was idle for many years when a Mr. John Morley from England re-opened it; he worked it but for a few years. The last firm to run it was Messrs. Pim, Brothers and Co., South Great George's Street, Dublin, who worked it for several years as an adjunct to their poplin factory in Dublin. Portion of the building was used as an oat-mill. The greater portion of the building is now in ruins and the oat-mill idle. The town was built towards the end of the eighteenth century by Edward, Earl of Aldborough, who bestowed on it his family name of Stratford, and distinguished it from other places of this name by the adjunct which describes its situation on the Slaney. Stratford is now almost completely in ruins; there is only one business house there, and at one time there were over thirty public-houses there. The town was most tastefully laid out in streets and squares, and a beautiful fountain once played in the Crescent.

The borough of Baltinglass returned two members to the Irish Parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and a sum of £15,000 awarded as compensation to the trustees of the Earl of Aldborough. The sovereign was the returning officer. An amusing incident is quoted in Barrington's "Personal Sketches of his Own Times," which I shall summarize. Robert, Earl of Aldborough, and his brothers, Benjamin and John, were ever at variance. The borough was in the patronage of the Stratford family. His lordship determined to make a new burgomaster or returning officer that he could depend upon, and brought his sister, Lady Hannah Stratford, down to the Corporation, and recommended her as a fit and proper returning officer for the borough of Baltinglass. Many approved of her ladyship for a change; a double return ensued—a man acting for the brothers, and a lady for the lord. This created a great battle. The honourable ladies all got into the thick of it. Some of them were well trounced; others gave as good as they received. The affair made a great uproar in Dublin, and informations were moved for and obtained against some of the ladies. The brothers, however, kept the borough, and his lordship never afterwards could retrieve his loss. In 1797 he once went in great state to visit the commanding officer of a regiment of cavalry that arrived in that part of the country. He told the officer that he came from his castle at Belan, which was one of the finest residences in the country, to offer him his countenance and protection. The major, who was a rough diamond of a Scot, repeated several times, "Your countenance and protection!" "As for your 'protection,' mister, my lord, Major M'Pherson is always able to protect himself; and as for your 'countenance,'

by George, I wouldn't take it for your Earldom." His lordship was equal to the occasion, and invited all the officers, and treated them with such kindness and hospitality that they disbelieved Major M'Pherson, who recounted unto them the interview narrated.

His lordship always fell on his feet, as the following narrative will show. He was churchwarden in Baltinglass Parish, and did not please the Rector, the Rev. Bob Carter, as to his method of accounting for the money in the poor-boxes. The peer treated the parson, who was as kindly and good-hearted a man as any in the country, with the greatest contempt. The parson, who felt no part of personal respect for my lord, renewed his insinuations of his lordship's false arithmetic, until the latter grew wroth, and would give the parson no further satisfaction in the matter, upon which the clergyman took the only revenge in his power by giving out a second charity sermon, inasmuch as the proceeds of the first were not forthcoming. The hint went abroad; the church was crowded; and, to the infinite amusement of the congregation, the preacher put forth the text: "Whoever giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." The application was so clear the laugh was irresistible. The onslaught was continued throughout the sermon, and the lord was considered crushed, but not so. When the sermon was finished, his lordship stood up and thanked the preacher for his eloquent discourse, and expressed the opinion that the Lord Lieutenant and the Bishop would give him speedy promotion, and finally begged of him to have the sermon printed and circulated.

Earl Robert was known as "the peer of a hundred wills." He married the daughter of the Duke of Chandos, with whom he received a dowry of £50,000. She had a caustic tongue, and named her brother-in-law, the Hon. Paul Stratford, "Holy Paul," from the incident connected with the burning of his house, related in another article.

The Mausoleum to the south of the Abbey contains the remains of many of the Aldboroughs. The last interred there was Lady Elizabeth Stratford. The late Earl was interred in Aliconti, in Spain, where his ancestor, Robert, and his four brothers are buried. His father, Mason Gerrard, who demolished Belan, is buried in Italy, where he spent his declining years in Villa Messina, a residence provided for him by Professor Holloway, of Ointment and Pills fame, in return for a flattering testimonial his lordship gave to his medicines.

After this long digression, I return to Baltinglass.

In the troubled times of 1798 and succeeding years Baltinglass took a leading part. Several people were beheaded in the main

street, and their heads left to bleach on the gaol. (These disused premises were sold, in 1898, to a company, comprising the gentry, clergy, shopkeepers, and farmers of the neighbourhood. They spent £600 on the purchase of the premises and reconstruction of them. They contain a spacious and handsome racket-court and concert-hall, also reading and billiard-rooms.) It was near Baltinglass that the rebel chief, Michael Dwyer, shot the brothers M'Guinness, when they declined to give him a guarantee that they would not make his whereabouts known to Mr. Hume's Yeomanry, who were in the neighbourhood. It was in Baltinglass that Paul Brophy, of Rathmoon, was hung from a beam between the houses of Mr. John Hourihan and Mr. Bailey. To the west of the Slaney six young men were executed, at a place called Gallows Hill. And how true tradition is! I saw their skeletons exhumed, when the railway cutting was being made, some twenty-three years ago. Michael Dwyer and his faithful friend, Sam McAlister, also known as "Antrim Jack," frequently hid in caves on these mountains, whose chain commences from the one above the town. The death scene of McAlister is deserving of mention. Michael Dwyer, McAlister, and John Savage were in a house at Barnamuck when the place was surrounded by the soldiers. The military fired on the place, and broke McAlister's arm. It was a matter of all being shot. McAlister said to Dwyer: "I am no use now, and you can't be spared. Savage and I will go to the door as if to escape. We shall be shot. Let you then escape in the smoke." The plan succeeded. They gave their lives for their friend, who regained his freedom.

There were two gentlemen who commanded the yeomanry in these times who acted with great humanity and consideration: they were Mr. William Hoare Hume, of Humewood, and Captain Morley Saunders, of Saunders' Grove. Mr. Hume, although his father was shot by a man named Moore, who was subsequently hanged and quartered, and placed on a gibbet on the bounds of Carrick and Muckduff, where a mound of stones still marks the site, and is named Moore's Gibbet, showed great concern for the rebels, and tried to induce them to cease the conflict. In 1803 Dwyer, with two companions, surrendered to Mr. Hume, and the Government of the day promised Mr. Hume free pardon for them, Dwyer to receive £500, the others £200 each, and all to be allowed to emigrate. When Mr. Hume brought them to Dublin Castle, this offer was traitorously withdrawn. The three men were lodged in Kilmainham Gaol, whence they were transported. Mr. Hume was so incensed at this betrayal that he challenged the Lord Lieutenant to a duel, but he

declined to fight, as he was the representative of His Majesty in Ireland.

Captain Saunders had a large corps of yeomanry, which was mainly composed of his own tenants. An informer, named Joe Hawkins, gave information, and on a certain day the commanding officer, who had information from Joe Hawkins of the names of the United Irishmen in the corps, went to Captain Saunders, and told him of the fact. Captain Saunders would not believe this. The yeomanry were paraded before the mansion in Saunders' Grove. They were called upon to stand forward, any who were United Irishmen, and nineteen came forward. Captain Saunders was amazed. He waited on the prisoners, and told them to be of good heart, as no overt act was attributed to any of them. Next morning they were asked to give information of the rebellion, but they one and all declined. There were thirty-four shot on Dunlavin Green next morning, including Joe Hawkins, the informer. One of them—a man named Prendergast—was shot in the bowels. His body was given to his friends. On the way home it was noticed that he breathed. His friends looked after his wounds, and he completely recovered and entered Captain Morley Saunders' employment, and lived many years. There was one escape that took place in Baltinglass worth recording. One Shawn Reilly was closely pursued by the military. He was seen to enter a gateway that leads to several houses. Reilly made for one, in which churning was going on, and was clapped into the churn. The soldiers, having searched the other houses, entered this, but the churning proceeded. A servant, named Maggie Doyle, who had been jilted by Reilly, got a kettle of boiling water and commenced to scald the churn. Poor Reilly couldn't cry out, but as soon as the soldiers disappeared he was speedily released. Once, when hiding in St. Kevin's Bed at Glendalough, Michael Dwyer was betrayed by a cripple called "Billy in the Bowl." He hobbled along, sitting in a wooden bowl, on hand-stools. He watched Dwyer, and saw him enter the Bed, and gave information to the military. Dwyer saw him point to his retreat, and while pointing out its location he was shot by Dwyer. The commander ordered the soldiers to enter, but several were hurled back dead into the lake. An order was given to procure timber for rafts and scaling ladders; but when it arrived, it was found that the bird had flown, having, under cover of darkness, scaled the rocks above the Bed.

The square tower that stands to the north of the old burial-ground on Chapel Hill, Baltinglass, has a curious history. Before Catholic Emancipation it was illegal to summon a

Catholic congregation by a bell from a Roman Catholic church or chapel. The Rev. John Shea, P.P., of Baltinglass, developed the idea that if a turret were built in the corner of the grounds and a bell rung from it 'twould not be summoning from chapel. He built portion of the tower, and rang the bell there unmolested for several years. When this enactment was removed, the tower was built many feet higher, and it is claimed that the first bell cast after Emancipation was erected there. At all events, there is a strong corroboration of the claim. The bell that was erected there is now at Stratford-on-Slaney, and on the casting the following inscription appears:—"Coughlan, Dublin, fecit 1829." On the tower there is a mural tablet with the following inscription. In Greek letters, above a cross in the centre, is engraved: ΔΟΞΑ ΕΝΤΥΙΣΤΟΙΣ ΘΕΩ.¹ Underneath the cross: "Shea Mount Castle 1829."

This place was known as De Valle Salutis, and its inhabitants have reason to rejoice in its salubrity. There is a headstone at the end of the eastern portion of the aisle where the ages of the former inhabitants recorded thereon show their longevity, the average being over a century. In the union here we have at present a woman named Mary Lodge, whose age is 114, and and there are also in it several well over ninety.

The Church of Ireland place of worship that we have here is of recent construction. It has a very sweet-toned bell, which is reputed to have been found in the bed of the River Liffey, and to have belonged to a church at Blessington. The Roman Catholic Church will repay a visit. The foundations were laid in 1846, by the Rev. Daniel Lalor, P.P. It was open for public worship about 1854, and additions and improvements were made by the late Very Rev. Denis Kane, P.P., V.G., the late Rev. Arnold Wall, P.P., and by our present pastor, the Rev. Thomas O'Neill. It has recently been most tastefully decorated in oils by Messrs. Harper and Foley.

¹ "Glory to God in the highest."

*THE KERNANSTOWN (OR BROWNE'S HILL)
CROMLECH, COUNTY CARLOW.*

[By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

THE cromlech is a form of a pagan sepulchral monument, which is found, generally, in a district abounding with boulders. The other forms of pagan interment were:—MOATS or artificial mounds, covering an oblong, slab-lined chamber, containing the skeleton of the dead hero or his calcined bones placed in a clay burial-urn; CARNS, which correspond with the moat, except that they were composed of stones instead of clay; KISTS, which were box-like graves formed of flags, containing the burial-urn or a skeleton, with apparently nothing above ground to denote their existence; and lastly, GALLAUNS or LONG STONES, sometimes ogham-inscribed, which marked the grave of the illustrious dead. Boulders placed in a wide circle, and termed by the peasantry “pipers’ stones,” sometimes enclosing a moat or carn, were also pagan cemeteries.

What concerns us at present is the cromlech. This form of sepulchral monument has been divided into two groups, viz.: the cromlech, and that class of them known in Ireland as giants’ graves.

The CROMLECH consists of a chamber, whose sides are composed of unhammered slabs or boulders, on the tops of which one great roofing stone is supported. The GIANT’S GRAVE is a long, narrow chamber, the sides of which are also formed of rows of rough slabs or boulders, set up on edge, one end of the chamber being much higher than the other, so that several large slabs which form the roof rise gradually, step-fashion, from one end to the other. A good example of a giant’s grave is to be seen at Haroldstown, close to Acawn Bridge, over the Derreen River, between Rathvilly and Tullow, in the County Carlow.

The cromlech and giant’s grave are sometimes discovered almost entirely covered with earth, and resemble a small moat. In addition to being a place of sepulture, it is the opinion of antiquaries who have studied the subject, that at the cromlech weird rites were performed, and sacrifices were offered up to the gods of the pagan Irish.

The word cromlech is a modern Irish term, composed of two Celtic words (“crom,” stooping, and “leac,” a flag-stone), meaning “the stooping stone.” By English archæologists they are known as *dolmens*. In this country the peasantry



FRONT, BACK, AND SIDE VIEWS OF THE KERNANSTOWN (BROWNE'S HILL)
CROMLECH, CO. CARLOW.

[From Photographs by W. FITZG.]

call them Druids' Altars, and in the Irish-speaking parts *Labba*, or in full, *Labba Diarmaid agus Grainne*, i.e., "the bed of Dermot and Grania," from the well-known legend of the elopement of Dermot O'Dyna with Grania, the espoused wife of Finn mac Coole, the famous leader of the Feena Erin, or Fenians, in the second century of the Christian Era. When fleeing from the vengeance of the pursuing Finn mac Coole, Dermot O'Dyna is said to have erected a cromlech to afford themselves shelter at the place they stopped at each night to rest.

According to William C. Borlase,¹ the greatest living authority on the cromlechs of Ireland, the covering stone of the Kernanstown cromlech is not only the largest in Ireland, but the largest in Europe. It has been calculated to weigh 100 tons. The length of this huge granite boulder is 23½ feet, in breadth 22 feet, in girth 65 feet, and in thickness from 4 to 6 feet.

How in those primitive times such an enormous mass of stone was raised still remains a mystery. There are three theories brought forward, not one of which is really satisfactory, which endeavour to explain how the work may have been done.

One theory is that the great boulder remains *in situ*; that holes were sunk under it, into which the side boulders were slid, and that they became the supporters to the huge mass when the earth under it had been excavated; finally, that the surface of the surrounding ground was removed, so as to add height to the structure.

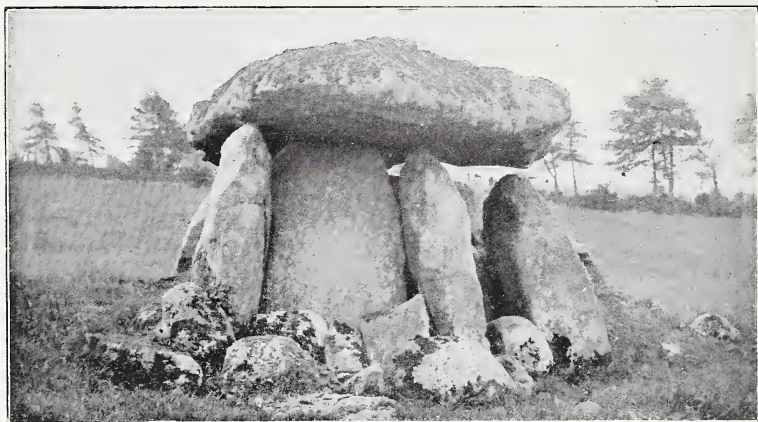
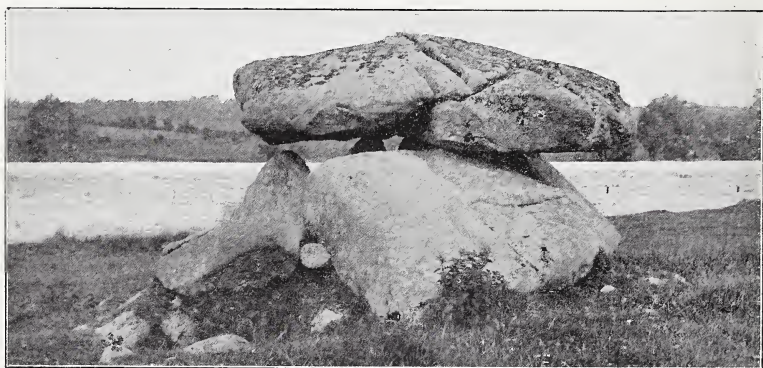
Another theory is that the boulders forming the chamber were first placed in position. A sloping ramp of clay, stones, and timber was then constructed against one side of it, up which the roofing stone was gradually levered, inch by inch, till it was brought into position over the side supports.

The third idea is that the covering stone, where its weight and size permitted, was little by little prized up, first at one side and then at an other; the space under it being filled in with small stones and boulders until it was raised to the required height, and then the side slabs were inserted.

These theories, of course, are mere guess-work, and it is very probable that the method by which a cromlech was erected will never be discovered.

In our own County of Kildare, though we have seven or eight granite gallauns or Long Stones, several sepulchral Moats,

¹ Author of "The Dolmens of Ireland," published in three volumes in 1897.



FRONT, BACK, AND SIDE VIEWS OF THE GIANT'S GRAVE AT
ACAUN BRIDGE, CO. CARLOW.

[From Photographs by A. G. Hayward of Carlow.]

and two or three groups of Pipers' Stones, yet there is not a single cromlech or giant's grave within the present county bounds.

Some years ago an old car-driver in the town of Carlow, named Dan Green, when driving me to this cromlech, spoke of it as the "clochmore" (i.e., the great stone); but I am not aware if that is the name it usually goes by in the locality.

THE ALENS OF ST. WOLSTAN'S.

By THE REV. H. L. L. DENNY, M.A.

IN 1903 there appeared in the JOURNAL OF THE KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (vol. iv, No. 2, p. 95) a paper by the present writer, entitled, "An Account of the Family of Alen of St. Wolstan's, Co. Kildare." Since it was written, he has discovered a good deal of fresh information regarding the issue of the first marriage of Major-General Patrick Alen of St. Wolstan's.

Owing partly to uncertainty as to facts, and partly to some printer's errors in spacing and numbering, the whole section of the paper dealing with that part of the Alen family was somewhat confusing and misleading. Accordingly, in order to make this section quite clear, it is now given over again, corrected, and with additional information added, as follows:—

Major-General Patrick Alen (*vide* vol. iv, p. 103, of the JOURNAL) of St. Wolstan's died about the end of 1722. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Browne, Esq.,¹ and sister of John Browne, Esq., of Castle Browne (now Clongowes Wood), Co. Kildare. By her he had issue three sons and four daughters:

- I. Francis Alen, of St. Wolstan's, eldest son and heir, M.P. Co. Kildare, 1715-27. Died 7th July, 1741. He married, in 1703, Frances, only daughter of Col. Charles Whyte, of Leixlip Castle,² Governor of Kildare in 1689, and of Mary, his wife, daughter of General Sir Thomas Newcomen, by Frances, his wife, sister of the celebrated Richard Talbot, Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Tyrconnell. Col. Charles Whyte was son of Sir Nicholas Whyte, of Leixlip, and Hon. Ursula, his wife, daughter of Sir Garret Moore, first Viscount Drogheda,³ by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Colley.⁴ By Frances Whyte, who died September, 1767, Francis Alen had issue six sons and five daughters:

¹ See Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland"—"Wogan-Browne."

² See Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland"—"Whyte of Loughbrickland."

³ See Peerage—"Earl of Drogheda."

⁴ See Peerage—"Duke of Wellington."

1. John Alen, of St. Wolstan's, eldest son and heir; d. intestate 22nd Aug., 1741. Admn. granted 5th Sept., 1741, to his widow, Frances Alen. Probably identical with "John Alen, Esq.," who had licence to marry "Frances Walsh," 26th April, 1730 (Mar. Lic. Consist., Dublin). Mrs. Frances Alen d. intestate. Admn. granted to her daughters, Mary Lyster and Charlotte Lang, 18th July, 1786. John Alen had by her a son and two daughters:

- (1) William Alen, of St. Wolstan's, only son and heir. A minor in Aug. 1741. Died s. p. intestate, when his sisters became co-heiresses. Admn. granted to them 18th July, 1786.

- (1) Mary Alen, eldest daughter, who eventually became sole heiress. M. about the latter end of 1753, Henry Lyster, Esq., of Kilbride, Co. Wicklow (son of John Lyster, Esq., of Rocksavage, Co. Roscommon,¹ and Elizabeth, his wife, dau. Captain Dixie Coddington, of Holmpatrick, Co. Dublin). She had, with other issue, an eldest son,

Rev. John Lyster, D.D., Chaplain to the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; afterwards Rector of the Crown living of Clonpriest, Diocese of Cloyne. D. 30th June, 1820, aged 66. He married Mary Alleyne, dau. of Thomas Cameron, Esq., of Worcester,² and Mary Plowden, his wife (whose mother was daughter of Sir Charles Lyttelton, Bart., and aunt of Lord Lyttelton and Lord Westcote). By her he had, with other issue, three sons and two daughters:

- [1] Henry Alen Lyster, Irish Artillery, m., and had two sons—Henry Alen and Thomas, who both d. s. p.

¹ See Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland"—"Lyster of Rocksavage."

² See Burke's "Landed Gentry"—"Cameron of Worcester."

- [2] Lyttelton Lyster, 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, afterwards Capt. 1st Royal Surrey Regiment, m., 1811, Charlotte Cameron, dau. Rev. Paul Limrick, D.D., Bishop-designate of Calcutta, 1809 (by Margaret, his wife, dau. Robert Law, Esq., of Leixlip, &c., Barrack-Master-General of Ireland). He d. 1850, having had, with other issue, two sons—Lyttelton Henry, 1st Royal Surrey Regt. (who had, with other issue, a dau., Marion Georgina, wife of Rev. Edward Denny, M.A., nephew of the late Sir Edward Denny, Bart.), and George Annesley Lyster, Esq.
- [3] Charles Lyster, Royal Marines, afterwards 1st Royal Surrey Regt., m. and had issue.
- [1] Marion Lyster, m. Sir James Crofton, Bart., of Longford House, Co. Sligo, and had issue. (See Baronetage.)
- [2] Louisa Lyster, m. Capt. George Thompson, 16th Lancers, and had issue.
- (2) Charlotte Alen (2nd dau. of John), m., first, Thomas Lord, Cornet 5th Regt. of Dragoons. His will, dated 9th June, 1765, proved 28th Aug. following. She married, secondly, James Lang, Esq., of Dublin. [Perhaps identical with the son of Hugh Lang, of Carnomeen, Co. Down, mentioned in the latter's will, 30th June, 1783, as having a wife named Charlotte and a child named Francis.] Capt. Lyttelton Lyster said that his grand-aunt, Charlotte Lang, left no surviving issue, and that his grandmother became eventually sole heiress of her father and brother.

2. William Allen, LL.D. (second son of Francis). Entered T.C.D., 21st Jan., 1725, aged 16. Of Dublin, in 1753. D. s. p. a Carthusian Friar in France.
3. George Alen, an officer in the Imperial Service. D. s. p.
4. Thomas Alen, d. s. p.
5. Patrick Alen, d. s. p.
6. Robert Alen, d. s. p.

1. Mary Alen, eldest daughter, m. 1734, Edward Plunkett, twelfth Baron Dunsany, and had issue a son and two daughters.

(1) Randall Plunkett, thirteenth Baron Dunsany, b. March 1738-9. Ancestor of the present Lord Dunsany, and (through two of his daughters) of Lord Louth.

(1) Hon. Bridget Plunkett, m. Hugh McGuire, of Kelston, Esq.

(2) Hon. Rose Plunkett, m. the Marquis de Carondelet, Baron of Melle, near Cambray.

2. Catherine Alen, d. unm. 1750. Will dated 17 Feb., 1741. Admn. granted to brother, William Alen, 7th April, 1750.

3. Jane Alen (mentioned in Pedigree certified by Hawkins, Ulster, 1785).

4. Tipper Allen } Mentioned in will of their
5. Margaret Alen } sister, Catherine.

II. James Alen (second son of General Patrick).

III. Richard Alen.

I. Teresa Alen, eldest daughter, wife of Standish O'Grady, Esq., of Elton, Co. Limerick, second son of Darby O'Grady, of Killballyowen.

II. Honora Alen, wife of John O'Grady, of Killballyowen, from whom the Viscounts Guillamore and Viscount Gort, &c.

III. Alen, wife of Christopher Horish.

IV. Anne Alen.

General Patrick Alen m., secondly, Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Luke Dowdall, Bart., of Athlumney, Co. Meath, and had by her (with fifteen other children, who died young) three sons and three daughters, as given in the "Account of the Family of Alen," vol. iv, p. 109, of the JOURNAL.

Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

No. V.

Mesgedra, King of Leinster A.D. 33 : a Legend of
Clane.

By SIR SAMUEL FERGUSON.

WHEN glades were green where Dublin stands to-day,
And limpid Liffey, fresh from wood and wold,
Bridgeless and fordless, in the lonely Bay
Sank to her rest on sands of stainless gold ;

Came Bard Atharna with his spoils of song
From rich, reluctant lords of Leinster wrung ;
Flocks and fat herds, a far-extending throng,
Bondsmen and handmaids beautiful and young :

And,—for the dusky deeps might ill be pass'd,
And he impatient to secure his store,—
A hurdle-causeway o'er the river cast,
And bore his booty to the further shore :

Which ill-enduring, Leinster's king, the brave
Mesgedra, following in an angry quest,
On Tolka bank of damsel and of slave
Despoiled the spoiler now no more a guest ;

Who, being bard and ministering priest
Of those vain demons then esteemed divine,
Invoked a curse on Leinster, man and beast,
With rites of sacrifice and rhymes malign ;

And sang so loud his clamorous call to war
That all the chiefs of bard-protecting fame
Throughout Ulidia, arming near and far,
Came, and, to aid him, Conall Carnach came ;

And where the city now sends up her vows
From holy Patrick's renovated fane,
(Small surmise then that one of Conall's house
Should there, thereafter, such a work ordain),

Joined Leinster battle : till the southern lords,
Their bravest slain or into bondage led,
At sunset broke before the Red-Branch swords,
And, last, Mesgedra climbed his car and fled.

Alone, in darkness, of one hand forlorn,
Naas-ward all night he held his journey back
Through wood and fen, till ill-befriending morn
Showed him fell Conall following on his track.

So chanced it, as the doleful daylight broke,
That wandering devious with disordered rein
His steeds had reached beside the Sacred Oak
On Liffey's bank, above the fords of Clane.

Glad to the Tree-God made he grateful vows
Who deigned that green asylum to bestow ;
Kissed the brown earth beneath the moss-green boughs,
And waited, calm, the coming of his foe.

He, as a hawk, that in a housewife's coop
Spying his quarry, stoops upon the wing,
Came on apace, and, when in middle swoop,
Declining sidelong from the sacred ring,

Wheeled, swerving past the consecrated bounds :—
Then thus, between him and the asylumed man,
While nearer brushed he still in narrowing rounds,
The grave, unfriendly parle of death began.

"Come forth, Mesgedra, from the sheltering tree,
and render fight : 'tis northern Conall calls."

"Not from an equal combat do I flee.
O Conall, to these green, protecting halls ;

"But, mutilated, weak from many wounds,
Here take I sanctuary, where none will dare
With impious wheel o'erdrive my measured bounds,
Or cast a weapon through the spell-wall'd air."

"No impious man am I ; I fear the Gods ;
My wheels thy sacred precinct do but graze ;
Nor, in the strife I challenge, ask I odds,
But lot alike to each of death or praise."

"See, then, one arm hangs idly by my side :
Let, now, one answering arm, put also by
From share of battle, to thy belt be tied ;
So shall thy challenge soon have meet reply."

Then Conall loosed his war-belt's leathern band ;
Buckle and belt above his arm he closed ;
And, single-handed, to the single hand
Of maimed Mesgedra, stood in fight opposed.

They fought, with clashing intermixture keen
Of rapid sword-strokes, till Mesgedra's blade,
Belt and brass corslet glancing sheer between,
Wide open all the trammelling closure laid.

"Respect my plight : two-handed chief, forbear !"
"Behold, I spare ; I yield to thy appeal ;
And bind this hand again ; but, well beware
Again it owe not freedom to thy steel !"

Again they fought, with close-commingling hail
Of swifter sword-strokes, till the fated brand
Of doomed Mesgedra, glancing from the mail,
Again cut loose the dread, man-slaughtering hand.

No prayer might now hot Conall's fire assuage ;
No prayer was uttered ; from his scattered toils
Bounding in headlong, homicidal rage,
He flew, he threw, he slew, and took the spoils :

Then up, all glorying, all imbrued in gore,
 Sprang to the chariot-seat, and north amain
 Chariots and steeds and ghastly trophy bore
 Through murmuring Liffey, o'er the fords of Clane.

There, softly glancing down the hawthorn glades,
 Like phantom of the dawn and dewy air,
 There met him, with a troop of dames and maids,
 A lovely woman delicate and fair.

They, at their vision of the man of blood,
 Rightward and left fled fluttering in alarm ;
 She in his pathway innocently stood
 As one who thinks not, and who fears not, harm.

"Who thou, and whence, and who the woman-train ?"
 "Buäna, King Mesgedra's wife, am I,
 From vows returning sped at Telacta's fane :
 These dames and maids my serving company.

"And, one moon absent, long the time appears
 Till back in Naas's halls I lay at rest
 My dreams ill-omening and my woman's fears
 That daily haunt me, on my husband's breast."

"Mount here. Thy husband speaks his will through me."
 "Through thee ! Thy token of my husband's will ?"
 "The royal car, the royal coursers see :
 Perchance there rests a surer token still."

"My king Mesgedra is a bounteous lord,
 And many a war-car doth his chariot-pen,
 And many a swift steed do his stalls afford
 For oft bestowal upon divers men."

"See then," he said, "my certain warrant here,"
 Ah, what a deed ! and showed the severed head.
 She paled, she sickened with a mortal fear,
 Reached her white arms and sank before him, dead.

No passing swoon was hers : he saw her die ;
 Saw death's pale signet set on cheek and brow ;—
 Up through his raging breast there rose a sigh ;
 And, "Sure," he said, "a loving wife wast thou !

"And I—my deeds to-day shall live in song :
 Bards in the ears of feasting kings shall tell
 How keen Mesgedra cut the trammelling thong,
 And unbound Conall used his freedom well.

"For, what I've done, by rule of warrior-law
 Well was I justified and bound to do ;
 And poets hence a precedent shall draw
 For future champion compacts just and true.

"Done, not because I love the sight of blood,
 Or, uninstructed, rather would destroy
 Than cherish ; or prefer the whirling mood
 Of battle's turbulent and dreadful joy

"To peaceful life's mild temper ; but because
 Things hideous, which the natural sense would shun,
 Are, by the sanction of religious laws,
 Made clean, and pure, and righteous to be done.

- “Ye, in whose name these awful laws are given,
 Forgive the thought this woman's looks have raised ;—
 Are broken hearts acceptable to Heaven ?
 Is God by groans of anguish rightly praised ?
- “I, at your law's commandment, slew her lord,
 And, at your law's commandment, would have borne
 Herself, a captive, to a land abhorr'd,
 To spend her widowhood in pain and scorn.
- “But now, since friendlier death has shut her eyes
 From sight of bondage in an alien home,
 No law forbids to yield her obsequies,
 Or o'er her raise the green sepulchral dome.
- “Or—for her love was stronger than her life—
 To place beside her, in her narrow bed,—
 Its lawful tribute rendered to my knife—
 The much-loved, life-lamented, kingly head.
- “No law forbids—all sanguinary dues
 Paid justly—that the heart-wrung human vow
 Your sterner rites, dread Deities, refuse,
 Some gentler Demon's ritual may allow :
- “That yet, ere Time of Mankind make an end,
 Some mightier Druid of our race may rise ;
 Some milder Messenger from Heaven descend ;
 And Earth, with nearer knowledge of the Skies,
- “See, past your sacrificers' grisly bands,
 Past all the shapes that servile souls appal,
 With fearless vision, from a thousand lands,
 One great, good God behind and over all.
- “Raise, then, her mound ”: the gathering hosts he spake
 That, thronging to o'ertake their venturous king,
 Poured from the ford through fen and crackling brake,
 And hailed their hero in acclaiming ring :—
- “Raise, too, her stone conspicuous far and near ;
 And let a legend on the long stone tell,
 ‘Behold, there lies a tender woman here,
 Who, surely, loved a valiant husband well.’
- “And let the earth-heaped, grass-renewing tomb
 A time-long token eloquent remain
 Of Pity and of Love for all who come
 By murmuring Liffey and the banks of Clane.” ¹

¹ An interesting and minute account of the tragedy described in this Poem was contributed to the First Volume of the JOURNAL by our Vice-President, the Rev. Matthew Devitt, s.j.



THE CARN ON THE SUMMIT OF BALTINGLASS HILL.



THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CHAMBER ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CARN.

[From Photographs by Lord Walter FitzGerald.]

Miscellanea.

Baltinglass Hill.—Baltinglass Hill rises to a height of 1,256 feet above the sea, and 860 feet above the town. As seen from the summit of Tinoran Hill (1,023 feet), it appears triangular in plan, the highest point lying to the eastwards of, and not visible from, the town. This portion is known as “The Pinnacle.” The other two angles, or spurs, are known as “Carr’s Rock,” which rises abruptly above the town, and “The Tuck Mill Hill,” which lies further away to the north.

The so-called “Pinnacle” is, in reality, a huge cairn, or prehistoric sepulchral monument, consisting of a vast pile of stones and boulders, now more or less covered with a sod. Unfortunately much of the cairn has been used in constructing a dry-walled mearing fence, which, at this point, separates the Parish of Baltinglass from that of Rathbran.

At the base of the cairn on the north side is a chamber or “cave,” the roofing-stones of which have collapsed. On the opposite side of the cairn a large flag or two are laid bare; they probably form the roofing-stones of another chamber.

Around the cairn, and enclosing a very large amount of heathery ground, is a double-rampart of turf, now much levelled by time. This earthwork, according to the six-inch Ordnance Survey Map, is called “Rathcoran” (i.e., Coran’s Rath.)

On the “Tuck Mill” portion of Baltinglass Hill is another very large double-ringed rath, marked “Rathnagree” on the maps. This name has been explained by Dr. P. W. Joyce, President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, as meaning the fort, or rath, of the studs of horses or herds of cattle. The present name is an Anglicised form of “Rath-na-ngroigheadh.”

W. FITZG.

Notes.

Riversdale, Athy.—It may be interesting to know that Riversdale, Athy, to which I have referred in a query, was built by Captain George Mansergh, of Grenane, Tipperary, and Athy, about 1780, in the short space of six weeks, which, considering the great size of the house, was a very remarkable achievement.

T. BEARD.

Dr. Thomas Molyneux.—Thomas Molyneux, M.D., of the family of Molyneux, Earls of Sefton, referred to by Lord Walter FitzGerald in his article on "Belan" (p. 244), was afterwards created a Baronet, and became President of the Irish College of Physicians, where a fine oil-portrait of him can be seen. His daughter Alice married Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart., of Mount Wolseley, Carlow; and, by this marriage, Sir Thomas became the ancestor of another celebrated President, Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., whose mother was Sophia Wolseley, granddaughter of Captain William Wolseley, third son of the 1st Baronet of Mount Wolseley.

T. BEARD.

Hazelhatch.—The derivation and meaning of this un-Irish townland name have been explained on p. 344 of the First Volume of the JOURNAL, where it is stated to be an Anglo-Saxon name, meaning "The Wood of the Hazels." But how came it to be imported? On the County Dublin hand-drawn maps (in the Dublin Record Office) containing the survey of lands forfeited in 1688 and sold in 1702, the name is written "Hasellhast."

W. FITZG.

The Maiden Name of the Second Wife of Lewis O'Dempsey, 2nd Viscount Clanmalier.

In the O'Dempsey Pedigree, p. 430, vol. iv of the JOURNAL, this lady's name is shown blank. My thanks are due to Mr. G. D. Burtchaell for supplying the information that she was Dorothy, a daughter of Colonel Charles Molloy (or O'Molloy), of Ballylyhen, in the King's County. Mr. Burtchaell made this discovery in Chancery Bill.

W. FITZG.

Temple Carragh.—The site of a church is marked on the six-inch Ordnance Survey Map (Sheet No. 19) of the County Kildare. It is not named, but is shown on the townland of Jigginstown, three-quarters of a mile to the west of Naas. Its situation is in a field lying between the roads to Newbridge and to Carragh from Naas.

Both Noble and Keenan's Map of 1752, and Taylor's Map of the County of 1782, have this name on them.

The existing ruins consist of a plain, oblong building, externally 33 feet long by 19 feet in breadth. The walls are 34 inches thick. The doorway was in the north wall, as also a window, but both are mere gaps. There is the splay of a window in the south wall, 14 feet from the west end. The east end is very ruinous, its window being now a wide breach to the very ground. The gable is gone.

The south-west, west, and north-west portions of the walls are all of an even height—between 7 and 8 feet. There is no window in the west wall.

No cut stonework remains, nor are there any signs of graves; but small human bones have been thrown up to the surface by rabbits on the south side of the ruins, where it is slightly higher than the surrounding field, which goes by the name of the "Church Field."

W. FITZG.

A Tenant's services and customs due to his Landlord on obtaining a Lease in the old Times.

The following extract from a lease, dated the 6th August, 1590, illustrates in a vivid manner the kind of life a tenant led over 300 years ago, and the taxes and impositions he was responsible for to his landlord, in addition to the rent he paid yearly for his farm. The lease in question was granted by Henry, Earl of Kildare, to Walter Archbold, of Timolin, for twenty-one years; the lands consisting of the Earl's moiety in the town and lands of "Mollegbmast in the Lordshipp of Kilkae, together with the Castle or half Castle houses messuages lands (etc.) and other appurtenances thereunto belonging," for which the tenant was to pay a rent of £4 10s. current money of England at Michaelmas and Easter in even portions—

"also yeelding and painge one custom plowe for one daie uppon everie husbandman or tennaunts plowe that shall manure or in habitt uppon the premisses in wheate seede yerelie during the said tearme, and the like in oate seede yearlie. Also yeeldinge and painge uppon everie plowe as aforesaid one cart to drawe hey, one cart to drawe corne, one cart to drawe turff, and one cart to drawe wodd, to serve the Manner house of Kilkae, for one daie yerelie during the said tearme. And also yeeldinge and painge one custom hooke to ripp in harvist, and one weeding hooke or workman uppon everie tennaunts house that shalbe

dwelling upon the premisses for one daie yerelie during the said tearme, wth a hartiell or hariour for the head ffarmer when and so often as it ffalls, and half all other hartiells or hariours so often as they shalbe due yerelie during the said tearme.¹ And further the said Walter Archbold his executors and assigns yeelding and painge unto the said Henrie Earle his heires and assigns the great horss oats acording thacustomid manner of the Lordshipp of Kilkae; and further yeelding and painge the number of six good muttons once everie yeere, the said Earle his heires and assigns allowing or payinge twelve pence currant monny of England for everie such mutton from tyme to tyme; and also the said Walter Archbold his executors and assigns yeelding and painge two couple of Capons to the said Earle his kitchin once everie yeere during the said tearme."

Then follows on the back of the lease :—

"Yt is agreed and covenanted by the said Walter that he shall ysue and attend the wth in named Henry Erle from tyme to tyme during the said tearme, when and as often as he shalbe thereunto warned or required, or in his absence send a sufficient shote² or horseman armed to attend the said Erle when neede and occasion shall require for the defence of the Lordshipp of Kilka."

The original lease is in the possession of the Duke of Leinster.

¹ I.e., a "heriot," or death-tax. The best beast in the possession of the tenant had, on his death, to be delivered up to the landlord. The word "yerelie" which occurs here is probably an error of the scribe.

² A soldier armed with a firelock.

Queries.

Greenhills House, Athy.—I shall be obliged to any member who will tell me by whom Greenhills, Athy, was built, giving also date. The house is now the property of the Christian Brothers. At one time it was inhabited by some member of the Weldon family—probably a rector of Athy.

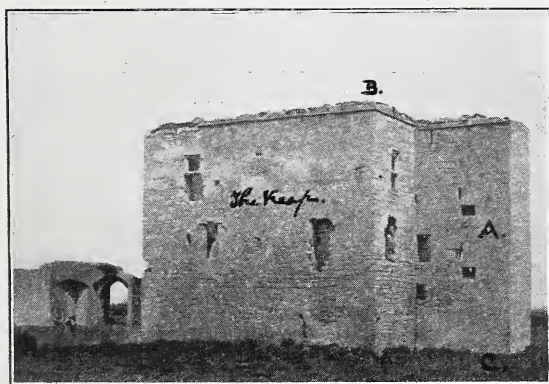
From about 1820 to 1850 it belonged to the Misses Hellen and their sister, Dorothea Mansergh, wife of Lewis Mansergh, of Riversdale, Athy, daughters of Lord Justice Hellen, of Mespil Bank, Dublin, and of Cauder Abbey, Cumberland, of whom I have an excellent portrait by Angelica Kauffman.

Afterwards Greenhills came into the possession of my uncle, John Beard, through his wife, Hannah Mansergh, daughter of George Mansergh, also of Riversdale.

T. BEARD.

Woodstock Castle.—When was the addition (A) built to Woodstock Castle? There is no doubt the portion I refer to—on the south side—is an addition to the original keep, being built up against it without ties.

This part has always been known locally as the “Murdering Hole.” I have many times asked why, and never got beyond the statement that it was there “they used to murder the people.” Who were the murderers and the murdered?



There is another tradition that the Castle was connected by an underground passage with the Abbey of St. Michael, which is improbable, seeing that the latter is on the opposite side of the

river. If such a passage did exist, it was more likely to have been in connection with the Abbey or Monastery of St. John. An opening in the "Murdering Hole," under the foundations, was believed by the natives to lead into this passage; but in 1887 I had the misfortune to be the means of disproving the theory, having organized a midnight party of exploration, when, by pick and shovel, we went down six feet, and found only two openings, looking east and west, leading to the field (C).

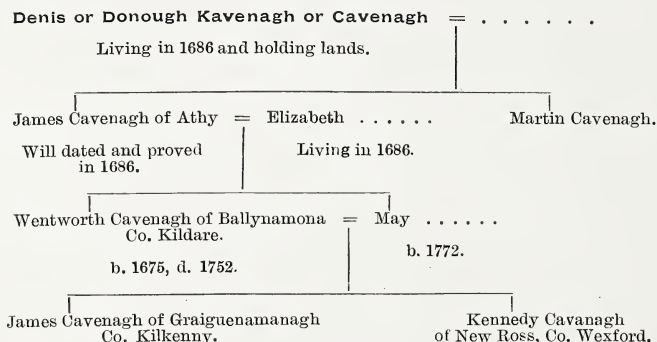
The structure may have been used as a water-course or drain.

Early last century a portion of the Castle was used for an illicit still; and a story is told that, having run short of fuel during a very severe frost, the distillers offered a substantial reward to the first man arriving with a load. Brisk competition was the result, and as the many competitors came hurrying along by Rathstewart, an adventurous bogman took his creel of turf across the frozen river, and won the prize.

In my remembrance a boy who lived in the Shruleen fell from the top of the south-west angle of the keep (B) to the soft turf below. He was an active, nimble lad, and, like the famous monkey, took no harm.

T. BEARD.

The Kavanaghs of Ballynamona and Athy.—Any information on the undermentioned family of Kavanagh (or Cavenagh) would be gratefully received by Lieut.-Colonel W. O. Cavenagh (of the Red House, St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Dover, England).



In Elizabeth, Countess of Kildare's Will, dated 29th April, 1666, James Kavenagh is named with widow FitzGerald, Nurse Mainwaring, and Mrs. Hooker with regard to certain agreements.

According to extracts from the Parish Registers, St. Michael's, Athy, in 1672 and 1675, when his children were christened, James Kavenagh was a Protestant, and then living at Grangemellon.

His Will, executed 1686, in which he is styled James Cavenagh, Innholder, Athy, was proved the same year by his wife Elizabeth, and James Moore, Minister of God's Word, who were his executors. He states that he leaves his wife a bond of £100 out of money due to him by Captain FitzGerald; also that his father Denis and his mother are alive and living on their lands.

In July, 1709, Wentworth Cavenagh, gent., lets certain houses in the Market Street, Athy, which he holds under a lease for lives from the Earl of Kildare, and formerly occupied by William Addis.

In January, 1724, Robert, Earl of Kildare, lets on lease for lives to Wentworth Cavenagh, gent., the townlands and house of Ballynamona, in the manor of Kilkea, seventy-seven acres; this property lapsed to the Duke of Leinster through the non-payment of fines on lives by Matthew Cavenagh, between 1770 and 1820. [From the Registry of Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin.]

Answer to Query.

Kinsha-loochaun.—In the last number of the JOURNAL the meaning of the churchyard name “Kinshaloochaun” was asked for.

Dr. P. W. Joyce has kindly supplied the following information:—“The name means ‘the Church of Old (Saint) Lochán or Luacháin’ (in Irish, Cill-Seán-Luacháin). Lughan, Lucan, Lochan, Loicháin, are all forms of a name of several saints to be found in ‘The Martyrology of Donegal.’ The present pronunciation agrees well enough with the old Irish form (except that ‘Kin,’ is an obvious and common corruption of ‘Kil’), for in the modern pronunciation of names *seán* (shan) is often contracted to *sha*, of which I know other examples.”

Book Notice.

LODGE'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, AND COMPANIONAGE, FOR 1908. 21s. net.

This is the 77th Annual Edition of this work, which is now edited by our Hon. Secretary, Sir Arthur Vicars, K.C.V.O., Ulster King of Arms, assisted by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., of the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle. It contains 2,266 pages, much of the matter coming from the personal communications of the nobility and others. The book has been revised and brought up to date, and the heraldic illustrations may be depended on. It has been favourably noticed by all the leading newspapers.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 8th of January, 1908, in the Court House, Naas, by the kind permission of the High Sheriff, Mr. Bertram H. Barton.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., *President* of the Society, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Council were also present :—
The Rev. Matthew Devitt, S.J., *Vice-President*; the Rev. Canon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor*; Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary*.

In addition, the following Members and Visitors introduced by Members were present :—

The Rev. Michael Norris, P.P.; the Very Rev. Monsignor Burke, P.P.; the Rev. Canon Adams; Mr. Stephen Brown and the Misses Brown; Miss Sherlock; the Rev. A. Murphy, C.C.; &c.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting in January, 1907, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council for the year 1907 was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and adopted on the motion of the Rev. Canon Adams, seconded by Mr. Stephen Brown.

The Hon. Treasurer read his Report, showing a balance in favour of the Society of £26 13s. 4d.

On the motion of the Rev. H. S. M. Poer, seconded by the Rev. M. Devitt, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*, and to Mr. A. Warmington, the *Hon. Auditor*, for their continued services to the Society.

The Rev. Matthew Devitt proposed, and Lord Walter FitzGerald seconded, the following resolution :—

“That the Kildare Archæological Society begs to tender its thanks to Mr. E. P. O’Kelly, Chairman of the Wicklow County Council, and to the Rev. Canon Dwyer, Rector of Baltinglass, for their kind offers of hospitality to the Society on its visit to Baltinglass in September last”—

which resolution was unanimously passed.

The Earl of Drogheda and Mr. Nicholas Synnott, the retiring Members of the Council, were re-elected on the motion of Mr. Stephen Brown, seconded by the Rev. Canon Adams.

The following were elected Members of the Society :—Miss S. Walker, the Rev. Michael Norris, P.P.; the Lord Chief Baron; and Lieut.-Colonel Mervyn Tynte.

In addition, the election of the following at the September Meeting was confirmed :—The Rev. C. W. Follis, Rector of Carbury; Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir; Miss Fenton, Knockareagh; Major Tankerville J. Chamberlayne; and Mr. Edmund C. R. Armstrong, M.R.I.A.; Mrs. Peirce G. Mahony; and Miss Norah Wright.

The selection of the place of Meeting for the September Excursion was then discussed; and it was finally decided, on the motion of the Rev. Canon Sherlock, seconded by Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, that it should take place at the Rock of Dunamase in the Queen’s County.

The following Papers were read :—“Ballitore and its Associations,” by the Rev. Canon Sherlock; “The Earl of Kildare’s Manor of Powerscourt, County Wicklow, in the sixteenth century,” by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Hendrick-Aylmer, and seconded by the Earl of Mayo, thanking those who had contributed Papers, and the High Sheriff for the use of the Court House, brought the proceedings to a close.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1907.

The past year has been uneventful in an archæological sense, and there is not much of importance to report to the Society.

The roll of membership continues to maintain its high standard, and for many years we find that, notwithstanding losses from death and resignation, our numbers generally exceed 150. At the present moment we have 154 members, including twenty-four Life Members.

We are glad to say the Society has not lost many members

by death during the past year. We regret, however, the death of the Hon. Mrs. Barton, who, although not a frequent attendant at our meetings, was, with her late husband, an original Life Member of the Society, and supported its objects. We have also to regret the deaths of Lady Higginson, of the Rev. T. Morrin, P.P., of Naas, of General Weldon, of Forenaghts, and of Miss Walker.

The Report of the Hon. Treasurer will show you that our finances are in a satisfactory state.

Several new members have been recruited from the surrounding districts of the county—a field that has been hitherto somewhat neglected. It is hoped that these new members may add fresh enthusiasm to our ranks, and extend the sphere of usefulness of the Society.

In reference to the printing of Indexes of records connected with the county, since the last Report the Index to the Kildare Diocesan Administrations, edited by Captain S. Cary, has appeared in *THE JOURNAL*, and also been separately issued to the public at the nominal price of 1s., which, however, has more than paid for the printing and expenses.

In this connexion we are glad to be able to announce that the editing of the Index of the Kildare Marriage Licence Bonds, undertaken by Mr. Guillamore O'Grady, has now been completed, and will shortly be printed ; and our member Mr. J. P. Gannon has kindly undertaken to make abstracts from the Kildare Inquisitions, which we hope to print. To those who are acquainted with these records, mostly in contracted Latin and difficult to read, the labour involved will be manifest.

The publication of such records is of the greatest help to the historian and genealogist ; and it is fitting that the Kildare Archæological Society should make every effort to complete the printing of all records of interest to the county.

Instalments of the Autobiography of Pole Cosby continue to appear in *THE JOURNAL*, and will shortly be concluded.

The Annual General Meeting was held as usual in Naas on the 25th January. The attendance was not good. We would beg of the members to make greater efforts to support the January meetings by their presence, and thus to encourage those who give much time and trouble to the interests of the Society.

The Excursion Meeting in September took place at Baltinaglass, and was very well attended.

Our Archæological Society joined with the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in making a joint excursion to Carbury Castle, and the surrounding district, on the 2nd October last.

This was the first joint excursion we have had, and was a complete success. An account of it will appear in *THE JOURNAL*.

Two members of the Council retire by rotation—the Earl of Drogheda and Mr. Nicholas Synnott—both of whom are eligible for re-election.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President*.

ARTHUR VICARS, ULSTER,	} <i>Hon. Secretaries.</i>
WALTER FITZGERALD,	

THE EXCURSION MEETING OF 1907.

Baltinglass was the scene of the Annual Excursion of the Society on Wednesday, the 11th September, 1907. Though situated in the County Wicklow, yet it is well within the scope of the Society's Excursions, as it lies only a mile from the borders of our county.

Alighting at Baltinglass Station, the party proceeded on foot to the Cistercian Abbey, which is situated close to the river Slaney on the northern outskirts of the town. Here Lord Walter FitzGerald read a paper on the Abbey and its possessions, tracing their history from the year of the foundation of the Abbey by Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, in 1148, to the time of the Reformation, after which he enumerated the various proprietors who received grants of the late Abbey's possessions down to the eighteenth century. Lord Walter's paper was followed by one dealing with the modern history of Baltinglass, which was read by Mr. E. P. O'Kelly. The amusing anecdotes which were introduced in this latter paper were greatly appreciated by a large and attentive audience.

After examining the remains of the Abbey, which, being a National Monument, is in charge of the Board of Works, the members and their friends adjourned to Mrs. Doyle's Commercial Hotel for luncheon, and at the same time the following were elected members of the Society:—

Major Tankerville James Chamberlayne, Miss Fenton of Knockareagh, Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir, the Rev. C. W. Follis, Rector of Carbury; Mr. Edmund C. R. Armstrong, Mrs. Pierce G. Mahony, and Miss Norah Wright.

After luncheon the party started to climb the Carr's Rock portion of Baltinglass Hill, which rises steeply at the back of the

town, and from whence, on a fine day, a magnificent view, extending over the counties of Carlow and Kildare, is to be obtained.

From this high elevation Mr. C. M. Drury gave a very interesting description of the places of note which should have been seen from the hill, but, unfortunately, shortly after he had commenced, the clouds lowered and completely enveloped the party, which, though the view was obscured, thoroughly enjoyed his discourse. As it was now time to begin the return journey, the party commenced to descend the hill, which proved a more difficult task, owing to the rocky nature of the ground, than even the ascent had been. However, this was done without harm occurring to anyone; and, after partaking of tea at the hotel, the Excursion was successfully brought to a close with the departure of the 4.50 train. As no rain fell during the day, the outing was most enjoyable; and the stiff hill-climbing made a welcome change in the ordinary routine of the Society's Excursions.

Amongst those present were :—

The Rev. Matthew Devitt, s.j., Vice-President, Rector of Clongowes College; the Dean of Kildare, Lady Eva FitzGerald, Miss Vigors, Miss Stephens, Mrs. and Miss Mitchell of Ballynure, Canon and Miss Sherlock, Lady Mabel FitzGerald, Mr. Thomas U. Sadleir and the Misses Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Drury and the Misses Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Peirce G. Mahony and Miss Norah Wright, Lady Nesta FitzGerald, Mr. Raymond Gorges, Miss Fenton of Knockareagh, Canon Abbott, Mr. R. D. Walshe, Mr. Edwin Fayle, Lord Frederick FitzGerald, Mr. W. T. Kirkpatrick, Mr. John Carolan, Sir Anthony and Lady Weldon and Miss Weldon of Forenaghts, Mrs. E. H. Waller, Lord George FitzGerald, the Rev. H. S. M. Poer, Dr. and Mrs. F. Cruise, Mr. E. P. O'Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. R. Armstrong, Colonel Heighington, Mr. A. FitzMaurice, Miss Young, the Rev. J. Dunne, c.c.; Canon Dwyer, Mr. J. R. Dagg, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hannon, Mr. N. J. Synnott, Mr. E. A. Roper and the Misses Roper, Lord Walter FitzGerald, &c.

THE CARBURY EXCURSION IN OCTOBER, 1907.

On the 2nd of October, 1907, a very successful excursion took place in the Carbury district, in which members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and members of our own Society conjointly took part.

Several attempts in the past had been made to organize a one-day visit of the Kildare Archæological Society to that portion of the county; but owing to the distance, and the difficulty in making suitable train arrangements in connexion with the two railways, all schemes to carry them out ended in failure.

At last, when the R.S.A.I. decided to organize a day's excursion into "the Berminghams' country," and had kindly invited any of our members to join in it, many of them, residing either in Dublin or who were within reach of the Midland line, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing this north-western portion of our county.

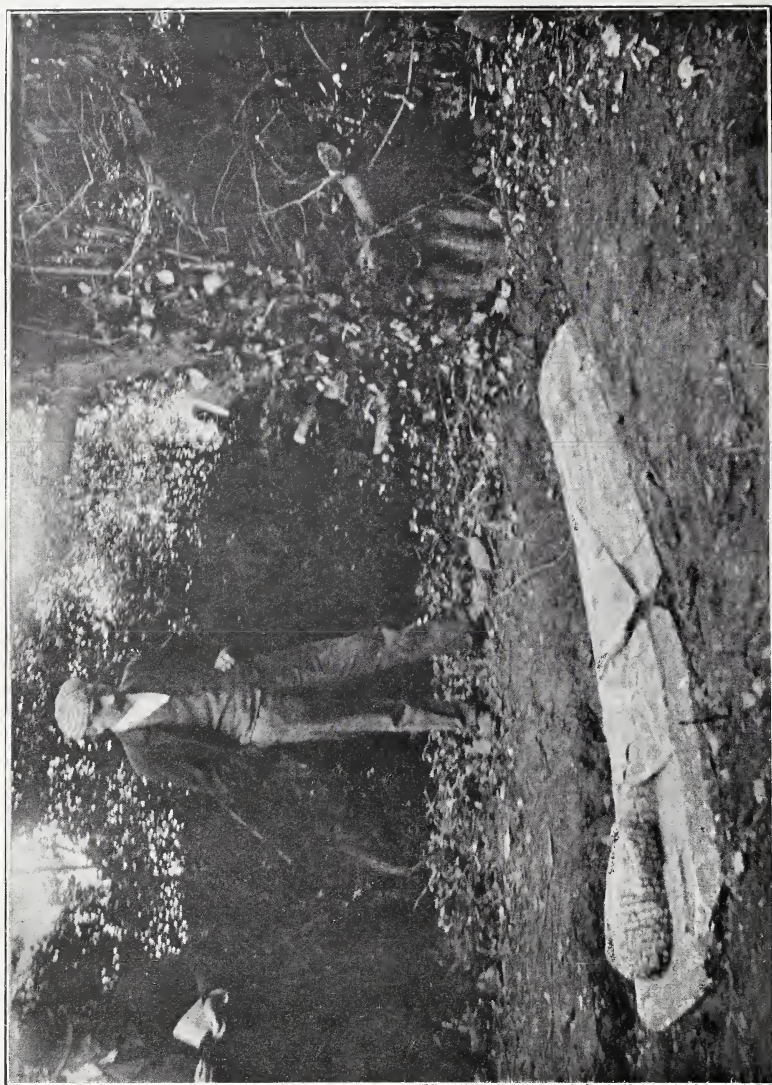
The start was made by the 9.15 a.m. train from the Broadstone, which reached Carbury station about 10.45.

The route, taken on cars, included the Bermingham Castles of Carbury and Carrick; and Trinity Well the source of the Boyne; the ancient territory of Totmoy (now the baronies of Coolestown and Warrenstown) in the King's County was then entered, and Edenderry reached; here the Colley Castle was inspected, and after luncheon in Barr's Hotel the party drove to Monasteroris, a Franciscan Abbey founded in 1325 by Sir John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth; then the party proceeded on to the Bermingham Castle of Kinnafad, and so back into the County Kildare to Grange Castle, also a Bermingham stronghold; after which Rahan, the residence of Mr. Charles Colley-Palmer, was reached; and after being most hospitably entertained to tea* by their host and hostess, the party continued their journey, and arrived at Ballyboggan Abbey, just over the borders in the County Meath; after inspecting these ruins, a start was made for the Moyvalley railway station, to catch the evening train back to Dublin, which should have been reached by 9.5 p.m., but was considerably later owing to a fair down the line delaying the running of the train.

* Our member, Mr. Ambrose More O'Ferrall, had most kindly invited the party to tea; but the organizers of the excursion were not able to arrange it so as to be able to accept his hospitality.

As far as the weather was concerned the day was most favourable for the excursion ; but the success of it was principally owing to the guidance and historical information afforded by the Rev. Matthew Devitt, s.j., the Rev. Edward O'Leary, p.p., and Mr. W. Grove-White. The distance covered on cars was just twenty miles.

Among those of our members who expressed an intention of joining the excursion (exclusive of our members who are also members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland) were :— The Rev. Matthew Devitt, s.j., Vice-President ; Mr. and Mrs. Peirce Gun Mahony and Miss Norah Wright ; Lady Drogheda ; Mr. J. Whiteside Dane ; The Rev. E. O'Leary, p.p. ; Mr. and Mrs. E. Sweetman ; Mr. F. Howard ; Mr. A. FitzMaurice ; Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Williams ; The Rev. J. O'Callaghan, c.c. ; Lady Weldon of Luttrellstown ; Mr. Ambrose More-O'Ferrall ; Mr. G. Mansfield ; Mr. W. T. Kirkpatrick ; Mr. C. E. A. Roper ; the Rev. C. W. Follis ; &c.



THE KNIGHT'S EFFIGY AT TIMOLIN IN ITS LATE POSITION.

REPORT ON THE REMOVAL OF THE TIMOLIN KNIGHT'S EFFIGY
INTO THE CHURCH PORCH: A WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE
COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Some months ago the Rev. J. S. W. B. Long, M.A., Rector of Timolin, having brought to the notice of some of our members the desirability of placing this ancient monument under shelter to preserve it from the weather, the matter was brought up and discussed at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, which was held in Naas on the 8th January, 1908. It was then decided, as this was a very important and necessary undertaking, that a sum, not exceeding £3, should be granted out of the Society's funds towards—

1. Erecting a base for the effigy-slab inside the porch of Timolin Church.
2. Removing the effigy from where it lay, on what was a refuse heap on the north side of the church, to its new resting-place.

The President (the Earl of Mayo) and Lord Walter FitzGerald were authorized, with the assistance of Mr. Long, to superintend the work, which they placed in the hands of William O'Shaughnessy, of Kilkea, mason. This he most successfully carried out, and completed on the 14th of February last, at a cost of £3 15s. Thus it will be seen that the Society's grant almost covered the entire expenses.

The effigy-slab now lies on a solid base, 18 inches high, and faced with dressed Castledermot granite. Anyone now seeing the position of the monument, and remembering the degrading position it so long occupied, will acknowledge that the Society has at last done justice to the memory of a perhaps illustrious, though now unknown, Anglo-Norman knight.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL.

The cost of illustrating the two Parts of this year's JOURNAL has been defrayed by the Duke of Leinster.

H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Balance to Credit, December 31st, 1906	.	.	29	18	0	By Ponsonby & Gibbs—			
„ Subscriptions:—					Printing and Publishing Vol. V,				
4 Life Members	.	.	20	0	No. 3, of JOURNAL	.	£31	9	0
106 Annual Members	.	.	53	0	„ Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations	.			
12 „ „ in arrear	.	.	6	0	for same	.	3	0	0
			79	0	0	„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—			
					Printing and Publishing Vol. V,				
					No. 4, of JOURNAL	.	29	13	0
					„ Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations	.	5	5	0
					for same	.			
					„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—				
					Miscellaneous Printing	.			
					Charles Griffin & Co., Copy of Year Book of	.	3	11	2
					Learned and Scientific Societies,	.			
					Expenses of Excursion Meeting—	.			
					Expenses of Reporters	.	0	10	6
					Expenses of Special Train	.	5	0	0
					„ Stationery and Postage	.			
					„ Balance to credit, December 31st, 1907	.			
							5	10	6
							3	10	0
							26	13	4
							£108	18	0

I have examined the above Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers, and certify them as correct.

NAAS, 7th January, 1908.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, Hon. Auditor.

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(CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY, 1908.)

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(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

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[Officers are indicated by heavy type ; Life Members by an asterisk (*).]

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Drogheda, The Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.

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*FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord Desmond, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

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 Longfield, Robert, 25 Clare-street, Dublin.

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 Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Sallins.

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Walker, Miss S., Appian Villa, Leeson-park, Dublin.
 Wall, Colonel J., 60 Russell-terrace, Leamington Spa, England.
 Waller, Rev. E. H., The Rectory, Athy.
 Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
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- WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas
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 Weldon, Dowager Lady, Tyrrellstown House, Mulhuddart, Co. Dublin.
 Wheble, Mrs., Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.
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 Wolfe, George, Bishopsland, Ballymore-Eustace, Naas.
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 *Wright, E. Percival, M.A., M.D., M.R.I.A., 5 Trinity College, Dublin.
 Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Carlow.
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The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—

- The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.
 The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.
 The Society of Antiquaries of London.
 The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
 The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin
 The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.
 The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.
 The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 The Galway Archæological and Historical Society (W. F. Trench, Esq.,
 Queen's College, Galway).
 Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles,
 Belgium.
 The British Museum, London.
 The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 The University Library, Cambridge.
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Secretary*, J. E. Foster, Esq.,
 10 Trinity-street, Cambridge).
 The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society (The
 Rev. P. Power, John's Hill, Waterford).
 The Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.
 The County Louth Archæological Society. (*Secretary*, Rev. J. Quinn, c.c.,
 Grange, Carlingford).
 The Library, King's Inns, Henrietta-street, Dublin.

RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers and seconders, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.



BALINGGLASS.

From an Oil Painting by B. C. Watkins, R.H.A.

[Reproduced with the kind permission of the owner, Mrs. G. E. Cope of Balinglass.]

*BALTINGLASS ABBEY, ITS POSSESSIONS, AND
THEIR POST-REFORMATION PROPRIETORS.*

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE original name of Baltinglass was "Bealach-Dubhthaire," meaning Dubhthaire's Road or Pass.¹ Its present name is a corrupted form of "Bealach Chonghlais," or Cuglas's Road, a name it obtained from a hunting disaster which, according to an ancient manuscript called the Dinn-seanchus, included in the Book of Lecain, occurred during the reign of Conary "More," Monarch of Ireland from B.C. 109 till his death in B.C. 40. Cu-glas, who was the son of Donn Desa, King of Leinster, held the position of Master of the Hounds to the Monarch Conary "More." On one occasion he proceeded from Tara with the hounds, and having started a wild boar he set off in pursuit of it; the boar, taking a southerly course, was hunted to Bealach Dubhthaire, where, being hard pressed, it sought refuge in a cave. With the intention of driving it out, Cuglas and the hounds followed it in, but not one of them ever issued forth again. From this adventure the place received its present name.² On the Carr's Rock portion of Baltinglass Hill there is a natural cave into which boys have entered for a considerable distance, but it has never been properly explored.

Until the year 1148, when the Abbey of Baltinglass (or "Balkynglass," as old documents more correctly write it) was founded,³ there is nothing recorded about the place; and, what is very strange, "The Annals of the Four Masters" make no mention whatever of Baltinglass at any period, though the Abbey was founded by a King of Leinster.⁴

"The Martyrology of Donegal" contains the following entry under the 24th of December:—

"Colman Dubhchuilann, of Dun in the Renna, and of Bealach Chonghlais in Leinster, and of many other places."

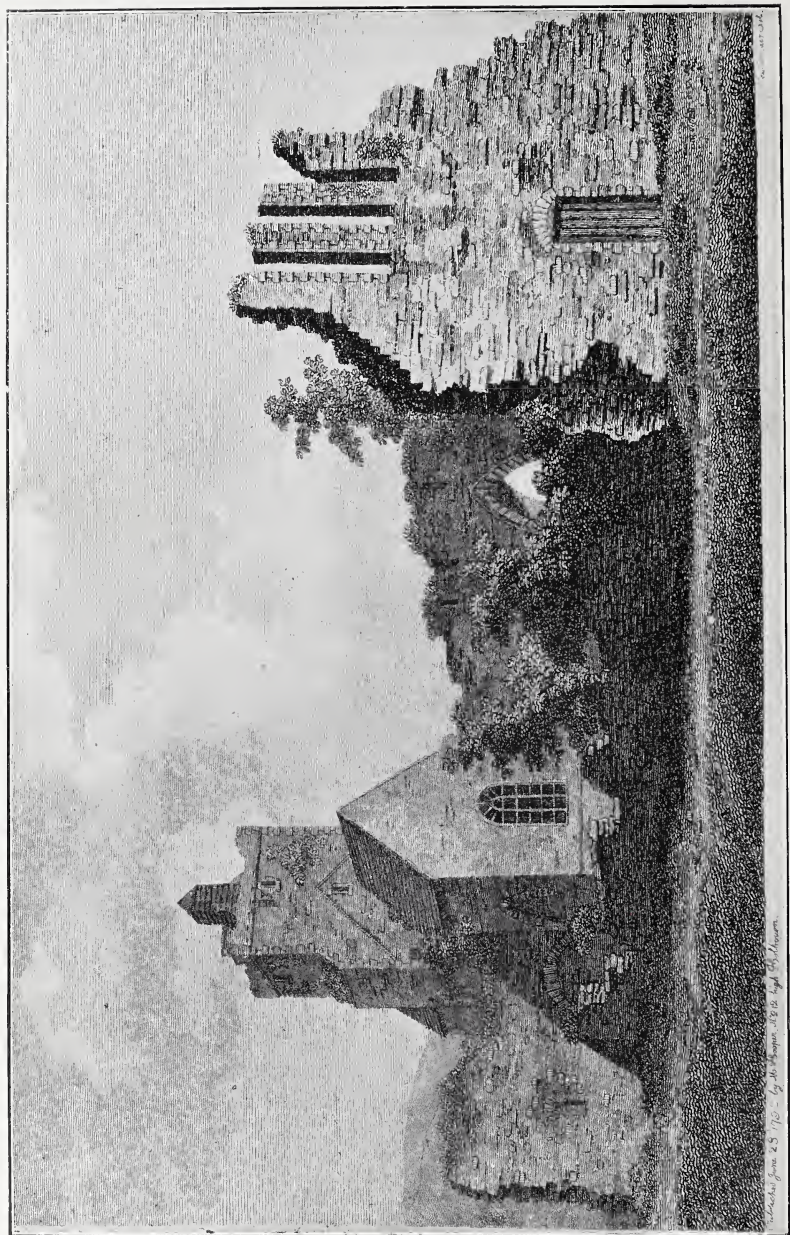
The above entry would infer that in pre-Norman times there existed here a church founded by or dedicated to St. Colman;

¹ O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," note on p. 218, vol. i.

² O'Curry's "Lectures on the Irish Manuscripts," note on p. 586.

³ Butler's translation of Grace's "Annals of Ireland," p. 169, Appendix.

⁴ Under the years 1560 and 1573 these Annalists mention a "Bealach Chonghlais," which was (though now unidentified) situated in the County Cork.



BALTINGLASS ABBEY IN 1793, FROM THE NORTH-WEST.
 [From Grose's Antiquities of Ireland.]

in after-times the Cistercian Abbey may have been built on its site.

The mother house in Ireland of the Cistercian Order was Mellifont Abbey, which was founded in 1142 by Donough O'Carroll, Chief of Uriel, a district in Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh. He died in 1168.

A daughter of Mellifont's was Baltinglass Abbey, founded either in 1148 or in 1151 by Dermot-na-Gall MacMurrough, King of Leinster, whose death occurred at Ferns in 1171.

From Baltinglass Abbey sprang four other monasteries, viz. :—

- (1) Jerpoint (De Jeripont), County Kilkenny, founded about the year 1158 by Donough MacGillaPatrick, Chief of Ossory.¹
- (2) Abbey Mahon *alias* Mawre (De Fonto Vivo), County Cork, founded by the Cistercians in 1172.
- (3) Monasterevin *alias* Ross-glass (De Rosea Valle), County Kildare, founded in 1178 by Dermot O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmaliere, who died in 1193.
- (4) Abbeyleix *alias* the Monastery of Leix (De Lege Dei), Queen's County, founded in 1183 by Cucogry O'More, Chief of Leix.²

About the year 1148 Baltinglass Abbey, styled "De Valle Salutis," or the Valley of Salvation, came into existence. Its founder, Dermot MacMurrough, is first mentioned in "The Annals of the Four Masters" as King of Leinster in the year 1137, when he was thirty-four years of age. His reign was one of continuous warfare, cruelty, and oppression. In 1141 he is stated in the "Annals" to have blinded or slain a score of the chiefs and principal men of Leinster. In 1152 he assisted Turlough O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland, in subduing Tiernan O'Rourke, Chief of Breifny (a district situated partly in Cavan and partly in Leitrim); and on this occasion he persuaded the wife of the latter to elope with him: this she voluntarily did, with her dowry—furniture and cattle. In the following year King Turlough O'Connor forced him to deliver up Dervorgilla (who was a daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin, Chief of Meath), and she was restored to her rightful husband. At the time of the abduction, Dervorgilla was forty-four years of age, and King

¹ Father Carrigan's "History of the Diocese of Ossory."

² For information on the Cistercian Abbeys, see Gilbert's "Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin," vol. ii, p. 217.

Dermot sixty-two. This misconduct on the part of the King of Leinster was to a great extent the cause of the invasion of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, as Tiernan O'Rourke never forgave the injury done to him, and on every opportunity invaded the Leinster territory, till at last in 1166, fourteen years after his desertion by his wife, he joined Rory O'Connor, then Monarch of Ireland, in a hosting against Dermot, which was entirely successful; and after demolishing his chief residence at Ferns they forced Dermot to take refuge in England, when he gained an audience with Henry II (then in France), and obtained a promise of assistance in recovering the throne of Leinster. In the following year (1167) Dermot MacMurrough returned to Ireland, accompanied by the Anglo-Normans, who now gained a foot-hold in the country; and a long-desired wish of the English king was thus brought about without trouble or difficulty. From this event MacMurrough was afterwards known in history as Dermot-na-Gall, or "of the English." By his wife Mor, daughter of Murrough O'Toole, Chief of Omurethi (the southern end of the County Kildare), he had a son named Conor and a daughter Eva, the wife of Strongbow. Two illegitimate sons of Dermot—Donnell and Enna—became the ancestors of the Kavanaghs and the Kinshellas respectively—names still numerous in the south-east of Ireland.

The guilty Dervorgilla eventually became a nun in Mellifont Abbey, County Louth, and died there in the year 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age; her husband, Tiernan O'Rourke, had been treacherously slain by Hugh de Lacy, twenty-one years previously.

The end of Dermot MacMurrough, at the age of eighty-one, was a fearful one; it is thus described in "The Annals of the Four Masters" under the year 1171:—

"Diarmaid MacMurchada, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland,—after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches,—died before the end of a year after this plundering, of an insufferable and unknown disease; for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearná mor (i.e. at Ferns, Co. Wexford) without making a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved."

Somewhere about the year 1185 Prince John, second son of Henry II, and who was styled "Lord of Ireland," confirmed to the Abbot of Baltinglass the lands and possessions which had been granted to the Abbey at the time of its foundation by King

Dermot MacMurrough. The charter of Prince John is worded as follows¹ :—

[Abbatia de Valle Salutis.

Carta Johannis (filii Henrici Secundi, Regis Angliæ) donatorum concessiones recitans et confirmans.]

Johannes filius domini Regis Angliæ, & dominus Hiberniæ Archiepiscopus (etc) salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, me divini amoris intuitu concessisse & præsentî Cartâ meâ confirmâsse Deo & Ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Valle Salutis, & Monachis Cisterciensis, & fratribus eorum ibidem Deo servantibus, in liberam & puram & perpetuam elemosinam, omnes terras subscriptas, quas ipsi habuerunt de donatione & concessione Dermitti Regis & hominum suorum, ante adventum Comitis Ricardi filii Comitis Gilberti in Hiberniam, sicut Carta memorati Regis Dermitti testatur; scil: terram *Valathimani* & *Wathiaridir*, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, & terram de *Rathâ Chrininâ* & de *Kelbrudim*, & villam *Ua Dunelaig*, & villam *Ua Mochan*, & villam *Raithbranaib*, cum appendiciis, & finibus suis; scil: à vado *Mac Shul*, usq. ad summitatem *Ardra Sellach*; & in fossatum ex aquilonali parte *Rathabrannaib*; & inde usq. in supercilium montis *Crossi Cromni*. Indè verò usq. ad *Croidanail*, & a fossato ex aquilonale parte *Nacroadanle* usq. ad vadum *Comrac da Usche*, à vado verò eodem usq. in stagnum quod vocatur *Lochlaig*, & a rivo ejusdem stagni usq. ad vadum *Culamucca*, & indè in fossatum usq. ad vadum *Inderi* indè verò in fossatum *Nachestressi* usq. *Dum Muked*.

Concedo eciam eis & confirmo terram de *Teth* in *Noderan* & de *Ros* in *Alnem*, cum pertinentiis & finibus suis.

Concedo eciam eis & confirmo terram de *Rodhart* cum finibus suis; scil: à *Carrach Naffannald*, & fossatum, inde usque ad mariscum, sive pratum, & per mariscum sive pratum illud, usq. ad vadum lapidosum, a vado verò ipso, per longum ipsius aquæ parvæ usq. ad vadum *Solog*. Inde verò, per convallem usq. ad fossatum aliquantulum superius, & per idem fossatum in longum usq. ad vadum *Crin*, à vado verò *Crin* usq. ad aquam *Burin*, inde verò per longum ipsius amnis *Burin* usq. ad vadum magnum *Kellesne*, à vado verò magno usq. ad parvum vadum ab occidentali parte *Finabrath*; & inde per pratum sive mariscum usq. ad fossatum ex orientali parte ejusdem *Finabrath*, & fossatum illud per transversum prati ex aquilonali parte *Yaffertha*, usq. *Glasse Crin*, & usq. ad vadum in *Bothior* & fossatum indè usq. *Lin* in *Nardain*; inde verò per longum & latum ipsius amnis *Slam*, usq. iterum *Carrach Yaffannald*.

Concedo eciam & confirmo eis terram de *Cluan Melsige*, & cellas ei proximas; scil: *Kelminsigi*, & *Kelchruthur*, *Ludedath*, & *Kelogan*, cum pertinentiis & finibus suis; scil: in longitudine à *Clogay*, *Yagine*, usq. ad vadum molendini *Naner*, in latitudine verò à vado *Nalleth* usq. ad vadum *Naresse*, in confinio *Wabarthe*, & *Agrellig*, *Ymel*, *Mugin*, usq. *Dun Medon*.

Concedo eciam eis & confirmo terram de *Cartnamani*, cum pertinentiis & finibus suis, scil: à campo qui dicitur *Ataddarith* usq. ad amnem *Borin* apud *Belach Ele*, & indi per longum & latum ipsius amnis *Borin* usq. *Sudi Gillam*, indè verò adhuc per longum ipsius usq. *Moley Godwin*, indè verò usq. convallem, quæ dicitur *Famtirrai*; per convallem verò ipsam usq. *Kel Magistrath*, & sic juxta *Kel Magistrath* usq. *Ataddarith*.

¹ Vide Dugdale's "Monastici Anglicani," vol. ii, p. 1033 (edition of 1661).

Iterum concedo eciam & confirmo eis terram de *Kelchomch*, cum pertinentiis & finibus suis; scil: ipsum *Ath Hargith*, & *Kennanns*, & *Teath* in *Madaith*, & *Kelcru*, *Thirconan*, & *Kel Migdohey*, & *Dun Chruithin*, & *Carn Nabradan*, cum finibus suis: scil: à lapidibus albis in transversum mariscorum, sive pratorum, usq: ad summitatem *Aminin*, & usq: ad lapidem stantem, qui dicitur *Corthi*, & à *Corthi* usq: *Athabudi*, & ab *Athabudi* in transversum mariscorum, sive pratorum usq: *Durgen*, & inde usq: *Dun Chringthein*. Indè verò usq: *Bernaïd* in *Chiul*; à *Bernaïd* verò in *Chiul*, ad *Carbut Dornam*, & indè usq: ad lapides albos.

Iterum concedo etiam & confirmo eis *Insiobreslem*, cum appendiciis suis & finibus; scil: à vado longo *Killeculin*, per longitudinem rivuli ejusdem vadi, usq: ad amnem *Lifi*, ab amne verò *Lifi* per longitudinem & latitudinem, usq: ad fossatum *Dunenathinor*, & per illud fossatum usq: *Durgen*.

Et præterea terram de *Magafin* cum suis pertinentiis.

Et præterea duas carucatas terræ & unam salinam apud *Arlo*, ex occidentali parte aquæ de *Yeinachinor*.

Has autem terras omnes suprascriptas concedo & confirmo prædictis Monachis; tenandas in liberam & puram & perpetuum elemosinam, pro salute animæ meæ, & domini Regis Anglorum Henrici, patris mei, & omnium antecessorum & successorum nostrorum. Quare volo & firmiter præcipio, quod præfata Ecclesia de Valle Salutis, & Monachi & fratres eorum ibidem Deo servientes, habeant & teneant & possideant benè & in pace (etc.) omnes terras prædictas (etc.) sicut Carta memorati Regis Darmitii, quam ipsi habent, testatur (etc.).

Testibus, Hugoni de Laci, Constabulario; Bertramo de Verdun, Senescallo; Gilleberto Vipard (etc.).

With the exception of "Raithbranaib" (? Rathbran), "Insiobreslem" (or Gilltown, County Kildare), "Killeculin" (Kilcullen), and "Arlo" (Arklow), the names in the above charter are not identifiable. This may partly be owing to their being obsolete, and possibly to the fact that they have been misread or faultily copied from the charter.

In 1163 Maelisa O'Laighnain, who had been an Abbot of "Bellagh Conglais," died Bishop of Emly.¹

In 1186 Albin O'Molloy, who had been first of all a monk and then Abbot of Baltinglass, was elected Bishop of Ferns. In the previous year he attended a Synod held in Dublin, and on the second day preached a sermon on the morality of the Irish clergy previous to the arrival in Ireland of their English and Welsh brethren, by whom they were becoming corrupted. He held the Bishopric till his death at a great age in 1222.²

In 1199 William, Baron of Naas, a younger son of Maurice FitzGerald, Lord of Maynooth, gave to the King 100 marks to have an Inquisition of "Mort d'ancestor" against the abbot and monks of "Balenglas," touching the lands whereof they deforced him. Mandate accordingly to the Justiciary of Ireland.³

¹ Ware's "Bishops of Ireland."

² *Ib.*

³ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," 1171-1251, page 14.

In 1227 the King ordered the Justiciary to give his protection to (among others) the Abbot "de Valle Salutis," and to assist him in recovering the rights of his church if required.¹

In 1251 Thomas de Shotindon was Abbot.² In the following year he was restored the Manor of "Wamoelan," which had belonged to his abbey, but which had been taken into the King's hands owing to the transgression of some of the monks.³ In Prince John's charter to the abbey, the only place-name resembling "Wamoelan" is there written "Ua Mochan." One of these authorities has probably misread the name in the original document.

In 1260 there was a dispute between the Abbot of Baltinglass and the Archbishop of Dublin as to the latter's jurisdiction. On an appeal to Pope Alexander IV, the latter decided that the Archbishop was within his rights in holding his visitation and claiming his dues from the abbey.

In 1289 John de Saundford, Archbishop of Dublin, and "Keeper" of Ireland, sent in a list of the expenses he was put to in visiting divers parts of the country with an armed force to overawe the rebellious Irish. The following extract is illustrative of the work he then had in hands :—

"The Irish of Offaly and Leix, rebels and enemies of the King, remained so hostile that no peace could be established in the marches of Leinster, but the King's lieges were daily killed, their houses burned, and intolerable depredations were made. The Keeper consequently devoted himself throughout the whole autumn of 1289 to restore the King's peace, parleying with the Irish at le Ryban (Rheban), Moyraet (Morett), and Rosglas (Monasterevin), but he could not draw them to the King's peace. At length, in compliance with the King's Council, he made provision to invade them with an army. So that on Saturday next after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (8th September) in the same autumn (i.e., on the 10th of September) he prepared himself and went from Ballymor (Eustace) to Balkinglas, and there caused to be summoned before him as well the English as the Irish of the mountains of Dublin and adjacent parts, who all promised at his request to be ready to attack the rebels. This done on the Sunday following he went to Carlow, and afterwards to le Lough, near Kilkenny, where he ordered and commanded all men of good will to the King throughout Leinster to come with their forces to Butavaunt in Leix." Etc.⁴

The following references to Baltinglass Abbey are taken from the Calendar of Justiciary Rolls of the end of the thirteenth century.⁵ Though of little historical importance, yet these

¹ Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," 1171-1251, p. 231.

² *Ib.*, p. 465.

³ *Ib.*, 1252-1284, p. 10.

⁴ *Ib.*, 1285-1292, p. 373.

⁵ Edited by James Mills, i.s.o., Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, Dublin.

extracts are interesting as showing the state of the country at this time. The contents of these Rolls describe the crimes committed, and correspond with the criminal work performed at the present-day assizes :—

1295. The Abbot and Convent of Belathconglaas have licence to send to, and receive from Malefactors, cattle and goods carried away from them.

1297. William le Long, a clerk, slew William Rauf, of Balihethe, and is received by Thomas Swyft, monk of Balkinglas at Rodetoun. William outlawed. Thomas Swyft says he ought not to answer before William is convicted. He is permitted to go by mainprise.

1297. Philip, son of Hugh Culhuly, shot William, son of Ralph, in Edwyneston, with an arrow, whereof he died. Donnell m'Talewy, monk, of Balkinglas, Nicholas Grym, Matthew O'Kelly, brother John le Webbe, Keeper of the Grange of Taghnogheran (Tinoran, Co Wicklow), William le Long, clerk, John le Caretter of Walsheton, Matthew Barown, John Danyel, and Robert Matwode, aided him. Donnell m'Talewy and brother John appear elsewhere ; the rest outlawed.

1298. Donnell mac Talwy, monk of the Abbot of Balkinglas, charged that he received felons of the King in the Grange at Waleston, and that he rose with felons against the English, and had part of their robberies, well knowing that they were felons. He comes and says that he is a monk and ought not to answer. On this Simon, the Abbot of the said house, demands him as his monk. The Jurors say that Donnell is guilty, and especially that he received of the M'Talwys, Irish at war. Afterwards the Abbot made fine.

1299. Brother Thomas Aspelon, monk of the Monastery of Balkinglas, and custos of the Grange of Rosnalvan (near Kilkea, County Kildare), which is of that Abbey, complains that William Rys and Robert the chaplain of Monnemehennok (now Dunmanoge, County Kildare), with Richard Drynan, on Thursday in Easter week, took from that Grange 29 oxen and drove them to Monnemehennok, and kept them there for five days until they were delivered to the Monk by the King's marshal, by precept of the Justice ; and that William caused some of the oxen to be yoked to his plough, and William and others assaulted with a hatchet and beat brother Thomas trying to rescue the cattle. William and Robert defend. They say that they took the cattle in name of distraint for suits of the Court of Adam de Staunton, whose provost William is ; and that they did not trespass they put themselves on the country. Brother Thomas likewise. Gilbert de Sutton, Sheriff of Kildare.

1302. Assize of Novel disseisin. If Robert Breynok and Richard Breynok disseised Simon, Abbot of Balkinglas, of his freehold (half an acre of turbary) in Inchebrisselan (now Giltown, near Kilcullen Bridge), Robert as tenant answers that he holds certain tenements in Breynokeston (now Brannoxtown) to which common in said turbary belongs, and that all who held those tenements before were accustomed to have common in said turbary. The Abbot says that neither Robert nor any of his predecessors ever were accustomed to have common in the said turbary. The Jurors say that common of turbary never used to belong to the said tenement. Therefore let the said Abbot recover seisin and his damages.

In 1314 Griffin was Abbot. He had permission from the Crown to confer with the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes regarding

robberies committed on his Abbey, with a view to the recovery of the stolen goods (King, p. 415).¹

In 1316 a slaughter of the Irish took place near the Abbey. The *Annalist* records the event thus:—"1316, circa octavas Baptiste, fit magna strages Hibernicorum juxta abbaciam de Balkinglas; ubi circiter 300 occiduntur."²

In 1324 Thomas FitzGerald, 2nd Earl of Kildare, received a grant from the Crown of £20 in payment of his expenses for placing a garrison at Baltinglass and at Dunlavin, to resist the inroads of the O'Byrnes of Ranelagh.³

Some time previous to the year 1345 the Abbot Graianus recovered against Gilbert le Palmer and Joan his wife a carucate of land at New Grange, parcel of the possessions of the Abbey which had been leased to one John de Valle.⁴

In 1375 the Abbot of Jerpoint, in the County of Kilkenny, petitioned the King's Council in Ireland that he should be excused from having to attend Parliaments, owing to the great inconvenience and expense it put him to. He explained that his Abbey was dependent upon the Abbot of Baltinglass, who was accustomed to attend Parliaments and make answer for those Abbots dependent upon him. By writ dated at Kilkenny on the 28th of October, he was exonerated from future attendance.⁵

In the year 1377 Peter, Abbot of Baltinglass, recovered at Naas the sum of £10 against Henry fitz Thomas de la Bere, and Oliver fitz Henry de la Bere, of "Moch Bithelan" (Belan Great), for having diverted the water of the River Grys (Greese), so that the Abbot's mill at his Grange of Rosnolvan (near Kilkea Castle) was for the time rendered practically useless.⁶

In 1379 Edmund Berle, Robert Stakaboll, and John Cruys were granted £4 to defray their expenses in attending with six men-at-arms and sixty archers for three days on a Parliament held at Baltinglass for conferring with MacMurrough, O'Nolan, O'Byrne, O'Toole, and other rebellious Irishry.⁷

In 1380 writs were sent to the Abbot of Baltinglass and other monasteries enforcing a former decree that no Irishmen should be admitted into any religious house situated in the Pale.⁸

¹ Dr. Comerford's "History of the Diocese of Leighlin," p. 142.

² Friar Clyn's "Annals of Ireland."

³ Cal. Rot. Canc. Hib., p. 31b.

⁴ Archdall's "Monasticon."

⁵ Cal. Rot. Canc. Hib., p. 94b.

⁶ Archdall's "Monasticon."

⁷ Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib., p. 106.

⁸ Archdall.

In 1386 Maurice, 4th Earl of Kildare; William Wellesley, Sheriff of the County; David Wogan, of Rathcoffey; Thomas FitzEustace (); and Patrick Flatesbury, of Johnstown—all belonging to the County Kildare—were instructed to appoint trusty collectors of the tax called “smoke-silver” throughout the County Kildare, the Barony of Ballymore (Eustace), and in the domain of the Abbey of Baltinglass.¹

Two years later (1388) the Abbot of this house received instructions from the Crown to reside in the Abbey during time of war as well as in peaceful times.²

In 1405 Francis, Abbot of Baltinglass, received permission from the King to visit the Court of Rome, and to be absent for three years, during which time he would be allowed to receive all the profits of his Abbey.³

In 1485 the terrible civil war in England, known as the Wars of the Roses, carried on for thirty years between the Houses of York (who adopted the White Rose) and Lancaster (the Red Rose), rival claimants to the throne, came to an end with the death of Richard III in the battle of Bosworth Field; and the Lancastrian, Henry VII, ascended the throne. At this period the Anglo-Irish were, with the exception of the houses of Butler and St. Lawrence, on the side of the Yorkists; and in 1486, when the young impostor, Lambert Simnel, came to Ireland, and declared that he was the Yorkist Prince Edward, Earl of Warwick, the great majority of the Anglo-Irish nobles and clergy received him with open arms. In the following year an army was equipped and conveyed to England in support of the House of York, but they arrived too late; the aid they expected from the Yorkists was not forthcoming, and in a battle fought at Stoke in Nottinghamshire, on the 16th June, 1487, the Anglo-Irish were overwhelmed by numbers and utterly defeated, with the loss of most of their leaders, including the Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Sir Thomas FitzGerald, of Lackagh, brother to Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare. Lambert Simnel was made prisoner. Eventually the Anglo-Irish nobles and high ecclesiastics, on becoming aware of the fraud that had been imposed on them, acknowledged their error, and craved the King's pardon. The latter, dreading their power if they were driven into further rebellion, contented himself by sending over a Commissioner to renew their oaths of allegiance, and grant pardons. Ware, in his “Annals” (p. 15), mentions the follow-

¹ Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib., p. 136.

² *Ib.*, p. 141.

³ *Ib.*, p. 181.

ing ecclesiastics as receiving the latter:—The Archbishops of Armagh and of Dublin; the Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Cloyne; the Abbots of St. Mary's and of St. Thomas's by Dublin, Baltinglass, Navan, Mellifont, Bective, and St. Mary's in Trim; and the Priors of St. Peter's of Newtown-Trim, Connell, and Louth.

In 1528 Edmund, Abbot of Baltinglass, was one of the signatories to the order of the Irish Privy Council sanctioning the annual payment of the "pension" to O'Connor of Offaly.¹ The so-called "pension" was in reality a "black rent" paid to the Irish chiefs whose territories bordered on the Pale, in order to bribe them to desist from raiding that district, which at this period the Government forces were too weak to defend.

We now come to the time of the Reformation, which took place in 1537. A few years previously Henry VIII had begun his quarrel with Rome, because the Pope had refused to sanction a divorce between him and his first wife, Katherine of Arragon, to whom he had been wedded for twenty years. The result was he threw off all allegiance to the Pope (though he still remained a Roman Catholic), and made himself the supreme head of the Church in England. He forced this new doctrine on the English people, putting to death those Catholic subjects of his who refused to acknowledge him as their spiritual head, and also those of Lutheran views who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation. He also dissolved the religious houses, and appropriated their lands and revenues. Having thus carried it all his own way in England, the King proceeded to do the same in Ireland, or at least in as much of that country as his ministers had control over. But even here very little headway was made; and at a Parliament held in Dublin to carry out the King's wishes, the scheme was frustrated by the influential clerical members who were entitled to votes. To overcome this obstacle, a measure was passed disqualifying them from voting at all; and by this dishonest method, on the Parliament discussing the matter again, it enacted that the King was the head of the Church, and anyone refusing to acknowledge that would be guilty of high treason; that no appointments should be made except of those who took the oath of Supremacy; that the clergy should pay the first-fruits to the king, and not to the Pope; and that the monasteries, abbeys, and convents should be suppressed, and their lands and possessions should belong to the Crown. In this manner the Reformation came about in 1537.

The suppression of the monasteries in Ireland was a far more

¹ Ware's "Annals."

serious affair than merely scattering the monks and forfeiting their lands and revenues, as, to quote C. G. Walpole:—

“In the hideous condition of turbulence and poverty in which society in Ireland then groaned, the religious houses, like those on the Continent in the Middle Ages, were as lamps in the darkness and as rivers in a thirsty land. Though frequently plundered by all contending parties, they held together the fragments of learning and enlightenment, which would otherwise have died out. They occupied the position of universities and schools, being the only places where any education could be obtained. [They were mainly responsible for the up-keep of roads and bridges.] They served as inns and hostelries, where any who travelled from place to place could obtain accommodation, and frequently provided the Lord Deputy himself with food, forage, and lodging. Like the houses in England, they dispensed charity to the needy, and, unlike the houses in England, themselves served the parish churches, instead of absorbing the revenue, and appointing a vicar on a pittance to do the work.”

There was very much less excuse for dissolving the religious houses in Ireland than those in England, as no charge of immoral and sumptuous living, such as disgraced some of the English monasteries, was even attempted in Ireland.

On the so-called “voluntary” surrender of the monastery, hospital, or convent, the Abbot, Prior, or Abbess was granted a pension. Any opposition to the closing of the establishment was followed by imprisonment.

The possessions of Baltinglass Abbey at the time of its surrender are given in an Inquisition¹ taken at Kildare in March, 1541, before Walter Cowley, “solicitor to our lord the King in Ireland,” and the following jury:—

Robert Hosse, of Myche grang.
 Oliver Grace, of Kilrushe.
 Phillip Creff, of Thomaston.
 David Sexe, of Newhouse (Ballynure, County Wicklow).
 Richard Sexe, of Knockoyrke (Knockarrig, County Wicklow).
 Edmund Welysly, of Crokeston.
 Nicholas Ustace, of Cradokeston.
 Maurice fitz Edmond (FitzGerald), of Browniston.
 Nicholas Tallon, of Uske.
 John FitzGerald, of Glassheil (Glassealy).
 Redmond FitzGerald, of Rathymegan (Rathangan); and
 Phillip fitz Moryshe (FitzGerald), of Allon.

The Inquisition is, as usual, in Latin. The names of the abbey's possessions (with as far as possible an identification of them according to the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps, Nos. 20,

¹ County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition No. 16 of Henry VIII.

21, 26, and 27 in a separate column), now taken into the King's hands, are given as follows:—

The Jurors on their oaths say that on the 8th day of March, 1538, John Galbally was Abbot of the Abbey, Monastery, or house of Monks of the religious Order of Cistercians, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Baltinglas *alias* Balkinglas, in the County of Kildare,¹ commonly called the Abbey of Baltinglas; that at a Parliament held in Dublin before the Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, on the 15th of October, 1537, it was enacted that the sites and possessions of the Abbeys should be taken into the King's hands; and that the said Abbot, John Galbally, was in right of his late monastery seised of the site and precincts of the said late Abbey, which consisted of a Castle, a Hall, a dormitory with two cellars under it, a chamber with a vault below it, a kitchen, a barn, a garden, and an orchard, all within the precincts of the said Abbey; also 24 messuages, 24 gardens, 96 acres of land, 16 acres of pasture, and 100 acres of wood; a water-mill with a mill-race, and their appurtenances in Baltin-
glass. He was also seised of:—

	Present name on the Ordnance Survey Map, and the number of the Sheet.	
21 acres in Grang-godlen <i>alias</i> Godlin's Grang.	? Iron Grange . . .	27
28 acres in Kilmoreth (Killmore or Kill- murry).	Kilmurry . . .	27
20 acres, Hiltonston <i>alias</i> Sheltonston (or Ballyhallton).	Holdenstown . . .	27
One castle, one messuage, and 40 acres in Sleroth.	? "Slew-dough," portion of Tinoran.	
22 acres in Newgrang.		
24 acres in Cargyn.	Carrigeen (Co. Kildare).	
72 acres in Taghnawran.	Tinoran . . .	26
20 acres in Rahin (or Raghin).	Raheen . . .	26
8 acres & 2 acres of mountain scrub in Ballybratnaghe <i>alias</i> Bratnagheston (or Brenaghston juxta Rahin).		
8 acres in Newton (juxta Kilmurry).	? Newtown-Saunders . . .	27
14 acres in Monckwood <i>alias</i> Keyle-ne- mannagh.	Woodfield . . .	27
One castle, 10 messuages, a water-mill, and 90 acres in Newhouse <i>alias</i> Ballynure.	Ballynure . . .	20
One castle, 2 messuages, and 56 acres in Grangconn.	Grange Con . . .	20
One castle, 1 messuage, and 20 acres in Knockuurke (Knockerrick).	Knockarrig . . .	20
24 acres in Baroniston.	Baronstown . . .	20
90 acres in Gryffenyston (<i>alias</i> Balligriffen).	Griffinstown . . .	20

¹ At this time county boundaries were not clearly defined as at present, and a good deal of confusion is shown in the Inquisitions as to the true position of townlands. A County Carlow Inquisition of the same date as the Inquisition in question locates all this Abbey's possessions as being situated in the County Carlow.

	Present name on the Ordnance Survey Map, and the number of the Sheet.	
One castle, 1 messuage, 20 acres, & 6 acres of mountain scrub in Rodeton (or Readeton).	? Eadestown . . .	21
48 acres in Rathbran.	Rathbran . . .	21
16 acres in Bylliston (parcel of Rathbran).	Ballyhook . . .	21
30 acres in Ballyhoke alias Hokiston.	Tuckmill . . .	27
8 acres in Tukmyll.	Manger . . .	21
24 acres in Manger Terraghliaghe (Man- gerterlogh) alias Croaell (or Trowell).		
8 acres in Ballyville (or Ballybell) alias Miliston, juxta Rathbrane.		

A Chancery Inquisition of a later date gives a few additional names, as having formed portions of the Abbey's County Wicklow possessions, viz.:—

Ballynecrough.	Ballinacrow . . .	21
Coolenargy.	Coolinarrig . . .	27
Broganstown and Collyns.	Collin (Co. Kildare).	
Ballylogge alias Ballinlag.	? Boleylug . . .	27
And Kilballygowen.	Kill . . .	27

All the above-mentioned lands were situated in the County Wicklow. The Abbey possessed two Granges in the County Kildare:—

1. One at Grangerosnolvan, now a large townland lying between Kilkea and Belan.
2. And the other at Insiobreslem alias Inchebrislán, “modo vocatur the Kilton,”¹ alias “Grange de Inchebristelan,”² now Gilttown, near Kilcullen Bridge.

In the County Carlow the Abbot in right of his monastery was in possession of the Grange of Grangeford, in the Barony of Carlow, and the following lands³:—

In the Parish of Grangeford	Grangeforthe.	Grangeford.
	Littlestone.	
	Balligory.	
	Glenoke.	Glenoge.
	Rathweon.	Rathbawn.
	Tincloghe alias Kilcloghe.	

Also the lands of—

In the Parish of Clonmelsh	Clonmulsy alias Clonmoilsky.	Clonmelsh.
	Chappelyston.	Chapelstown.
	Garrebrogane.	Garryhondon.
	Ballyware.	Ballybar.
	Poereston.	Powerstown.

¹ Gilbert's “Crede Mihi,” p. 155.

² Sweetman's Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1302-7, p. 242.

³ Co. Carlow Exchequer Inquisitions, Nos. 5 & 9 of Henry VIII.

In addition to the above, the Abbey also possessed Ladytown near Rathvilly, County Carlow; "Duncreef alias Dunkuyt, Carycot (Kennycourt), and Rathargett," in the Parish of Giltown, County Kildare; Kilnagobbok (now Grange, or Monk's Grange, in the Queen's County, near Maganey Station); "Castlegrange, Grangorman, Gynne, and le Growe." The last four places have not been located.

Some of the County Wicklow place-names, as shown above, cannot be located. Unfortunately, the Abbey possessions were in the hands of a Protestant at the time of the "Down Survey" by Sir William Petty in 1655; and so his maps in this case are useless, being shown blank. Only the lands forfeited by the Catholics were surveyed; but for this, the identification would have been a simple matter.

On the 30th June, 1541, Sir Thomas Eustace (or Fitz-Eustace), of Harristown, County Kildare, Kt., created Baron of Kilcullen in 1535,¹ was granted the site of the Abbey of Baltinglass and all its County Wicklow possessions.² Burke's Extinct Peerages does not give the name of his father; but this is supplied in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1579, where Sir Thomas's son Roland is mentioned as "Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, the son of Richard," and this Richard must have been a brother of Sir Roland Eustace, Baron Portlester, who founded New Abbey at Kilcullen in 1486. Sir Thomas, who possessed the Manor of Kilcullen, was probably created Baron of Kilcullen in reward for his services to the Crown during the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, tenth Earl of Kildare, in 1534.

At the same time as Sir Thomas was granted the County Wicklow possessions of this Abbey, he was created Viscount Baltinglass, with remainder to his male heirs.

He was married to Margaret, daughter of Sir Peter Talbot, Kt., of Malahide.³

Sir Thomas died at New Abbey, near Kilcullen, either on the 27th of June or the 30th July, 1549,⁴ and was succeeded by his eldest son, Roland, then thirty-five years of age.

Sir Roland Eustace, 2nd Viscount Baltinglass, before his father's death resided at "Gallmoreston" (? Calverstown), County Kildare.⁵ His wife was Joan Butler,⁶ daughter of James,

¹ State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. i, p. 445.

² Henry VIII, Fiant, No. 211.

³ Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 5 of Ed. VI.

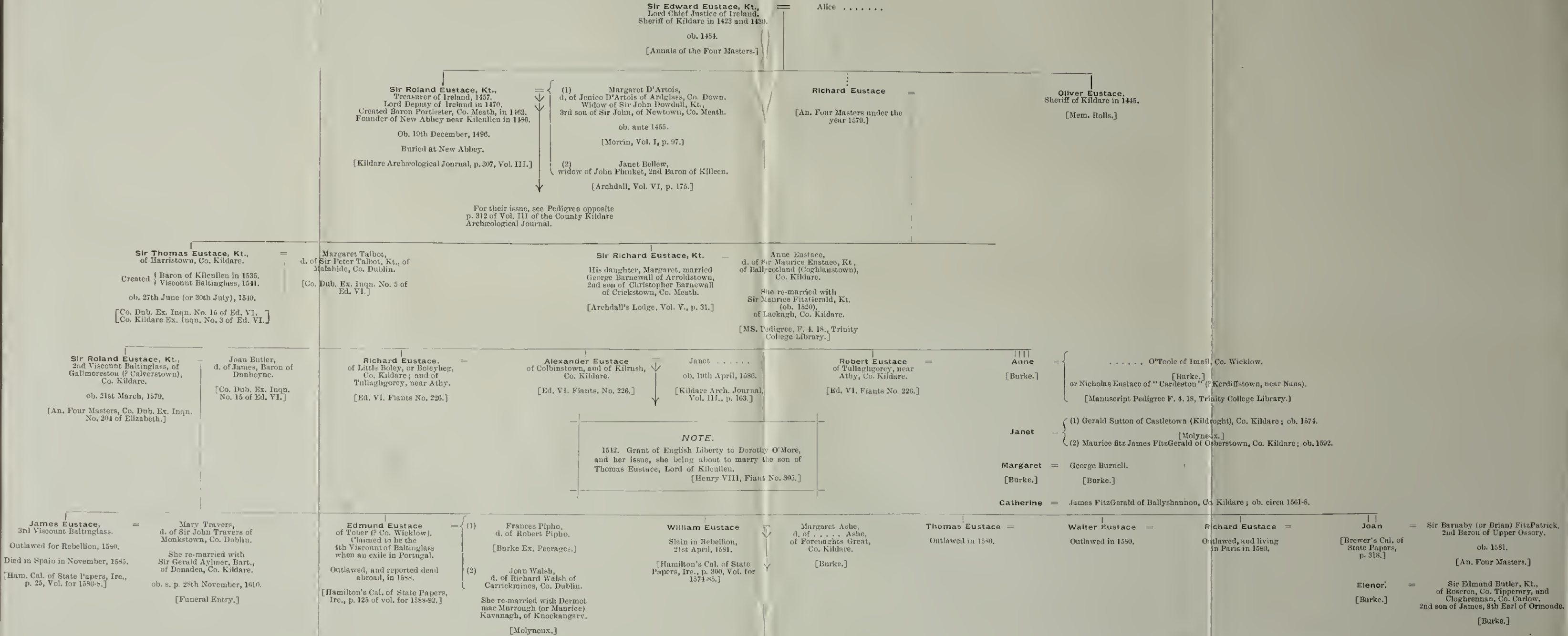
⁴ Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 15 of Ed. VI, and Co. Kildare Ex. Inquisition, No. 3 of Ed. VI.

⁵ Edward VI, Fiant, No. 226.

⁶ Hamilton's Calendar of State Papers, 1574-1585, p. 580.

THE EUSTACES, BARONS OF PORTLESTER AND OF KILCULLEN, AND VISCOUNTS BALTINGLASS.

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]



Co. Wicklow.

Kerdiffstown, near Naas).

nity College Library.]

ought), Co. Kildare; ob. 1574.

ix.]

sberstown, Co. Kildare; ob. 1532.

Co. Kildare; ob. circa 1561-8.

Richard Eustace =	Joan	=	Sir Barnaby (or Brian) FitzPatrick, 2nd Baron of Upper Ossory.
attawed, and living in Paris in 1580.	[Brewer's Cal. of State Papers, p. 318.]		ob. 1581.
			[An. Four Masters.]
	Eleanor;	=	Sir Edmund Butler, Kt.,
	[Burke.]		of Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, and Cloghrennan, Co. Carlow.
			2nd son of James, 9th Earl of Ormonde.
			[Burke.]

8th Baron of Dunboyne. He died on the 31st March, 1579, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James.

James Eustace, 3rd Viscount Baltinglass, was one of those loyalists of the Pale who, in 1577, protested against the illegal and oppressive cess imposed by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, on the inhabitants of the Pale, and who, along with the Lords Delvin, Howth, and Trimlestown, was in consequence cast into prison in the Castle of Dublin, to be released a year later, embittered against the injustice of the Government. He was, moreover, a very sincere and devout Catholic, and watched with keen interest the course of the Geraldine Rebellion in Munster, which broke out in 1579; and it was only when it was being quenched that he made up his mind to throw in his lot with them. Had he done so earlier, the Rebellion might have had a different ending.

In the month of June, 1580, he unfurled his standard, and joined the forces of Feagh macHugh O'Byrne, of Ballinacor, then in open revolt in the Wicklow mountains. The following gentry of the County Kildare followed Lord Baltinglass's example, and enlisted under his standard:—

Edmund Eustace, who fled to Scotland in 1583, and escaped to Portugal. On his brother's death in 1585, he assumed the title of (4th) Viscount Baltinglass.

William Eustace, whom Lodowick Bryskett, Clerk of the Council, reported to the Government had been slain on the 21st April, 1581.

Thomas Eustace, captured by Laurence Sutton in a bog in 1581, and executed.

Walter Eustace, apprehended in 1583, by Brian owre mac Brian Kavanagh, of Clonmullen, County Wexford, for which act he received a pardon for his disloyalty.

Richard Eustace, who was in Paris in 1580, assisting the rebellion.

[The above five Eustaces were brothers of Lord Baltinglass.]

Oliver fitz William Eustace, of Blackhall, near Punchestown, was pardoned, and died in 1618.

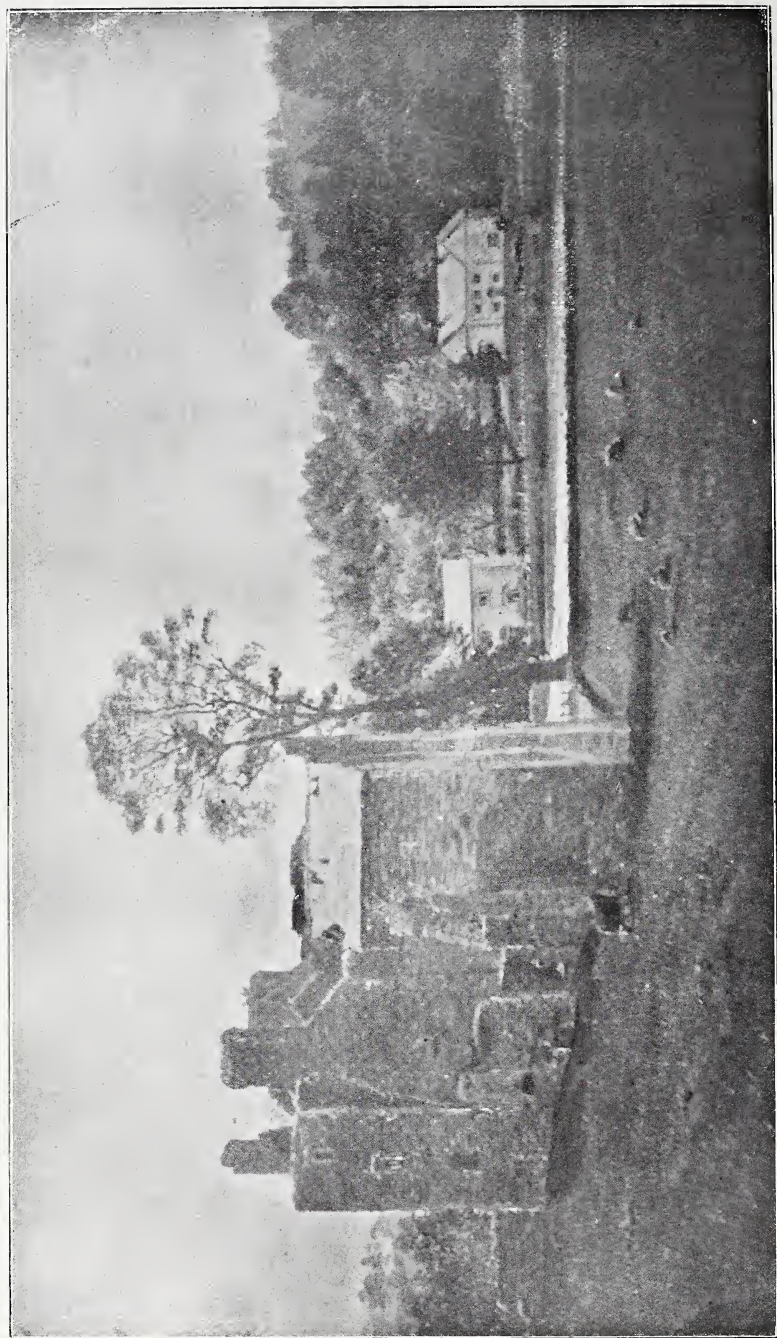
Thomas fitz Nicholas Eustace, of Cardeston, or Cardiffeston (Kerdiffestown), executed in 1581.

Maurice fitz John Eustace, of Castlemartin, executed 1st December, 1580.

John fitz James Eustace, of Newland, near Naas. He was pardoned, and died in 1612.

(?) Walter reagh FitzGerald, of Cronyhorn, County Wicklow, son of Maurice FitzGerald, of Glassealy, and son-in-law of Feagh macHugh O'Byrne, of Ballinacor. He received a pardon, but was executed for further rebellion in 1595.

Gerald fitz Maurice FitzGerald ("Captain Garret"), of Duneany (a branch of the House of Lackagh). He was hanged on the 13th December, 1581.



BALTINGLASS CASTLE.

From an Oil Painting by B. C. Watkins, R.H.A.

[Reproduced with the kind permission of the owner, Mrs. G. E. Cope of Baltinglass.]

Maurice fitz James FitzGerald, of Osberstown, uncle to James Lord Baltinglass. He was pardoned, and died in 1592. A Robert fitz Maurice FitzGerald, of Osberstown, was also implicated in the rebellion. He was probably a son of the Maurice above mentioned.

David fitzGerald Sutton, of Castleton-Kildroght (Castletown, near Celbridge), executed *circa* 1582.

William fitz Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffey, executed in 1582.

On the 18th July, 1580, the Viscount wrote from Baltinglass Castle to a merchant of Waterford, named Robert Walsh, requesting him to send forty crowns to his brother, Richard Eustace, in Paris, and to supply him (the Viscount) with as much wine and powder as possible. In a postscript he adds: "I mean to take this holy enterprise in hand by the authority of the Supreme Head of the Church; praying you to assist us to your power from time to time." This letter and its bearer appear to have reached the wrong hands, as the bearer was ordered to be executed and hanged in chains, and the letter was sent by the Mayor of Waterford (Sir Patrick Doben) to Sir William Pelham, the Lord Justice of Ireland.¹

In this same month Lord Baltinglass wrote the following letter to Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormonde:—

"I have received your letter. Whereas you hear that I assemble great companies of men together, you know I am not of such power, but whatsoever I can make it shall be to maintain truth. Injuries though I have received, yet I forget them. The highest power on earth commands us to take the sword. Questionless it is great want of knowledge and more of grace, to think and believe, that a woman, uncapax of all Holy Orders, should be the supreme governor of Christ's Church—a thing that Christ did not grant unto His own Mother. If the Queen's pleasure be as you allege, to minister justice, it were time to begin; for in this twenty years past of her reign we have seen more damnable doctrine maintained, more oppressing of poor subjects, under the pretence of justice, within this land, than ever we read or heard (since England first received the faith) done by Christian princes. You counsel me to remain quiet, and you will be occupied in persecuting the poor members of Christ. I would you should learn and consider by what means your predecessors came up to be Earls of Ormond. Truly you should find that if Thomas Beckett, Bishop of Canterbury, had never suffered death in defence of the Church, Thomas Butler, alias Beckett, had never been Earl of Ormond."

"[Signed]

JAMES BALTINGLASS."²

This letter was also sent to the Lord Justice, to be used as evidence against the Viscount later on.

The State Papers mention a great amount of damage done about Dublin by the rebels; but, except for the rout of the

¹ Brewer's "Cal. of Carew MSS.," 1575-88, p. 288. ² *Ib.*, p. 289.

Government forces in the Pass of Glenmalure, on the 25th of August, 1580, no serious conflicts appear to have taken place. Under this year the "Annals of the Four Masters" recount what principally took place. They state that :—

"James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas (son of Richard), broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith, and renounced his Sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Lord Grey in Ireland as Lord Justice. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, Gaval-Rannall (i.e. the O'Byrnes of Ranelagh), and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that the entire extent of country from the Slaney to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe (near Blessington) and Glenmalure.

"A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain (Sir Nicholas) Malby, to scatter and disperse these war-like plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy and best captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain (Sir) Peter Carew, Master Moor (Colonel John More) and Master Frans (i.e., Francis Cosby of Stradbally), with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp.

"John, the son of James, son of the Earl of Desmond,¹ proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace, and the sons of Hugh, son of Shaun O'Byrne, were stationed, where he was welcomed by these men; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, O'Byrnes, and O'Tooles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all the property they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John, son of the Earl of Desmond, and James Eustace, set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians (at Dun-an-oir) who had arrived in his (John's) country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happen to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice upon the one spot before he could reach them.

"The age of Christ 1581. Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason."

¹ He was Sir John FitzGerald, of Mogeely, County Cork, son of James, 14th Earl of Desmond. He was slain in the rebellion near Aherlow, in August, 1582.

After remaining in Munster for some months, in spite of the vigilance of the Government agents, Lord Baltinglass managed to leave the country in October, 1581, and in a "Scottish ship" made his escape to Spain, where he hoped to enlist the sympathies of Philip II, and return to Ireland with a strong force to renew the struggle. The King received him with marked favour, and promised him every assistance. A force of 5,000 men, experienced soldiers, fully equipped and provisioned for two years, were got ready to embark with Lord Baltinglass, when some other Irish leaders, then in Spain, informed the King that it would take another 10,000 men to successfully tackle the English army in Ireland. At this the King became annoyed, and, saying that they did not know their own minds, refused to take any further action for the present. The Lord Deputy was informed of the resolution taken by Philip II through "one Philip Wekens, of Wexford, which did convey the Viscount Baltinglas away."¹

Through the agency of merchants, trading between Ireland and Spain and Portugal, the Government was kept informed of what was going on in the latter countries. On the 7th of February, 1586, the Lord Deputy wrote to Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, that he had received the news from one Kiste, or Kyst, a merchant of Dublin, "that the traitor Baltinglas died five weeks before this last Christmas."²

This would make the Viscount's death to have occurred during the month of November, 1585. His next surviving brother Edmund, then at Lisbon, assumed the title as 4th Viscount. He is reported to have died there in 1588,³ according to information supplied by a Waterford merchant.

James, the 3rd Viscount, was married to Mary, daughter of Sir John Travers, Kt.,⁴ of Carrickbrennan, *alias* Monkstown, in the County Dublin; but she had neither issue by him nor by her second husband, Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart., of Donadea. Her death took place in 1610.

In 1585 an Act of Parliament was passed against the family, called the Statute of Baltinglass, which not only made estates tail forfeitable for treason, but did also cut off and frustrate all such family settlements as had been made for the twelve years prior to the rebellion. By these *post facto* laws this family of Eustace was deprived of their estates and titles.

The Abbey and its Wicklow possessions eventually came into the possession of an officer who had seen much active service

¹ Hamilton's "Cal. of State Papers," Ireland, 1586-8, p. 420.

² *Ib.*, p. 25.

³ *Ib.*, 1588-92, p. 126 and p. 278.

⁴ *Ib.*, 1574-85, p. 580; and Eliz. Fiant No. 3146.

under the Crown—Sir Henry Harrington, Kt. In November, 1604, an Inquisition was held at Newcastle (McKinnegan), County Wicklow, before the following Commissioners :—Nicholas Kerdiffe, Sergeant-at-Law, and Sir John Davys, Kt., the Solicitor-General for Ireland, to ascertain what lands were held by Sir Henry, what profits he received from them, and what amount of damage had been done to them during the late wars. The jurors on this Inquisition were :—

James Wolverston, of Stillorgan, Gent.
 Morogh m^eEdmond, of Ballerenan.
 Morogh m^eTeige oge, of the Blindwood.
 Phelim O'Toole, of Ballencorebeg.
 James Walsh, of the Shanganagh.
 Pierce Talbot, of Rathdowne.
 Davie Hedrington, of Ballenure.
 Callogh m^eMorogh, of Cowrtresfoyle.
 Edward Archbold, of Templecarriage.
 Edmond oge, of Laghlinston.
 Richard O'Byrne, of Kyllेमoling.
 Connor O'Collon, of Ballogarne.
 Teig O'Quynne, of Moynesromlie ; and
 Donogh m^eTirlogh, of Phellipprest.

The Inquisition itself is in English, which is unusual. It gives a short account of grantees of the Abbey lands from the time of the forfeiture by Lord Baltinglass to the grant of them to Sir Henry Harrington. It runs thus :¹—

“The Jurors doe uppon oathes affirme that the late Vicount Baltinglass held of the late Queene Elizabeth the Abbey or Monasterie of Baltin-glasse, together with the Lordship and lands thereunto belonging, lyeing and being within the countie of Dublin,² but by what title tenure or rents, they know not.

“They further saie that the said Vicount in his lifytyme brake downe the Abbey and Howse, and burnt the whole towne, which together with the lands aforesaid continued utterlie wast during the said rebellion and long after.

“And they alsoe finde that the said Abbie, with the lands thereof aforesaid, were committed to S^r Francis Stafford, then Capⁿ Stafford,³ at the yearlie rent of fortie nine pounds nineteen shillings pennie halfe-pennie.

“And soone after the said Abbay and lands were again committed to S^r William Russell, then Captain Russell,⁴ at the rent aforesaid.

¹ Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 17 of James I.

² Wicklow was not formed into a county until 1605.

³ He was Constable of Dunluce Castle, Governor of the Queen's forces at Knockfergus (now Carrickfergus), and in the district of Clandeboy, County Down, in 1585. He was a Privy Councillor in 1600, and in 1606 he was in receipt of a pension.

⁴ He was the 4th son of Francis, 2nd Earl of Bedford. From 1594 to 1596 he filled the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, and died in 1613. The Abbey and lands of Baltinglass were leased for twenty-one years to him in 1581 (Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 3745).

“ And soon after the said Abbay and lands were committed to S^r Henrie Harington, Knight, att the rent aforesaid, during all which tyme of their said interests the said Abbay and lands thereof continued utterlie wast and unprofitable to the said cominittees, whereof an Inquisition was formerlie taken and returned unto his Majestie’s Court of Exchequer as by a note under the hands of his Majestie’s Auditor did appeare.

“ And alsoe the said jurors upon their oathe saie that the said Abbay and lands thereof were afterwards grannted by the said late Queene unto the said S^r Henrie Harington in fee farme att the yearlie rent of nine pounds seven shillings eightpence Ir: ; and that in the beginning of the last warres which were about the six and thirtieth of the said Queene’s raigne, the small habitacion, a litle before begun in the said Abbaie and lands by the said S^r Henrie was againe dispersed and the towne and severall villages thereof burnt by the rebels and utterlie wasted, and soe continued untill Maie last was twelvemonth, untill which tyme neither the said S^r Henrie his servants nor ministers during the last warres receaved anie profit or benefit anie thing neere the value to countervaille the rent or ferme aforesaid.

The Sir Henry Harrington, Kt., here mentioned had been appointed Seneschal and Chief Ruler over the country of the O’Byrnes and O’Tooles in the County Wicklow in 1578. In 1581 he was granted by the Crown the sites and possessions of the religious houses, in the County Kildare, at New Abbey of Kilcullen, Tully, Timolin, and St. John’s of Castledermot. The grant to him of Baltinglass was dated the 26th November, 1587.¹

Sir Henry was the second son of Sir James Harrington, Kt., of Exton, and his mother was Lucy, daughter of Sir William Sydney, of Penshurst, in Kent. He died on the 1st May, 1612, leaving by his wife Cecilia, daughter of John Agard, of Elms-thorp, in Leicestershire, a son, Sir John, who succeeded him. Sir John married Mary, youngest daughter of William Offley, of London. On his death, without male issue, on the 22nd December, 1614, his heir was his half-brother, Sir William Harrington, Kt.,² son of Sir Henry Harrington by his second wife, Ruth, daughter of the Right Rev. James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham.

Sir William married Anne, daughter of Sir John Wood, Kt., of Albyns, in Stapleford-Abbott, Essex. Sir Arthur Vicars, who has kindly allowed me to make extracts from his Pedigree of the Harrington Family, has informed me that Sir William had a younger brother, named Henry, who resided at Grange Con. There are now built into the walls of the ruined Castle of Grange Con two sculptured mural slabs, one bearing the date 1610, and the other 1621, and both of them bear the initials H. H., with

¹ Elizabeth Fiant, No. 5081.

² Co. Kildare Chancery Inquisition, No. 5 of Charles I.

the Harrington badge between them, viz.:—"Sable a fret argent."¹ These two stones commemorate the two above-named Henry Harringtons—father and son.

Sir William Harrington, according to the Inquisitions,² died without male issue, on the 10th March, 1626, in England. Some years previously, however, he had parted with the Baltinglass Abbey possessions, and they passed into the hands of Sir Charles Wilmot, Kt., by a grant of James I., about the year 1617. At the same time the lands were created into a Manor, by the name of the Manor of Baltinglass, with a Court-Baron and Court-Leet, and the institution of a Thursday market and two fairs—one on the Feast of the Ascension (a movable Feast), and the other on the Feast of St. Luke (18th October).

Sir Charles Wilmot was President of Connaught, and created Viscount Wilmot of Athlone in 1620.³ For a fourth time since the Reformation the County Wicklow portion of the Abbey lands now underwent a change of owners, as they were granted by Sir Charles to Sir James Carroll, Kt., of Dublin.⁴

Sir James Carroll, who was a Government official, had been knighted in 1609. He was two years later in possession of a thousand acres of Kavanagh property in the County Wexford. The following particulars relating to him have been gathered from two sources in the Dublin Office of Arms:—

I. Extract from Daniel Molyneux's (Ulster King of Arms) Visitation of the County Dublin, commenced in 1607:—

Thomas Carroll, of the family of O'Carroll (whose ancestors were oppressed by the Chiefe of the name), came and lived in Dublin, and was Sheriffe of the citie in An^o MDCIII.

His first wife was Ales Mountfield.

His second Giles Oran.

His third Marg^t Deice.

His fourth, now living, Joan, d^r of Walter Cusake, Alderman, Mayor of Dublin, widow of Walter Galtrim, and widow before y^t of Will^m Duffe, both merchants of Dublin.

Thomas Carroll hath only issue by y^e first, whose names are—James, John, Richard, and Mary, wife to Symon Barnewall, citizen of Dublin.

James Carroll, eldest sonne of Thomas, is chiefe Chamberlaine of the Exchequer, and Deputie Threr at Warres, and hath to wife Elizabeth, d^r of Robert Legge, sometime Deputie Remembrancer, by whome he hath issue—

James Carroll (his eldest sonne), John, Elizabeth, Susan, Marie, and Cicilie.

¹ See p. 384, vol. iii, of the JOURNAL.

² Co. Wicklow Exchequer Inquisitions, Nos. 2 and 4 of Charles I.

³ For notices of Sir Charles Wilmot, see Burke's Extinct Peerages.

⁴ Morrin's Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls, vol. iii, p. 183.

II. Extract from a Funeral Entry¹ :—

Sir James Carroll, late of Ballykearny² in the County of Wexford, Kt., took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Legg, by whom he had issue : James, eldest son, John, second son, Elizabeth, eldest daughter, and Susan second daughter.

The said Sir James took to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Savage, Kt.³

The said Sir James took to his third wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Cole, of Stokesley in Yorkshire, England, one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary ; by whom he had issue three sons, viz. :—

James, eldest son, as yet under age ; Thomas, second son, died young ; Thomas, third son, as yet under age.

The said Sir James departed this mortal life at Ballykearny aforesaid the 6th of October 1639, and was interred in the Cathedral Church of Ferns in the County of Wexford.

In his (Prerogative) Will, dated the 2nd of October, 1639, Sir James had expressed the wish to be buried in St. Michael's Church, Dublin ; but dying in the County Wexford, this apparently changed matters. In the Will he mentions his brother, Richard Carroll, of Ballylegge, and also three daughters not named in the two authorities quoted above : they were—Jane, Sarah, and Amy.

The following additional information on some of the members of the Carroll family above-mentioned has been gleaned from several Funeral Entries in Ulster's Office :—

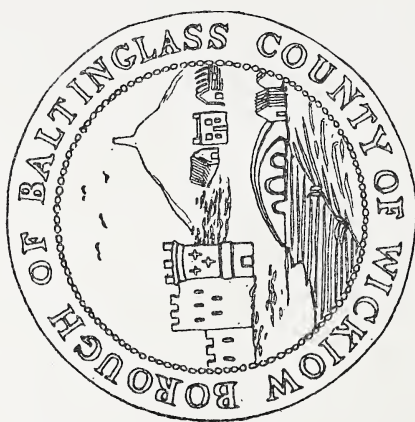
1. Thomas Carroll, Alderman of Dublin, deceased the 15th of August, 1616.
2. Elizabeth, daughter of Joan Harte, widow of Robert Legge, Gent., and wife to James Carroll, Deputie Treasurer-at-War, died on the 12th March, 1607.
3. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Legge, and wife of Sir James Carroll, Kt., Mayor of Dublin ; deceased the 17th September, 1613.
4. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Savage, Kt.,³ and wife of Sir James Carroll, Kt., died on the 28th of September, 1626.

Numbers 2 and 3 given above are confusing, and possibly an error has occurred in a Funeral Entry, as Elizabeth Cole, Sir James's third wife, survived him, and by his Will she was left his house at Ballycarney.

¹ The original spelling has not been adhered to in this extract.

² In the Parish of Ballycarney, and Barony of Scarawalsh.

³ He was of Rheban Castle, near Athy, County Kildare.



SEALS OF THE BOROUGH OF BALTINGLASS (FULL SIZE).

The originals are in the possession of Mr. Robert Day of Cork, who has kindly permitted them to be reproduced here.

[For the modern Seal, on the right-hand side, Benjamin Clayton received the sum of Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, in full payment for it, from Mr. Powell, on the 5th July, 1800.]

Again in 1624 the Abbey lands changed hands. This time they were leased for a thousand years to Sir Thomas Roper, Kt., in consideration of a sum of £3,000 paid by him to Sir James Carroll.¹

Sir Thomas Roper was knighted in 1603. He was a Privy Councillor, and had seen much army service in Ireland. His wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Harrington, the former possessor of the Baltinglass lands. On the 27th of June, 1627, he was created a Baronet of Ireland, and raised to the Irish Peerage as Baron of Bantry and Viscount Baltinglass, the latter being the old Eustace title before they forfeited it by rebellion. The title was enjoyed by two of Sir Thomas's sons, and became extinct in 1676.²

From this period references to Baltinglass are very meagre.

The town was created a Borough in 1663. This we learn from the following instructions sent by the King, Charles II, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from Whitehall, on the 10th of January in that year:—

“We are informed that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Sir Maurice Eustace, Kt.) is preparing to build a Parish Church in the town of Baltinglass, and houses for a Minister and School-master who shall be there, and whom he will endow, and also to build a bridge over the river Slaney which runs by that town, and a market and schoolhouse there.

For the encouragement of that good work, we direct that Baltinglass, which is an ancient village, shall be made into a corporate town and be henceforth governed by a Sovereign. Cornet Pinsent shall be the first Sovereign, and shall have the usual powers; and the Sovereign and Burgesses may, whenever a Parliament is held in Ireland, send two Burgesses thereto. In addition to the Court Leet and Court Baron now appurtenant to the Manor of Baltinglass, there shall be a Court of Record there, wherein the Seneschal appointed by the Lord Chancellor, or his heirs, shall hear all pleas not over £10 in value which shall arise in the Manor. The Sheriff of the County and the Clerk of the Market shall not interfere with the Manor, and all fines levied therein shall go to the relief of the poor therein and to the repair of highways leading thereto.”³

The Sir Maurice Eustace, Kt., Lord Chancellor of Ireland at this time, when in the country lived at Harristown, between Kileullen Bridge and Ballymore-Eustace; and when he resided in Dublin, he dwelt in his house in Damask Street, now known in consequence as Eustace Street, which leads from Dame Street to Wellington Quay.

He was the son of John Eustace, of Harristown, a younger son of William Eustace, of Castlemartin, in the County Kildare.

¹ Co. Wicklow Chancery Inquisitions, Nos. 23 and 28 of Charles I.

² See Burke's *Extinct Peerages*.

³ Mahaffy's "Calendar of State Papers," Ireland, 1663-5, p. 4.

By his wife, Charrity, daughter of Sir Robert Dixon, Kt., of Dublin, he had no issue; but he had an illegitimate son of his own Christian name, whom he thus refers to in a letter dated 25th April, 1663, written to Sir Henry Bennet (afterwards Earl of Arlington), then Secretary of State:—

“As for my own affairs—when I was last in England the King promised me to be Baron of Cry-Eustace or Portlester,¹ at my election; and because I had no children by my wife, and that both of us were well struck in years, the Lord Lieutenant induced the King to let the honour remain, after my death, on those of my blood who should succeed to my estate. Otherwise I should gain nothing, since, as Chancellor, I have precedence over all the nobility of Ireland. I intended to nominate my natural son, Maurice Eustace, of Whitechurch, born at Droitwich in Cheshire. He is to succeed to all my estate if His Majesty be pleased in his great goodness to allow, for the honour cannot be settled on any other in regard the estate is settled on him.”²

Within the next two years Sir Maurice appears to have changed his mind concerning his illegitimate son, as in his will, which is dated 20th June, 1665, he divided his Kildare and Dublin estates between his nephews, Sir John and Sir Maurice, sons of his brother William, and to his “reputed naturall sonn Maurice Eustace” he left the Lordship of Portlester.

According to a Funeral Entry, the Lord Chancellor died on the 22nd of June, and was buried the 7th of July, 1665, in St. Patrick’s Cathedral. This statement as to the place of his interment is not correct, as his widow in her Will, dated the 26th June, 1678, expressly desires to be interred at Castlemartin, near her husband, if it should happen that her death took place in the country (i.e., at Harristown).

In 1685 the title of Viscount Baltinglass was revived in the person of Colonel Richard Talbot of Carton, who was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Tyrconnell four years later. The career of this great Jacobite leader is sketched in the fourth volume of the JOURNAL. On his death in Limerick in 1691, without male issue, this title became extinct.

In the following century the Stratfords of Belan, County Kildare, were closely connected with Baltinglass; their family burial-place being in the Abbey graveyard. In 1763 John Stratford, who was M.P. for Baltinglass in the reigns of the first two Georges, was created Baron of Baltinglass, and in 1776 Viscount Aldborough. In 1777 he was advanced to the dignities

¹ Cry-Eustace, that is “the Eustace Country,” was the name of a district extending from Naas to Ballymore-Eustace. Portlester is in the County Meath.

² Mahaffy’s “Calendar,” p. 66.

PEDIGREE OF SIR MAURICE EUSTACE, KT., LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

William fitz John Eustace,
of Castlemartin, Co. Kildare.

He was four times married.

ob. 25th June, 1635.

Maurice Eustace
of Castlemartin.

And other children.

John Eustace
of Harristown.

ob. 1623.

= ? Catherine Darcy.

[Pedigree in Ulster's Office.]

John Eustace
of Castlemartin.

ob. 1684.

Margaret Keating,
d. of Edmond Keating
of Narraghmore, Co. Kildare.

ob. 17th April, 1684.

2nd son.

Sir Maurice Eustace, Bart.,
of Castlemartin.

Created a Baronet in 1685.

Attainted in 1699.

Died in France, 1693.

= Margaret Newcomen,
d. of
Brigadier Sir Thomas Newcomen, Kt.,
of Sutton, Co. Dublin.

ob. January, 1738.

Two daughters, who
died unmarried.

Sir Maurice Eustace, Kt.,
of Harristown, Co. Kildare,
of Damask Street
(now Eustace Street) in Dublin.

Knighthood circa 1640.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

ob. 22nd June, 1665.

= Charriy Dixon,
d. of Sir Robert Dixon, Kt.,
of Dublin.

ob. s. p. June, 1678.

Sir John Eustace, Kt.,
of Brannockstown, Co. Kildare.

Knighthood in March, 1662.

Will } Dated, 1698.
 } Proved, 1704.

In his Will he mentions his daughter's
son, Chetwood Eustace.

William Eustace

ob. 1st February, 1674

= Anne Netterville,
d. of James Netterville of
Castletown-Kilpatrick,
Co. Meath.

Sir Maurice Eustace, Kt.,
of Harristown.

Knighthood in November, 1662.

ob. 13th April, 1703.

One son, who died young, and
seven daughters.

Alexander Eustace

ob. s. p.

= Mary Colley,
d. of Sir Henry Colley, Kt.,
of Castle Carbury, Co. Kildare.
Widow of Sankey Silyard,
Alderman of Dublin.

Edward Eustace.

Mrs. Elizabeth Warren.

Mrs. Catherine Rutledge.

Mrs. Elenor Keating.

Mrs. Anneslo.

FREE (

Sir Ma Mary Colley,
of Half Sir Henry Colley, Kt.,
ostle Carbury, Co. Kildare.
(now Eudow of Sankey Silyard,
KtAlderman of Dublin.
Lord C
ob

ard Eustace.

Mrs. Elizabeth Warren.

Mrs. Catherine Rutledge.

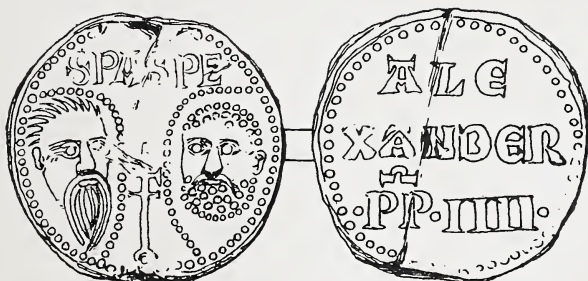
Mrs. Elenor Keating.

Mrs. Anneslo.

Kt.,

of Viscount Amiens and Earl of Aldborough. These titles became extinct in 1875.

The Castle of Baltinglass (see p. 396) stood in a small field adjoining the Abbey burial-ground on the south-east side. It was demolished about the year 1882 by the Rev. John Usher,¹ Rector of Baltinglass, to supply materials for building the glebe house and new church. During the course of its destruction a cannon-ball and the Seal of a Papal Bulla were discovered within



the walls. The latter on one side has engraved on it two bearded heads, and over them the initials **S PA. S PE.**, and on the other side:—

A L E
X A N D E R
P . P . IIII.²

Our Vice-President, Father Devitt, informs me that the heads represent St. Peter and St. Paul, and that the initials refer to them (**S. PA.** = St. Paul, and **S. PE.** = St. Peter).

These articles are now in the possession of Mr. J. R. Dagg, of Holdenstown Lodge, near Baltinglass.

Brewer, in his "Beauties of Ireland," published in 1825, has the following note on the Castle:—

"The Castle, originally the residence of the Abbot, and afterwards of the Viscounts Baltinglass, is an irregular and not very extensive structure, evidently built at different periods. The outward doors are in a circular mode of architecture, whilst other parts are of various less ancient ages."

¹ He died in February, 1907, after having been Rector for thirty years.

² His Holiness Alexander IV was Pope from 1254-1261.

Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland" (1837) states that :—

"Of the ancient castle, now converted into a farm-house, two Norman doorways leading into a courtyard are still remaining ; and formerly many fragments of stone highly wrought lay scattered in all directions."

The only memento of the castle now in existence is a small oil-painting of it by Bartholomew C. Watkins, R.H.A. (see p. 396), which is in the possession of Mrs. G. E. Cope, draper, of Baltinglass. A castle is also represented on one of the Borough Seals of the Corporation of Baltinglass (see p. 404) ; it was exhibited at the Dublin International Exhibition of 1907 by Mr. Robert Day, of Cork.

The existing ruins of the Abbey Church show that it consisted of a nave, two aisles, two transepts, and the choir. All



BALTINGLASS ABBEY FROM THE SOUTH-WEST IN 1907.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

that now stands of the old work is the west end, containing the lower portion of three narrow lancet-windows, with eight pointed arches of the south aisle, the two circular transept arches, and a portion of the choir containing sedilia.

Prior to the year 1883, when the new Protestant church was built, service was held in the east end of the abbey, which was converted into a parish church. For this purpose the modern pinnacled tower was built in the middle of the nave, some of the arches of which were built up, as well as the two high round-headed transept arches,¹ and the east gable was erected in imitation of the old work at the west end.

All the windows of the nave overlooking the south aisle are built up; none of them is entire, as only the jambs remain. The capitals of the pillars supporting the pointed arches are richly carved, each one in a different design; the pillars them-

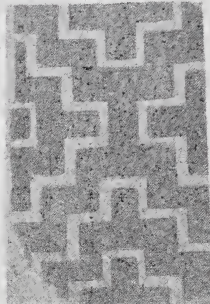
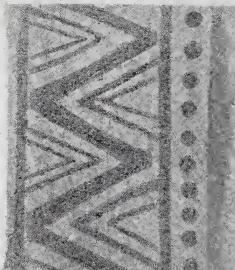
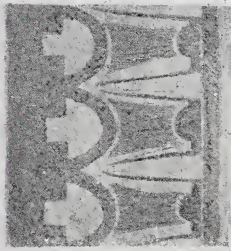


VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE ABBEY, SHOWING THE ALTERNATELY ROUND AND SQUARE PILLARS OF THE SOUTH AISLE.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

selves are alternately circular and square. All the dressed stone work to the windows, arches, &c., is of a yellowish granite, of which there is none in the neighbourhood; the rubble-work of the walls is of the inferior stone of the locality.

¹ These were reopened when the Board of Works took over the abbey as a National Monument.

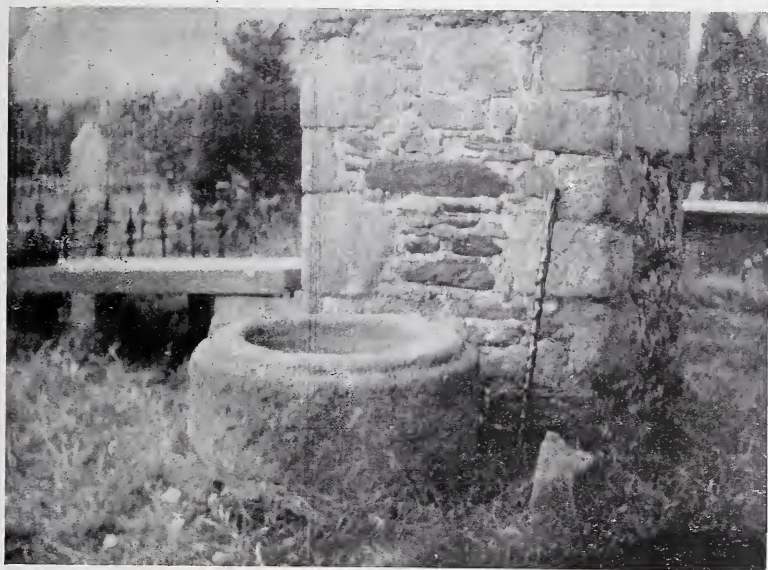


EXAMPLES OF THE ORNAMENTATION ON THE CAPITALS OF THE PILLARS IN BALTINGLASS ABBEY.

[From rubbings by Lord Walter FitzGerald.]

The architecture of the abbey is described as the Romanesque and First Pointed styles, an introduction of the Cistercians.

A large circular granite font, in a rough, unfinished-looking condition, now lies at the base of one of the pillars near the church tower. It was dug up several years ago in what was the



THE FONT IN THE ABBEY, BALTINGLASS.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

north aisle, and removed to the Rector's garden, where it remained till 1905, when the late Rev. John Usher had it placed in its present position. This font has no outlet for the water.

The burial-ground contains no slabs or tombs of any antiquity. The earliest dated slab lies near the sedilia at the east end of the abbey; its date is 1699. The inscription (in small incised capitals) is now, except for a few letters, illegible, owing to the flaking nature of the stone. Fortunately in November, 1896, I copied the inscription, when the slab had suffered less, and then found it to read¹:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ROBERT
STRATFORD ESQ^R WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER
1699.

¹ *Vide* "The Journal of the Memorials of the Dead," Ireland, vol. iv, p. 341.

Above this inscription are a crest and coat-of-arms in relief, viz. :—

The crest over a helmet—A dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the hand a scimitar.

The coat-of-arms—Barry of ten argent and azure, a lion rampant gules.

This Robert Stratford was the first of the family to arrive in Ireland, and was the ancestor of the Barons Baltinglass (1763) and Earls of Aldborough (1777). This slab, and three or four others, were discovered under the flooring of the former Protestant church, when it was dismantled in 1883. Since that date the Stratford slab has been pointed out as the tomb-slab of King Dermot MacMurrough, the founder of the abbey!!

The only other inscription worthy of record is from a box-tomb at the east end of the burial-ground. With great difficulty it can be deciphered as follows :—

HERE LYETH YE BODY OF IOHN
BLACKWEL^L IUN^R WHO DEPARTE^D
THIS LIFE YE 23RD DAY OF AUGUST
AN^{NO} DOMIN^I 1737 & IN YE 18TH YEAR
OF HIS AGE.

HERE LYETH YE BODY OF
IOHN BLACKWEL^R SEN^R WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE YE — DAY OF
APRIL ANO DOMINI & IN
YE 67TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

The inscriptions on the church plate are dated 1704.

There is a tradition that an underground passage leads from the abbey to the castle, and from the castle to the lower slope of the Carr's Rock portion of Baltinglass Hill. Its entrance, now filled up, is still pointed out.

APPENDIX.

Identification of the Names on Speed's Map of the
Barony of Upper Talbotstown.

[See page 392.]

<i>Speed's Map.</i>		<i>Present Name.</i>
Ballerwood (Butlerswood)	...	Humewood.
Balliadesto ...	...	Eadestown.
Ballihooke ...	...	Ballyhook.
Ballileagh ...	...	Ballylea.
Ballinabarne ...	...	Ballinabarny.
Ballinacrogh...	...	Billinacrow.
Ballinure ...	...	Ballynure.
Ballmaran ...	...	Ballinroan.
Baltinglas ...	...	Baltinglass.
Barradore ...	...	Barraderry.
Barronston ...	...	Baronstown.
Bathtoole ...	...	Rathtoole.
Boleneddor ...	...	Ballineddan.
Borrickill ...	...	Borkill (More and Beg).
Brittas ...	...	Brittas.
Broughillstowne	...	Broughillstown (in the Co. Carlow).
Calbiesto ...	...	Colbinstown.
Cargin ...	...	Carrigeen (in the Co. Kildare
Carickluarto...	...	Carrig Lower.
Castlesallagh	...	Castlesallagh.
Cloughe ...	...	Clogh.
Coolmoney ...	...	Coolmoney.
Coolenarge ...	...	Coolinarrig.
Coolmadden ...	...	Coolamaddra.
Coyleshobeg...	...	Kilshabeg.
Coyleshogmore	...	Kelshamore.
Crannorin ...	...	Cornan.
Cullaine ...	...	Collin (in Co. Kildare).
Dauistowne ...	...	Davidstown.
Doneing ...	...	Downings.
Donnaghmore	...	Donaghmore.
Fedancoyle ...	...	Fiddancoyle.
Framstowne...	...	Freynestown.
Gibstowne ...	...	Gibstown.
Grangcon ...	...	Grange Con.
Griffinstowne	...	Griffinstown.
Holtonston ...	...	Holdenstown.
Ironegrange ...	...	Irongrange.
Killballingcon (Killballygowan)	...	Kill.

<i>Speed's Map.</i>	<i>Present Name.</i>
Killmaria	Kilmurry.
Killnemana (i.e. the Monk's Wood)	Woodfield.
Killteger	Kiltegan.
Knightscastle	Castleruddery.
Knockbrack	Knocknamuck.
Knockerick	Knockarrig or Knock-a-reagh.
Kubbockto	Ballyhubbock.
Kyllenaclone	Ballymaconey.
Ladiestowne	Ladytown (in the County Carlow).
Manger	Manger.
Milltowne	—
Munsheerhill	Placed between Ballyhook and Ballintruer.
Newdough	<i>Recte</i> "Slewdough," a sub-denomination of Tinoran.
Radangan	Rathdangan.
Rahin	Raheen.
Rathshallagh	Rathsallagh.
Rellylusse	Killalish.
Rostiduffe	Rustyduff.
Sallinleg	Boylelug.
Shanebeg flu... ..	Slaneybeg, or the little Slaney River.
Skeaskin	Seskin.
Spinass	Spinans.
Talbotstowne	Talbotstown.
Tauarnsto	Ballintruer.
Tenaran	Tinoran.
Tuckmill	Tuckmill.
Walterstowne	Waterstown.

LIST OF ABBOTS "DE VALLE SALUTIS."

- Ante 1163. MAELISA O'LAIGNAIN. (Ware's "Bishops of Ireland.")
 In 1178. CHRISTINUS. (Cal. of Christ Church Deeds.)
 1185. ALBIN O'MOLLOY. (Ware's "Bishops of Ireland.")
 1209. DAVID. (Register of St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin.)
 1251. THOMAS DE SHOTINDON. (Sweetman's "Cal. of Documents, Ireland.")
 1302. SIMON. (Mills' "Justiciary Rolls.")
 1314. GRIFFIN. (Archbishop King's MSS.)
 DONOUGH [or DONATUS]. (Archdall's "Monasticon.")
 1322. JOHN. (Archdall's "Monasticon.")
 Ante 1345. GRAIANUS. (Archdall's "Monasticon.")
 In 1376. PHILIP. (Archdall's "Monasticon.")
 1377. PETER. (King's MSS.)
 1397. THOMAS. (King's MSS.)
 1405. FRANCIS. (Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib.)
 1486. HENRY. (Ware's "Annals of Ireland.")
 1528. EDMUND. (Ware's "Annals of Ireland.")
 1537. JOHN GALBALLY. (Co. Wicklow Inquisition.)

BALLITORE AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS.

By CANON SHERLOCK.

THE village of Ballitore, in County Kildare, on the borders of County Wicklow, 28 Irish miles from Dublin, lies a little off the high road from Dublin to Cork. It was described 100 years ago as having no factory, no barrack, no populous town, no squire's family, none who take the lead except by superior excellence and conduct. The inhabitants lived as one large family: in short, it deserved the name of "the happy family." The village itself is situated in a valley almost surrounded by gently rising hills. The river Greese, which rises about 14 miles distant in the County Wicklow, runs through it. As its name indicates, it was formerly a marsh, or bog, from which condition it was reclaimed and cultivated.

About the end of the seventeenth century, two of the Society of Friends—Barcroft and Strettel by name—purchased the land, and transformed its appearance by plantations of forest trees and orchards, with quickset hedges round the fields. The taste and industry of its new owners quickly made the neighbourhood a scene of rural beauty. It was, no doubt, the fact of its being a Quaker colony that induced Abraham Shackleton, a Yorkshire Quaker, to settle there in 1726. From that date till a hundred years later Ballitore was like an oasis in a wilderness—a centre of educational and philanthropic influence and light. Abraham Shackleton opened a boarding-school there in 1726, in which the classics were taught with great success. The pupils were not necessarily of the Quaker sect—in fact, only ten out of sixty boarders were Quakers. In 1741, Garrett, Edmund, and Richard Burke became his pupils; and from this school, three years later, that splendid genius, Edmund Burke, entered T.C.D. It speaks volumes for the intelligence and culture of the Shackleton family that Edmund Burke continued their firm friend to his death, kept up a constant correspondence with the son and successor of his old master, and often revisited the little village to see his old friends. The school founded by the first Shackleton was carried on under his son and grandson for seventy-three years, and was only closed in 1803 because of scruples felt by the grandson about reading and teaching classical authors. It was, however, re-opened in 1807, and maintained for many years.

Mary Shackleton, daughter of E. Burke's friend, Richard, and the historian of Ballitore, was born in 1758, and when thirty-three years of age married William Leadbeater, a descendant of the Huguenot family Le Batre, who had joined the Society of Friends. From an early age she had shown decided literary taste and ability. When she was twenty-six years of age, her father took her to London to attend the yearly meeting of Friends. While there they frequently visited E. Burke, meeting at his house Sir Joshua Reynolds, the poet Crabbe, and other distinguished characters. With her father she paid a visit to Burke at Beaconsfield, which seemed to her a paradise on earth; and on their return home she wrote a poem, called "Beaconsfield," which she ventured to send to Burke, receiving from him a long letter of thanks and kindly criticism. Mary Shackleton, or Leadbeater, as she had become, published, in 1794, "Extracts and Original Anecdotes for the Improvement of Youth," followed by a selection from her poems in 1808; and in 1811 and 1813, "Cottage Dialogues of the Irish Peasantry," of which a third series was published after her death. These were republished, with notes and illustrations by W. P. Lefanu and Miss Edgeworth. She also wrote "The Landlords' Friend," "Cottage Biographies," "Biographical Notices of Irish Friends," and memoirs of her father and mother. Her last work was "The Pedlar," written for the Kildare Street Education Society. Her "Annals of Ballitore," begun in 1766, she carried down to 1824, so that they cover a period of fifty-eight years.

An acquaintance made by accident with Mrs. R. Trench (mother of Archbishop Trench), then Melisina St. George, ripened into a long and affectionate friendship, and for many years she assisted her in improving the condition of the tenantry on her estate in the neighbourhood of Ballitore. For nearly ten years Mary Leadbeater kept up a correspondence with the poet Crabbe, whose letters and those of Mrs. R. Trench were published, together with Burke's correspondence with her father, Richard Shackleton. In Crabbe's first letter to her, dated Trowbridge, 1st December, 1816, he says: "Mary Leadbeater! Yes, indeed, I do well remember you; not Leadbeater then, but a pretty, demure lass, standing a timid auditor while her own verses were read by a kind friend, but a keen judge, Edmund Burke."

The Bonham family were neighbours and friends, and Mary Leadbeater gives a charming account of Mrs. Bonham about the year 1819: "Margaret Bonham appears to value life and all its comforts only as it gives her power to do good. Disregarding weather, she walks about in pattens, or rides on horseback, with

a servant walking beside her, inspecting the conditions of the poor, and thoughtful to assist them."

It cannot be said that the "Annals," which cover a period of fifty-eight years, are exciting; but they present a pleasing picture of rural life. The author's acquaintance with Burke and Crabbe and the Lefanu and Grattan families, and her correspondence with Mrs. Trench, the Edgeworths, and others, afforded interest and variety to her life, and gave a largeness to her intellectual horizon that was then uncommon in Ireland.

The most interesting part of the "Annals" is that which relates her experiences during the disastrous Rebellion of 1798. And this is of value as the record of a perfectly disinterested and truthful eye-witness. In reading other accounts, one is constantly called on to remember that the authors were partizans of one side or the other—that much is mere hearsay, probably greatly exaggerated, coloured by prejudice and political passion, and so it is hard to say how much credit is to be attached to them. But Mary Leadbeater belonged to a sect bound by its principles to promote peace, and to steer clear of both parties, while acknowledging the claims of both on the score of humanity. So strict, indeed, was their adherence to the principles of the Friends, that when, on the one side, protections were issued to the loyal and orderly to preserve them from the exactions of Government troops, they refused to apply for them. On the other side, when some of the rebels burst into her house, and demanded to be given materials of green, to be used as flags and badges, she had the courage to refuse, saying that her people belonged to neither party, so that, in the end, they made off without even seizing the green baize table-cloth which lay before their eyes.

Ballitore and its inhabitants suffered very severely in that time of distress. When the time of the outbreak drew near, bodies of militia were quartered in the village, for many of the local yeomanry were disaffected. The insurgents attacked and burned several houses in the neighbourhood; individuals among the inhabitants mysteriously disappeared—some joining the rebel forces—some it was supposed murdered—some leaving the country for places of safety.

Notices were posted on the doors of every cottage, with the names of the inhabitants; and the authorities demanded admittance at any hour, night or day, to see that they were within. The "United men," as they were called, made raids, and searched houses, and seized whatever arms they found; while the blacksmith secretly manufactured pikes in large numbers. On the other hand, the Government made similar

searches, and demanded the surrender of arms that were in the hands of the disaffected.

The Cork and King's County Militia first quartered there were, to the sorrow of the inhabitants, replaced by men from Tyrone, all sworn Orangemen, and by the Ancient Britons. These were given free quarters, and foraging parties searched shops and private houses. The outrages on loyal and patriotic people by the Government forces became so exasperating that at last Colonel Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, was obliged to issue protections. But this did not check the incredible waste and robbery of provisions that went on, and that at a time of scarcity.

When the actual rebellion broke out, the militia were withdrawn and concentrated with the troops at Athy and Naas ; and thus the peaceful inhabitants were for a time left to the mercy of the insurgents. These did not confine themselves to plunder, but murdered those who were obnoxious, besides pillaging and burning their houses. In spite of disorder and threats, the Quakers seem to have come off better than most. Mary Leadbeater's brother's house sheltered over a hundred persons who had taken refuge there ; and his daughter, Betsy Shackleton, still a child, exerted all her powers in attending to them. A soldier lay ill of a fever in a house in the garden. It would have been death to him if his asylum were known, so the child herself attended to all his wants secretly. To Shackleton's house the insurgents brought their prisoners, as well as their own wounded and suffering comrades. "It was," we are told, "an awful sight to behold in that large parlour such a mingled assembly of anxious, throbbing hearts—the Shackletons themselves, the wives of the loyal officers, the wives of the soldiers, the wives and daughters of the insurgents, the numerous guests, the prisoners—all dreading to see the door open, lest some new distress, some fresh announcement of horrors, should enter. But every scene was now fearful, and they knew not what a day might bring forth." All these houses were thronged with people seeking refreshment and repose, and threatening to take possession for the purpose of firing upon the soldiery when they should come.

The triumph of the insurgents was short-lived. At the rumoured approach of the soldiers they decamped, and the wearied inhabitants sought rest in sleep ; but worse was to happen, and their rest was brief. At three in the morning they were roused by the news that the troops were near. The Dragoons arrived, dismounted, and entered the house, demanding milk and water. Shortly after Colonel Campbell arrived

with artillery and infantry. The trumpet was sounded, and the peaceable inhabitants were delivered up for two hours to a furious soldiery. Every house in the Burrow was in flames; a row of houses opposite the school was set on fire; the soldiers were seen bending under loads of plunder. When they were given milk, they insisted that it had been poisoned, and made the givers drink some to assure them. Although a protection had been forced upon Mary Leadbeater by a friendly officer, her house was entered, and one soldier presented his musket at her breast, cursing her with great bitterness. "I desired him," she says, "not to shoot me. It seemed as if he had the will, but not the power to do so. He turned from me, dashed pans and jugs off the kitchen table with his musket, and shattered the kitchen window." It is a curiously feminine trait that she seems to have been horrified by this more than by the threat to shoot her. She ran out of the house, and thought of throwing herself into the river at the foot of the garden. Fortunately two officers, to whom she was known, responded to the cry for help, and turned the ruffian out of the house. That danger over, she watched from the window the red flames rising from houses that the soldiery had fired. "At the same time," she says, "a fat tobacconist from Carlow lolled in one of our chairs, and talked boastingly of the exploits of the military whom he had accompanied; how they had shot several, adding, 'We burned one fellow in a barrel.'" I pass over the other outrages committed by the troops—the murders of innocent and loyal people—the mock trial and execution of the medical man who had taken no part in the rebellion, but had spent days and nights in ministering to the wounded of both parties. Such was the terror inspired by the soldiery, who behaved as if they were in an enemy's country, that his neighbours and friends were afraid to give his dead body, which had been left by the roadside, shelter in their houses. They dared only watch to protect it from the swine, which, sniffing blood, were waiting to make a horrid repast. It adds to the horror of the time, that it is recorded that for several months there was no sale for bacon cured in Ireland, from the well-founded dread of the hogs having fed upon the flesh of men.

Many of the houses were now blackened heaps of ruin. Families sheltered themselves under hedges, and some poor women brought forth their babes under these sorrowful circumstances. Yet the houseless wretches were thankful that their lives were spared; and as the weather continued fine, there was but little sickness, though fever usually prevailed in ordinary summers. Great was the terror in which the soldiers were held,

and not without cause, for houses blazed on the hills, and several men going about their lawful business were shot. People were afraid to cut their turf, save their hay or corn, or even to sleep in their own abodes.

The crushing of the rebellion did not restore peace and safety, and the country long continued far from settled. On the window-sills of the upper story of many gentlemen's houses large stones were collected, placed there to assist in repelling the attacks of robbers. Travelling coaches were escorted by military guards, and the mail-coach was guarded by two or more powerfully armed men. The outlawed insurgents, who had taken refuge in the mountains, were driven by starvation to make nightly excursions for food, money, and clothes, levying "black-mail" on the peaceful and timid—nor did they always refrain from violence and even murder. On one occasion the marauders entered the Shackletons' house, and visited the room where the children lay in their beds. They asked the little Elizabeth where her father kept his money. She cried and said she did not know. "I know," cried out little Jane, "where father keeps his money." "Where, honey?" said the robbers. "In his breeches pockets," she answered. They took clothes and broke the furniture. In bursting open a wardrobe with the handle of a pistol the charge exploded, and the ball passed through little Jane's bedstead. The room filled with smoke, the children screamed, the frightened servants rushed in, and the robbers, also alarmed, hastened to see if the child was killed. She smiled in their faces and told them not to be so frightened, for she was not hurt. Poor little lass, a few hours later that small, brave heart ceased to beat. She had been trusted to go upstairs with a wax taper alone; her clothes took fire and she was burned. The shock to her constitution was too severe. She suffered but little pain; and the next morning she got her book and her work into her bed, repeated her little verses, but closed her eyes in death just twenty-four hours after the accident happened.

The loss of human life and disorganization of society were not the only ill effects of the rebellion. Much of the beauty of the village of Ballitore was destroyed. The handsome trees which had been its boast were cut to supply timber for rebuilding the houses that had been burned; the rest were sold; and it was only the taste and prudence of the Shackletons, who bought them, that saved a few stately beeches at the approaches of the village.

To add to other miseries, cultivation had been neglected, and this, together with the waste of war, brought about a scarcity of food. Crowds of hungry children surrounded the

doors of those who were better off, for potatoes were 13d. a stone.

Gradually things settled down, the usual avocations were resumed, and fresh plans for the improvement and education of the poor were formed. In these Mary Leadbeater took a leading part. She chronicles that in 1805 she began her experiment on bees by keeping them in hives with flat wooden tops, in which holes are made through which the bees ascend into glasses, which when filled could be taken away and replaced by empty ones.

Improvements had also taken place in the dwelling-houses. At one time all the parlours in Ballitore, with the exception of three, had earthen floors; the hall-doors opened with iron latches, and were without knockers, and most of the windows were casements. By degrees as a taste for elegance, not to speak of comfort, arose, the "earthen floors were replaced by boards with listing carpets, casements gave place to sashes, and grinning lion heads guarded and ornamented the hall-doors." Mary Leadbeater was, perhaps, the first enthusiast for open doors and windows, and fresh air.

More important in many respects than the "Annals," and far superior in interest to her poems, were the attempts she made to teach the peasantry by her "Cottage Dialogues." Much of what our technical and agricultural instructors and dairy inspectors are but now beginning to teach is here put in homely, shrewd, and forcible language, as well as wise and kind advice about dress and marketing, and making money go far, and domestic service, and house-keeping, and courting, and marriage, and bringing up of children, and temper, and the treatment of disease, and, above all, the importance of fresh air and open windows.

How different would the condition of the peasantry be now if the advice and precepts of these simple and unpretending dialogues had been universally read in the schools, and impressed upon the children when they were young! One cannot but think that the almost universal prevalence of absenteeism, which she often bewails, and which removed the intelligence and influence of their natural leaders and teachers, is to blame for the total ignorance of the elementary laws of health and domestic economy, that has made our cottages the abodes of foul air, disease, filth, and wastefulness.

The "Cottage Dialogues" were several times reprinted, and were republished after her death, with notes and illustrations by W. P. Le Fanu and Miss Edgeworth. They, with the notes and glossary, are incidentally interesting, because they depict so

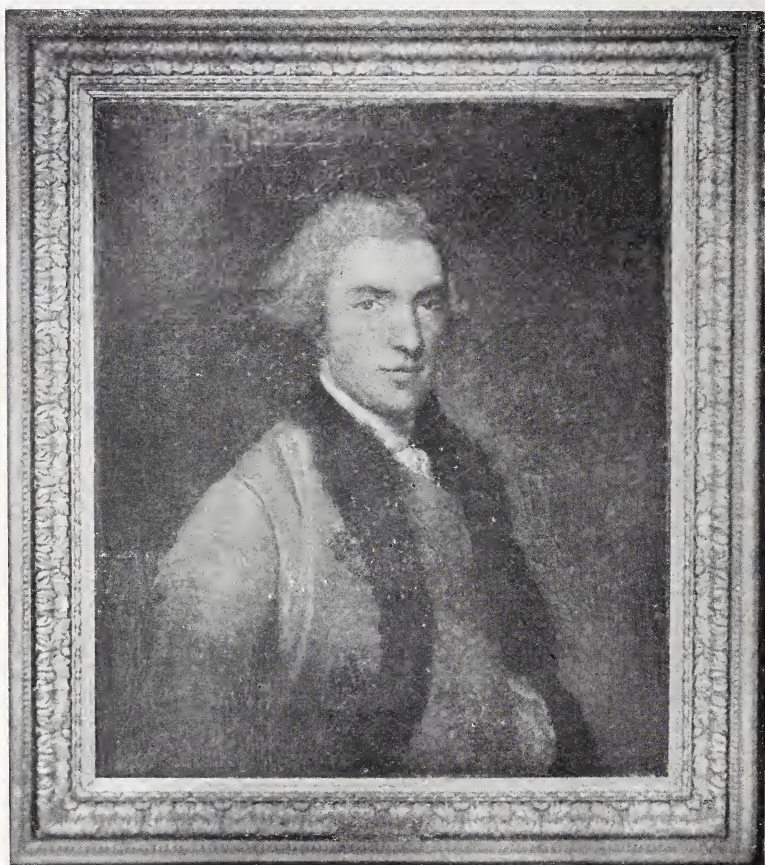
shrewdly many of the besetting weaknesses of the Irish peasantry, as well as some curious customs and old superstitions.

All honour to the memory of a family, which, boasting neither high birth nor large possessions, by dint of sheer intellectual and moral culture, with a rare love of their fellow-men, turned a poor Irish village into a centre of civilizing and philanthropic influence, and enabled the inhabitants to encounter the disasters and ravages of civil war with calm courage, and, when the storm had passed, to repair its damages, and by degrees to restore peace and goodwill. How sad the contrast which I cannot but recall, when I drive through the desolate street of another village, which, as if in bitter irony, still bears its old name of Prosperous! There no kindly fostering hand was outstretched to relieve; no energetic and cultured mind was at hand to repair the disasters and losses of a few days' madness.

*AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF POLE COSBY, OF
STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S COUNTY.*

(Continued from p. 324.)

LOFTUS COSBY my Gr Fa Cosby's 5th son was born y^e 3rd of June 1677, he was called after my Father's mother's maiden name. Soon after my Grand F's death he resolved to go in army, one way of getting into y^e army at this time was this, a gentleman y^t wo'd carry over a number of recruits, 20, 30, or 40, to Flanders where y^e war was, at their own expence, they were sure of being rewarded with a insigny or Lieutenancy, so my uncle with my Father's help got 30 men, wh were maintained here & lay in y^e barn till he had compleated 30, and then he went to Cork with them & went to flanders & there got a insigny & soon after got by my fathers interest a Lieutenancy in y^e same Regiment that my Father was in, in Spain, so he was in Spain all the time my Father was, at Dijon in Burgundy all the while my Father was there too, & in Spain he got a Capts. Commission, after y^e peace of Uterecht the Reg^t was quartered in Scotland & England, and in 1721 it came to Ireland wh my father was glad of, for y^e sake of having my Uncle Loftus's company for he was his best beloved Brother & my uncle then lived mostly with my Father at Stradbally, in 1726 y^e regiment was commanded to Portmahone and so he went with it, he was much chagrined at his serving so long without his rising higher, for he was but Capt. of the Granadiers, & it made him very malancholy, wh to prevent he used to use y^e bottle & drams too much, wh threw him into a dropsey, and went to Montpelier from Portmahone to recover in Autumn 1726, but y^t did him no good, so he went to Marseilles in the south of France in order to go back to Portmahone but his time was and he died y^e 3rd Jan. 1726, & was buried in y^e Swiss burying place at Marseilles, My Father lamented him much & was heartily grieved for his death. He was a tall well shaped neat limbed man & very handsome, he had a gentile spirit, wo'd not for any consideration do a little thing, knew perfectly well when to spare & when to spend, was perfectly well breed & knew y^e world & mankind very well & a most agreeable companyon when he pleased. He was a perfect honest man & worthily deserved better fortune, but his ill fortune made him sometimes Pevish, humoursome, and fretfull & he never married tho' was often near it, for to his cost he loved y^e fair sex too well. He was a very great manager,



DUDLEY ALEXANDER SYDNEY COSBY,
LORD SYDNEY OF LEIX, AND BARON STRADBALLY.
(Son of Pole Cosby, the Autobiographer.)

From an Oil Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the possession of Colonel R. G. Cosby,
at Stradbally Hall.

[From a Photograph by A. G. Hayward, of Carlow.]

He made both ends meet. He owed nothing nor had nothing to speak of when he died.

My Grand F: Cosby's 6th son was stillborn 1678.

Sidney my G: F: Cosby's 7th son was Born 1679, he was called Sidney after his Father's great 'grandmothers Maiden sirname, he dyed at about 18 months old.

Hartpole my G: F: Cosby's 8th son was Born in 1681, he was called after Sir Rob^t Hartpole knight of Shreule in the Q: C:, my G: F:'s most intimate friend, he dyed at 2 years old.

Alexander my G: F: Cosby's 9th son (born) the 14th of May 1682, he was called after his Father. Like all the rest of my uncles & aunts (except my aunt Wall and aunt Phillips y^t were married) he lived with my father at Stradbally after my G: F: dyed, and when he was old enough my Father Bound him apprentice to a merchant in Dublin, but some intimacys hapning between his master's wife and he, he was forced to run away and forfeited his indentures, and so his master came on my father who was bound for him for £300, and in 1710 there was a writ after my father for y^e £300, but he got off to England & Will Lewis compounded it after for £100 which was p^d. My uncle Alex^r when he run away went a soldier into y^e army & was commanded to America, & in the voyage the ship he was in was taken by y^e Spaniards, and they killed many, but he & some more they spared their lives & fed 'em for some weeks with nothing but raw Beans steeped in water & in their sailing they came to an uninhabited Island & so gave my uncle Alex^r & one more their choice to be shot or be put on shore on y^t Island, they chose the latter, & so he and one more was put on y^e Island with some powder and shot, a gun and some little things else. When my Uncle had been in y^e Island but 8 days his companion died and he buried him in y^e sands, and 2 days after y^t was the 10th day he spied a sail, made a smoke and the ship came to & sent their Boat and took him a Board. It was a french Vessel going to france, and there they landed him, and then he made y^e Best of his way to Stradbally and was but in a Bad plight when he came here, & now there was no way left to provid for him, but like my Uncle Lofty y^t was to carry over recruits to flanders wh by my Father's help he did, and there Got a post and so advanced from one to another till in 1718 he got to be Major to my Uncle Phillips' Regiment which was then at Portmahone, and there he went, but y^t was but a dull place for a man of his Gay temper & so he went to Partake of the Delights of Naples & there he took a great Palace and lived very expensively wh he felt for many years after, for the Debts he then contracted were not paid in some years. When my Uncle

Phillips's regiment went to Anapolis, he went soon after it, in 1722: he was in London in 1721 when my Father was carrying me to Holland and there we often saw him. I never saw him before but onst for two days he called at Stradbally as he passed through Ireland to take shipping to Cork for Portmahone. In 1722 he went to Anapolis where he has been ever since except one summer y^t he was at New York with my uncle Willis. About 1725 he was Made Governor of the city of Canco and in Autumn 1728 he marryed a young creature of 15 years old, one *Winnit* originally of y^e county Killdare near Killcullenbridge, her father is a marchant in Annapolis and her mother a French-woman whom her father married at Quebeck, my uncle wrote my father word of this Marriage which did concern him most heartily to think y^t at 46 years old he should marry for Love, for his whole letter giving an acc^t of his marriage (which my Father received about 2 months before he dyed) said a great deal of her beauty and her charms, but that she had no fortune but her very great Merit, My uncle wrote me a letter of condolance, a very affect kind & long entertaining letter on my father's death about May 1730. In y^t letter he told me y^t he had one son, & did hear after that it was 2nd son that she had, and they say he has more children but w^t they are is uncertain. I have wrote to him but never had any more than y^t one letter I have heard y^t he & his father in law were joyned in y^e fish trade and y^t it was said y^t he wo'd make a good deal of money, my uncle Sandy is a man who has been in as many scenes of life as most men, he has had many Great pleasures and lived in great delights Grandeur and affluence, and he has had very great troubles and, in y^e first part of His life especially, gone throug great difficultyes, in his Person he is a lusty portly tall Gentleman and has a very agreeable good face well proportioned in his Body, and a very good mein. He is a man of a great and Generous spirit, exceeding good sense, talks very well and vastly agreeable in his conversation, and he is perfectly well bred and very entertaining and very obligeing and agreeable tempered.

[*Here occur two and a half blank pages in the MS.*]

Dorcas my G. F. Cosby's 4th daughter was Born y^e 30th of Aprill 1683, she was called After her Father's Great Grandmother Dorcas Sidney, she Marryed but ordinarily against all her friends Consent in 1705 one Magragh by whom she had children, and they did not agree, and parted, and she lived mostly with her relations in y^e Kings County, my mother gave her Constantly £5 per an. to buy her cloaths. Magragh dyed in 1725

and she soon after married with my Father's consent one Mr. Forbes with whom she lived very Well for he had a good substance, but he dyed in 1727 about 18 months after she married him, she got w^t he had which with y^e £5. my mother gave her & £23. p. an. which my uncle Will allowed her from May 1732 made her live better than before, 'tho she lived from her last Husband's death with her cousin Germain y^e Revd. Mr. George Warbut, I made her some few gifts of pieces of Gold about £11. in all, I w^d have given her very plentifully but she disobliged me & to tell y^e truth I never liked her nor Cared for her, she was very unhealthy y^e latter part of her life, she dyed of a mortification of the bowels the 31st of Sept. 1735 in Dublin where she went to y^e Physitians for advice, she was buried in St. Brides church. She was a very Pretty fair woman and very genteel in her person, she was a very good humoured woman too and well liked by most all her friends but y^e House of Stradbally.

William my Grandfather Cosby's 10th son was Born y^e 26th of June 1685, was Called after an uncle of his fathers. My Father was resolved to do by him as he had Done by my uncle Tom and Sandy, bind him apprentice to a trade in 1702 when he was but 17 years old, he was a mighty pretty sprightly youth and my Mother was very fond of him, he had no mind at all to go apprentice but was for going into the Army, but my father would not hearken to it, my uncle Beseech and begged and prayed my mother often and often y^t she w^d prevail on my Father to Put him into the army but she co^d not prevail, and away my Father went to Dublin in order to seek out and agree with a tradesman for him & many a tear my Uncle shed for it and importuned my Mother so violently that he might not be put to a trade but into y^e army, for he was positive and sure y^t if he went into the army he should be a great man, this he often and often said, and his entreaties were so urgent y^t my Mother wrote to my father in a most earnest manner and Prevailed, and my father then bought him an insigny and the Regmt went immediately to Flanders and very soon after y^e Regiment got to the English Army. They Besieged Tournay and my uncle Will not more than 17 years old behaved at an attack so Gallantly Boldly and Courageously, that General Keltum took particular notice of him and immediately gave him a Lieutenancy & finding him young & y^t he had no polite Education, sent him to the academy at Utrecht and kept him there 2 years at his own expence & excused his not being with the Regm^t. Before 1708 he got a Capt. Commission, the next rise he had was Major of Dragoons & in 1710 my Father gave him £300. a free gift

to help to buy him a Col. in the Gaurds, the next rise was to be Lieutenant Col. of Horse y^t was about 1711 and then he married Mrs. Grace Mountague sister of the present Earl of Hallifax with whom he got £2000. after he married her. In 1712 1713 y^e Regiment was quartered in Ireland so that he lived in Ireland with his wife one year, on y^e Death of Q: Anne in 1714 y^e Regiment went Back to England and he and she went with it.

Lady Augustus Fitzroy¹ was born in Dublin in the Beginning of 1714. In 1716, he got the Royal Regiment of Irish wh was then Quartered at Portmahone and then thither he went and stayed there for some time ; and it was now while he was there that *Sandy* Cosby went to him,—before this it was y^t he purchased a house in Soho Square London where My Aunt his wife lived, and he when he Came over again, about the year 1720 he purchased a small Estate in Windsor Forest Called Hermitage Castle where was but an indifferent House, but about the year 1725 he Built a handsome Large House, but as I heard the Duke of Mountague his wife's cousin Germain who Designed it bore a good deal of the expense. About y^e year 1726 when Geberaltar was besieged by the Spaniards 500 men of his Reg^t was commanded from Portmahone there, and they were of his regiment and he went to Geberaltar to command 'em about the latter end of 1731, he got the Government of the Leeward Islands and he to keep his regiment, but y^e Governor of New York dying before he was actually appointed or fixed so as to get his pattent or commission for the Leeward Islands he put in for it and got it (y^e Government of New York) but was obliged to quit his Regiment which Mr. Charles Hotham got and so May 1732 he and his whole Family went to New York. He had not been long there before Lord Augustus Fitzroy (2nd son to the Duke of Grafton) who was Lieut^t: aboard a man of war that was stationed there, asked his Eldest daughter (Elizabeth) in marriage, he would not Consent and so they stole a match and she did not cost my Uncle a groat, y^e Duke of Grafton his Father was very angry at first, but is now perfectly reconciled and has settled an estate of £600. per ann: on him, there was, just after my uncle got to New York, a young gentleman one Mr. Freeman who came there from Jemaca for his health, he fell in love with his other daughter Grace and married her and made a very handsome settlement on her & did not ask or get a farthing with her, so his two daughters were cheaply and well married. Mr. Freeman has an estate in Jamaica some years £1000 p. an. and some years

¹ His daughter Elizabeth.

£2000 p. an. as my Aunt wrote me word in 1737. She also wrote me word y^t she had two sons William and Henery, the eldest 17 years old last March 1730 and the youngest 16 years old, y^t the eldest is now 1737 a Lieutenant in an independant Company at New York and y^t he himself is now 1737 at an accademy in France, and the youngest is aboard Lord Augustus's ship which he got last Spring, and that my uncle by his living at New York had p^d off a great many debts but that Hermitage Castle was mortgaged for £3000 which was all he owed when he dyed, but that as soon as her son wo'd come of age it was to be sold and she hoped it wo'd yield £6000, so that was all her sons had, and that she had £500 p. an. portion from the Crown during her life, My Uncle Will being Col. of a Regiment and married to Lord Hallifax's sister who is very Nearly related to the very first and prime nobility of England Cousin Germain to

Duke of Newcastle, and y^e same Duke of Montague and so on nearly akin to y^e very first, wh constrained him to live at a much higher rate than he ought, for had he lived more saveingly & I main as savingly as he ought, he might have left at least, y^e very least a £1000 p. an. behind him, for from the year 1716 to 1722 he had by his Regiment (as he assured me himself when I was in London 1724) £1500 p. an. and in 1722 his Majesty King George y^e 1st settled y^e £500 p. an. portion on my Aunt during her life so y^t from 1722 to 1731 he had £2000 p. an. and from 1731 to his death wh was in 1735 he had at least £4000 p. an., so had he been so good a manager as only to have lived on half his income he would have dyed worth £20500 this at y^e very least, but he was a true Cosby for it is remarked that there never was one remembered (of the men) to save. He was a very low man but very sprightly and handsome, full of vivacity, witty and comical, very neatly and Genteely made, he was very Generous spirited & was very much caressed by her great relations. To his Irish relations he behaved with no kind of affection though to a Bro^r or sis^r just while they were with 'em he showed y^e very utmost fondness & affection unto 'em, but when they were out of his sight He never thought of 'em, he was very kind to Sandy Cosby his Nephew as before related, and to Will Cosby of Garrymaddock his 2nd cousin who went over to New York to him Aprill 1733 & his wife and children soon after followed him there, and my Aunt as well as my Uncle were very kind to him. My uncle lived mostly from 1709 in London, had y^e very top acquaintance there and partook of all the very top and greatest devisions, so y^t he lead by far y^e Gayest pleasant and most Elegant life of any of his kin.

Issabella my G: F: Cosby's fifth daughter was Born 1686,

she was called after her Fathers Grandmother Issabella Pigot she dyed very young.

Celia my G: F: Cosby's 6th Daughter was Born the 30th of May 1687, she was called after her Godmother Celia Weldon alias Kidder alias Loftus a Welsh Neice of my Grandfathers. She was married to Robert Welldone of Roscomrow in the King's Co ; Esquire, at their first Marrying she lived in the town of Stradbally for 4 or 5 years, after y^t they always lived at Roscomrow she had by him 15 children, but those y^t lived were William the first child and eldest son, Katherine Elizabeth, Celia and Ann. William the eldest son on the 15th of October 1730 married Miss Elizabeth Westenra 2nd sister to Warner Westenra Esq. They made y^e Match between themselves so y^t not a soul knew of it, and he & she went off together from Rathleigh unknown to anyone on y^e 15th of October 1730 and were married that night beyond Mountrath at one Chanders a Quakers. They have a good Many children.

Katherine y^e Eldest Daughter married 1736 one Sterlin not worth a groat, she was, one would have thought, wise enough not to have thrown herself to wretchedly away. Elizabeth the second daughter threw herself away much worse for she married a shoemaker one Fell.

Celia y^e 3rd daughter married very well one Brown.

Anne y^e 4th Daughter is still a maiden and lives with her Brother.

Dorothy my Grand Father Cosby's 7th daughter, was born y^e 2nd of August 1689. She was called after an aunt of her Mothers. She dyed at 2 years old. The fortune my Grandfather made for his children was by his last will and testament thus :

to my aunt Wall	...	...	£500
to my aunt Phillips	...	...	500
to my aunt Forbes	...	...	300
to my aunt Welldone	...	...	300
to my Uncle Henery	...	...	300
to my Uncle Thomas	...	...	300
to my Uncle Loftus	...	...	150
to my Uncle Alexander	...	...	150
to my Uncle William	..	...	150

£2650

which £2650 was a debt on y^e estate when my Grandfather dyed. My aunt Wall and my aunt Phillips as they were Married before my G: F: died they had their fortunes secured by mortgage on

y^e estate before his death, all the Education y^t my G: F: gave to his children (except my Father) was in the House, he had one Mr. Douglas in the House to teach 'em to read and write, and to teach y^e Boys Latin Mr. Thomas Douglas came to live with my Grandfather Midsummer 1682, and after my G: F: dyed my Father still kept him to teach his Brothers y^t were young and in 1700 though he had no more Busyness for him he kept him on and made him seneschal, and so he always lived at Stradbally with my father, and when my Father was abroad he lived in y^e town and kept school in the church, and kept himself very well and when my Father returned in 1716 to live at Stradbally Mr. Douglas came again to live with him and used to be very servisable in keeping the workmens acct's and y^e keys of Store Room and Granaries, and when my Father was going to live at Esker (after he had given up Stradbally to me) in October 1728 my Father had a mind he sho'd go to live with him, but Mr. Douglas hemmed and hawed and was loath to deny my father for fear he should be angry, so one night he called him into the parlour and told him he wo'd not take it ill and desired he might choose sincerely which he wold go with him to Esker or stay with Poley at Stradbally, then Mr. Douglas said then truly since you give me my choise and won't take it ill I had rather stay where I am with Mr. Poley for he was always good to me and I like Stradbally better than Esker. My Father joked with him on his forsaking his old freind for a new one, &c., and so Mr. Douglas Continued with me as long as he lived, and I had him used with a great deal of respect. He was for some years before he died not capable of being in the least serviceable in taking care of anything, not that his senses were in the least impaired, but he had a wooden leg, for his left leg was cut off a little below the knee when he was 12 years old, so y^t when he grew feeble he co'd not stir about as he used to do. When we went to England he lived here & I did leave y^e strictest Orders y^t he sho'd have all possible care taken of him & y^t he sho'd want for Nothing, for some years before he dyed he was not seneschal, but we obliged the seneschal to give him £3. p. an. wh served him for pocket money and as for all Manner of Clothing, we allways bought it for him. He went most gradually as co'd be imagined, at last in Autumn 1734 he took to his Bed and was bedrid about 6 weeks before he dyed, wh happened on y^e 6th of October 1734, and then ended his Good well spent life, he was a Scotchman Born near Edinborough, came into this Kingdom a child, his father was a wealthy man but when he dyed his mother marryed again and so what fortune he sho'd have had, was made away with. He had had a very good Education &

was a very good Latin schoolar, and had read a great dale, he had a very Good Memory and good judgment so that he was a very conversable man, he had a very great knowledge in the scriptures and understood 'em mighty well and talked as well on them, he was a sweet mild tempered man, and a very agreeable handsome pleasing countenance, he was low and Pretty Boulky, a large round face. He never was like most old people, pevish and often out of humour, but allways good humoured and very Easily pleased, he was y^e most contented man I am sure y^t ever was in y^e world, he was never known to repine in his life, but ever ever thankful to God for his Goodness to him. I don't know anyone vice y^t he had, nor never at all could hear that he ever was addicted to any y^e least. He was vastly and truely honest, and just, upright in his life and conversation, he had a good Conscience towards God and men, very religious and pious, spent many hours daily in his Devotions, in which he was both constant and regular, he was a charitable principled man, very Moderate. He was greatly compassionate tender and Humain, 'tho God did not Endow him with much of this worlds goods still he lent some part of it to the Lord, who did greatly endue him with a very large portion of his Grace. Few knew all his vertues, for he had not one bit of ostentation in him, but a most lowly Humble-minded man. In short this most Excellent good man left very few I believe like him in this world, he was most greatly loved by us but Especially by my Good mother who used to have many Holly and long conversations with him about heavenly things, and used to Pray and praise y^e Lord together.

He came to live with my Gr F: Cosby y^e 24th of June 1683 and he died y^e 6th of October 1734 so y^t he lived in this family 51 years and a quarter; he was 52 years old the 15th of March before he came to live with my Grandfather so then he was Born the 15th of March 1630 so y^t he was 103 years 6 months and 21 days old when he died. He had been a dissenter of y^e Presbeterian Communion, the reason he did not continue of y^t religion was only because there was no meeting house within his reach, he was a constant Churchman and Communicant. He had a pleasing handsome grave reverend countenance.

There was one John Rotheram son of Sir Thómas Rotheram who was one of the Lord Justices in 1641, he left his son, his only son a very Great fortune, but he was a very great spend-thrift and spent every groat. He was a cousin germain of my Grand Mother Cosbys and a merry sort of man and hit my Gr: Father's Houmour, so for many years he lived with My Gr: Father and was a great help to my G: F's extravagances he

had a wife and 2 daughters who lived in a cabbin on the land and were mostly maintained out of my Grandfather's house. He made a Will wh for the curiosaty sake I kept, he bequeathed wt he never had not. He died the 10th of Feb: 1692. Anne his eldest daughter marryed and Never had children. Jane y^e youngest daughter a sad Idle wandering sort of woman might have been maintained Comfortable, wo'd she have abided in one place but as she w'd not no one took any Notice of her, but was a miserable terrible object of Charity, and in 1725 when I found she was so Near a relation to my F as 2nd Cousin I had great Compassion for her and endeavoured to get my Father to build her a little, very little House and allow her something weekly, but he w'd not for he said that he was sure she w'd not live in it a week, but would wander as she had done all her life, so all I c'd do for her was to cloath her from top to toe and told her I would give her 5d p. week, and soon after June 1725 my Father fell ill of y^e gout, so soon as he took to his bed I knew it w'd be a long fit, I fixed on a spot just beyond y^e East end of the church, and in about 3 weeks time built a little House 12 feet long and 9 feet Wide with a chimney and gleased window, neatly plastered and Whitewashed within and without and all as neat and clever as it co'd be, y^e whole with some timber I stole from my Father cost me £1. 17. As soon as my Father was up and rode out he saw y^e white chimney and could not imagine wt it was and made all haste round y^e church to see it and I did happen to be there when he knocked at y^e door to know whose it was, so I came out and told him y^e whole, and he was in as great delight as co'd be, and so contributed 8d p. week to keep her which with my 5d. was 13d. and I paid it her every fryday night and here she lived very happyly to what she ever had Done. She lived in this house till 1726 when I brought her to my Hermitage, for for want of constant fires it used to be Damp, and I added a closet to it for her to retire to when we used to go there to Drink a Bottle of wine or tea, and then we always found a fire there and found it dry and warm, she had all necessary furniture there and most extream pretty it was, and she was happy there for y^e 13d p. week was only for to find herself in Victuals for I found her in cloaths and used to give her many things beside. She died of y^e Palsey the 15th day of X^r 1730 by wh I saved at least £5 p. an.

As before told I took y^e fort from Bror Meredith May 1727, it was in a very Ruinous condition so I set about repairing it, now built y^e kitchen Dary, sellar and servants room, allmost new Roofed y^e dwelling house and New Thatched it, and built up part of y^e walls y^t were droped down, rebuilt y^e stable, mended

y^e floors, Built a new sergants hall, new plastered and White washed the whole House and out Houses within and without. I also widen'd and made y^e fosse deeper by two thirds more than it was, made a new draw Bridge, took all the large fruit trees out of y^e garden on y^e inside of the fort which choked it up and new lay'd down y^e garden, planted the two English Elm hedges round y^e garden, planted 200 Yews and 200 Beech on y^e rampart, y^e Big fruit trees I planted in y^e little park on y^e south side of y^e avenue and made an orchard of it. I laid out this summer 1737 £34. 17. 4 on the fort, and lay there about 4 or 5 weeks of the time to see my improvements carrying on.

In summer 1736 I built the House by the new Bridge for Cos Frank Cosby which cost me £200.

August 1738 Margret Countess of Cavan dyed, she was wife of Richard Lambert Earl of Cavan, she was born in Barbados in America and had £7000 to her fortune, she bore him 17 children, but 3 of which survived her, viz. Gertrude, Hester, and Lord Lambert, she had been a beautyfull woman, had much wit, most sweet tempered affable mild and patient wh. last she had much occasion for. She was vastly pious and good, humane and compassionate, delighted to do good and oblige everyone very chearfull and pleasant in conversation, had vast good temper and prudence, in short she left few behind her like her she excelled most all I knew, and every one's sense of her was y^e charecter I have given her.

She Buryed a Daughter (her eldest) Lady Castiliana 11 years before she dyed who was about 23 years old, she was just y^e counterpart of her mother nothing but Goodness and Sweetness.

Lady Gertrude Lambert her eldest Daughter at her Death, was marryed the 29th of June 1738 to William Lord Fitzmaurice eldest son to
Fitzmaurice Earl of Kerry,
Lord Cavan gave her £3,000.

Lady Hester Lambert was marryed to Warner Westenra on y^e 12 of X^r 1738 and Lord Cavan gave her £3,000.

July 1738 I was first acquainted with Capt. John Welldone and his wife at Portarlinton and my wife went with me soon after to Visit them.

February 1738 I gave Colonel Hum. Bland spruce	
firs 6 years old	90
Do. time Coz. Wheler Barrington do.	512
and Lewis Moore Esq.	12
and to my tenant at Grange Michael Broomshill	
(60 were spruce the rest Scotch)	222

and Feb & March 1738 I planted by making		
good y ^e grove at top ...	...	...
Feb 1738 the quarry in Knockcarroll Scotch	...	185
	Spruce	10
Do. in the upper wood wall Scotch	...	264
Do. in the clump at Braitweit Scotch	...	69
Do. Sarahs Grove Scotch	...	932
Do. Sarahs Grove Spruce	...	1915
Do. in y ^e Star Scotch	...	55
Do. in y ^e Hop pole plantation Spruce	...	800

 5040

Lady Hester Westenra was brought to bed of her first daughter Elinor in Dublin the 20th of December 1739

1739 October, this month my Wife I and Family went up to Dublin to winter there, we took a whole House on Arran Quay and paid £55 for it for 6 months. We bought a great Number of fine things, both for ourselves and y^e house, bought a most extraordinary good coach Jan. 1739, cost me £80, had 5 servants in compleate livery besides my own man, lived very handsomely, had Sally taught to dance sing, and write.

Augst. 1740 Miss Julia Brown my wifes neice came to live with us, Sister Brown died the 26th of Ap. 1739.

The 10th of May 1740 Laurance Parsons Esq. Grandson to Sir Willm Parsons Baronet of Birr in the Kings County sent me a present of 12 brace of fresh water craw fish, 3 brace of 'em died on y^e way, ye other nine brace I put into the Ponds of Grutnegoe.

The 1st of May 1740 I set Esker and Esker Mooney to Warner Westenra Esq. for 74 years at a little more than my own rent, but he gave me £600 fine.

The Lord Chancellor Windham of Ireland dismissed George Hartpole of Sherule Esq. his Bill against Hunt Walsh of Ballykillcavan Esq. on y^e 27th of July 1738 and Mr. Walsh sent his people to my town of Stradbally to buy drink, and drink about a bonfire which they made in y^e town but Cos Francis Cosby kicked and put it out, and would not suffer a Bonfire in the town at all, Mr. Walsh conceived (being a very great prince) mighty wrath agst me for that it was he sd by my orders, and so we fell out to a great degree and never shall visit or have any Neighborhood again, y^e 17th March 1739 the House of Lords affirmed w^t y^e Lord Chancellor had done the 27th of July 1738 between Hartpole and Walsh and y^e news of it came to Mr. Walsh to Ballykillcavan friday y^e 25th of Aprill 1740 at

10 o'clock of y^e night, and the next day Saturday Mr. Walshes servant and people came to Stradbally with Garland, piper and Long Dance, and the townsfolks, particularly Stephen Roberts, and Abel Roberts met 'em on ye Bridge, bid 'em go rejoyce on Walshes estate, and not come into Stradbally, and bid 'em go back wh. they refused, but were rushing on, on wh the townsfolks brook y^e Bagpipes and y^e Garland all to pieces, Beat all the Ballykillcavan folks very Heartly and made 'em return very shamefully, the great prince was more enraged at this than ever, but he was obliged to bear it, for he co'd not help himself, and I verily believe that his uneasiness and fretting at finding y^e Stradbally folks did not care for him, took off vastly from y^e joy of getting the better of Mr. Hartpole, had Mr. Walsh lost he w^d have lost every foot of land he had in the world, and been a beggar.

[Here occur four blank pages in the MS.]

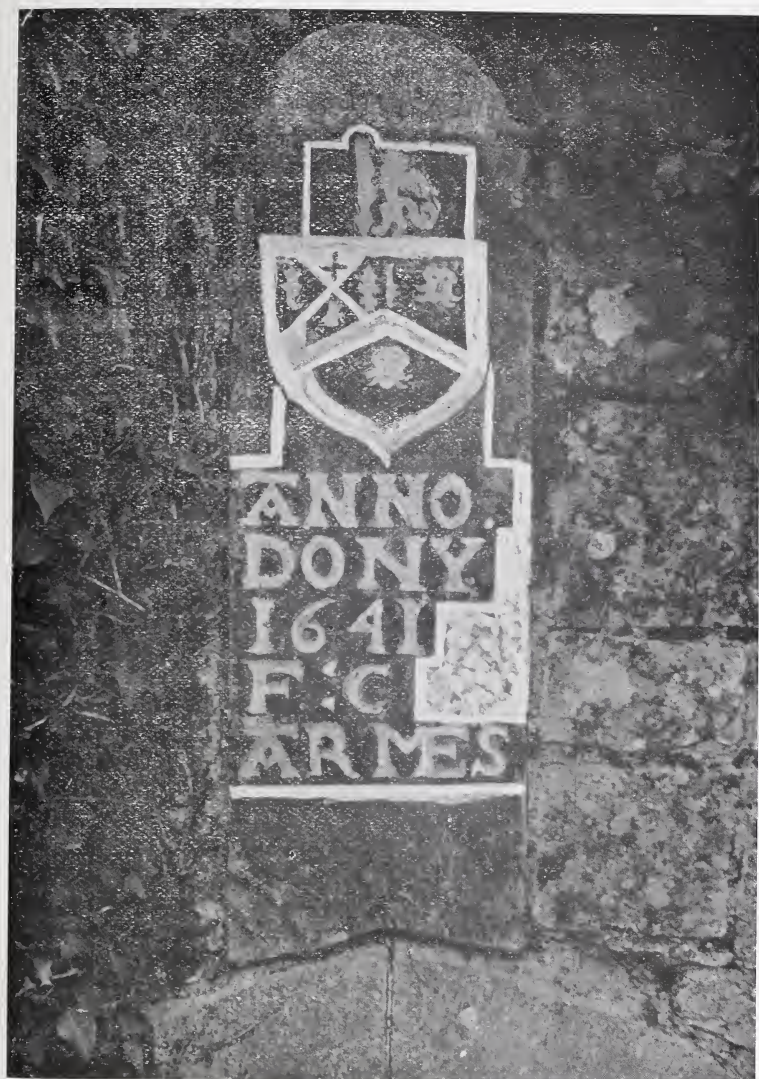
On y^e 23rd of October 1738 my aunt Ann Wall Dyed at her son Lovets in Clarendon Street Dublin.

The 11th of Feb: 1739 I recd a letter from my uncle, his Excellency Major General Phillips Governour of New Scotland giveing me an account that his wife my Father's second sister dyed the 24th of January 1739, his letter was most exceeding affect and kind. She dyed of a dropsy at his seat Hanwell on Hounslow heath near Stains and Windsor, she was a most affectionate loving woman to me, was most vastly kind and civil too, and more particularly the last Summer 1739 when I was in England at her house at Stanwell.

Warner Westenra Esq^{rs} first son was Born December 1741 in Queen Street Dublin, my Wife Mary Cosby alias Dodwell dyed y^e 9th January 1741 on Saturday at a Q before 8 o'clock, was buried at Noughvall church y^e 1st of January, Gerald Fitzgerald died July 1741.

Mrs. Issebella Hetherington dyed y^e 19th Feb 1741, she was extream old at least 94

[The Autobiography ends here abruptly.]



THE COSBY CREST AND COAT-OF-ARMS.

(See the Note on the following page.)

[From a Photograph by S. P. Turpin of Stradbally.]

NOTE.

On the preceding page are shown the Cosby arms and crest, viz. :—

Argent, a chevron between three leopards faces sable ; on a canton or, a saltire vert, between a cross-crosslet in chief gules, a lizard erect in the dexter and a salmon in the sinister fess-point of the fourth (vert), and a dexter hand coupé in base of the fifth (gules).

The crest is :—

A griffin sergeant, his wings erect, gules, supporting a broken spear or headed argent.

This stone may have been in the former mansion ; it is now built into the wall over a gateway leading into the garden at Stradbally Hall.

The initials F. C. stand for Francis Cosby (see Pedigree, p. 317).

The stone, before it was photographed, was rubbed over with chalk to show up the portion which is carved in relief.

*CUSTOMS PECULIAR TO CERTAIN DAYS,
FORMERLY OBSERVED IN COUNTY KILDARE.*

By "OMURETHI."

DR. JOYCE, in that valuable and interesting work of his, entitled "A Social History of Ancient Ireland," tells us that in the early Christian times in Ireland the year was divided, as at present, into four quarters, which were denominated :—

- I. **Earrach** (pronounced Arragh), Spring, the first day of which commenced on the 1st February (in Pagan times called "Oimele," i.e., Ewe-milk), known to Irish-speakers as "Féil Brighde," or St. Brigid's Festival.
- II. **Samhradh** (pronounced Sowra), Summer, which commenced on the 1st May, now known as "Beltaine" (Beltinā), i.e. lucky fire.
- III. **Foghmhar** (pronounced Fowar), Autumn, the first day of which was the 1st of August, always called in Irish "Lugnasad" (Loo-nasa), i.e. the games of Lugh.
- IV. **Geimhridh** (pronounced Gevry), Winter, commencing on the 1st November, still known under its ancient name of "Samhuin" (Sowin), i.e. Summer End. In Pagan times the year was divided into only two parts—Summer, from the 1st May to the 1st November; and Winter, from the 1st November to the 1st May.¹

Dr. Joyce adds that there is historical testimony that games were celebrated at the beginning of Summer, Autumn, and Winter; but there is no account of any such celebrations at the beginning of Spring. These divisions of the year and the festivities by which they were ushered in originated with the Pagan Irish, and were continued into Christian times.

¹ For the name-origin and meanings of these opening days of the four seasons our readers should consult Dr. Joyce's work, where they are fully explained.

The holy-days on which no servile work is allowed in the country (in addition to all Sundays in the year) that are now kept are—

- 1st January—New Year's Day.
- 6th January—Twelfth Day, or Old Christmas Day.
- 17th March—St. Patrick's Day.
- 25th March—Lady Day. The Annunciation.
- 29th June—SS. Peter and Paul's Day.
- 15th August—Lady Day. The Assumption.
- 1st November—All Saints' Day.
- 25th December—Christmas Day.
- Ascension Thursday (the sixth after Easter Sunday).
- Corpus Christi Thursday (the ninth after Easter Sunday).

Formerly the twelve days of Christmas (25th December to 6th January), St. Brigid's Day (1st February), and St. Martin's Day (11th November) were also observed as holy-days.

The following customs peculiar to certain days, though not all now generally observed, were in vogue well within the memory of the old people from whom at odd times I collected the information. Among my informants, not one of whom is now alive (except the last-named), were :—

- Tom Fox, of Maynooth, for many years ferreter at Carton died in March, 1892, aged 66.
- Larry Moore, of Moone, labourer ; died in August, 1896, aged 83.
- Mat. Gaffney, of the Knock, near Castleroe, horse-shoer, died in December, 1897, aged 84.
- Mick Finnerty, of Maynooth, night-watchman at Carton ; died in November, 1906, aged 88.
- William Whelan, of Ballyvass, near Belan, labourer, died in June, 1901, aged 72.
- Dan O'Shaughnessy, of Kilkea, mason ; died in October, 1906, aged 62.
- Simon Gleeson, of Castleroe, small farmer, aged 84 in 1908.

New Year's Day.

New Year's Day is still observed as a holy-day.

It was customary on New Year's Eve to bake a large barm-brack, which the man of the house, after taking three bites out of it, dashed against the principal door of his dwelling, in the name of the Trinity, at the same time expressing the hope that starvation might be banished from Ireland and go to the King

of the Turks. The fragments of the cake were then gathered up and eaten by all the members of the household.

Before retiring to rest, twelve candles were lit in honour of the twelve Apostles, and the family prayers were said.

St. Brigid's Day, 1st February.

Formerly observed as a holy-day, and called the "Féil Brighde" in Irish, reckoned as the first day of Spring in old times.

On St. Brigid's Day "the Breedhoge" was carried round by the young people from house to house, at which collections of food and money were made "in honour of Miss Biddy." This custom was probably a survival of a religious ceremony in which a statue of St. Brigid was carried at the head of a procession.

"The Breedhoge" consisted of a churn-dash, round which wisps of hay or locks of straw were tied to resemble a human figure. A ball of hay served as a head, and was covered with a white muslin cap, such as worn by old women. The figure was clad in a woman's dress, and a shawl completed the costume.

What was known as "St. Brigid's Cross" was woven out of straw, and stuck up inside the house until replaced by another on that night twelvemonth (see page 442). The longest of the two little sticks is 1 ft. in length, and the interwoven straw-work is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square.

St. Patrick's Day, 17th March.

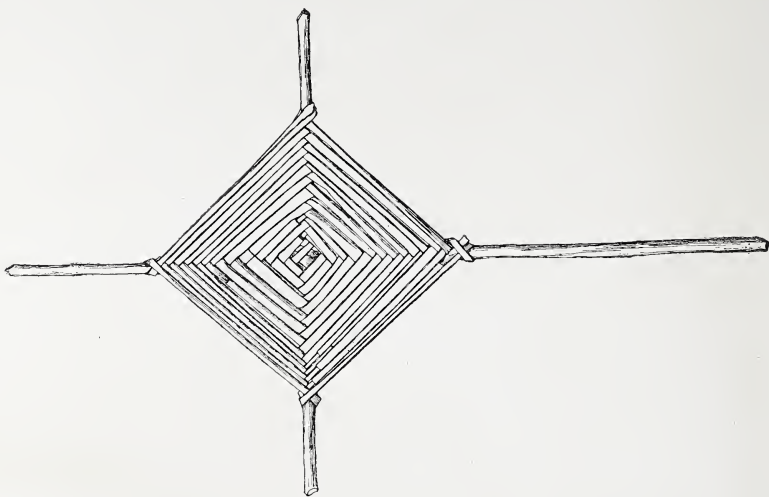
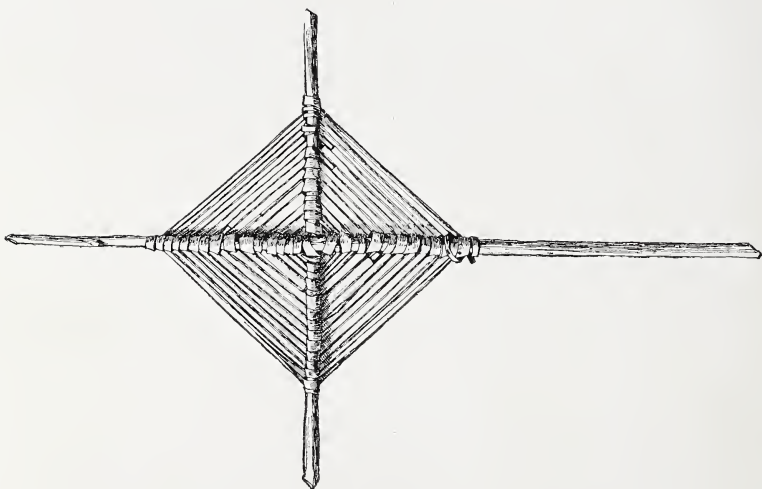
Observed as holy-day.

A sprig of shamrock (or "shamroge" as the peasants call it) is worn in the hats of the men. Opinions differ greatly as to what is the genuine Shamrock; the trefoils which are



"THE RALE SHAMROGE."

generally sold in Dublin for some days before the anniversary of the saint's death are two one-rooted varieties: one having a small *pink* clover blossom, and the other (I think) a yellow flower; both of which are easily gathered. According to the



A ST. BRIDGET'S CROSS (Back and Front).
(See page 441.)

old people, "the rale errib" is that which sends out branches from the main root, and which themselves take root at the nodes (i.e., the starting-point of the leaves) as they creep along the ground, therefrom forming more branches. The flower resembles a small *white* clover blossom; this trefoil is probably not to be found on sale in Dublin, owing to the trouble of grubbing it up. The best place to find shamrock is along the edge of the public roads, where it extends beyond the grassy sod.

Young girls and small children wear on the right shoulder "a St. Patrick's Cross," consisting of a single or a double cross formed of pieces of narrow silk ribbon stitched to a circular disk of white paper, nicked at the edge, and measuring from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. At the ends of the arms of the cross a very small bow or rosette is stitched, and one a trifle larger at the junction of the arms; the more and the brighter the colours of the silk, the more handsome is considered the St. Patrick's Cross (see page 444). Those crosses sold in the Dublin slums are made on the same principle, except that instead of gaudy pieces of silk being stitched to the disk, coloured paper, cut into devices, is gummed on as a substitute.

"The drowning of the shamrock" by no means implies that it is necessary to get drunk in doing so. At the end of the day the shamrock which has been worn in the coat or the hat is removed and put into the final glass of grog or tumbler of punch; and when the health has been drunk or the toast honoured, the shamrock should be picked out from the bottom of the glass and thrown over the left shoulder.

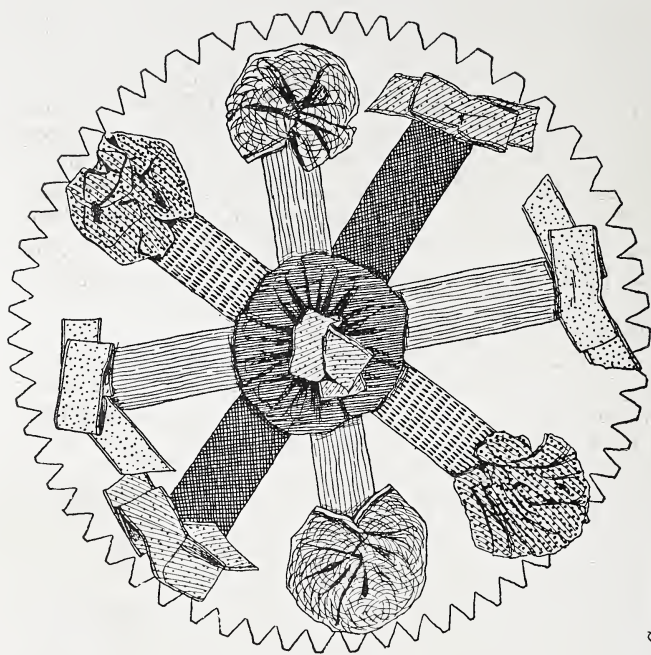
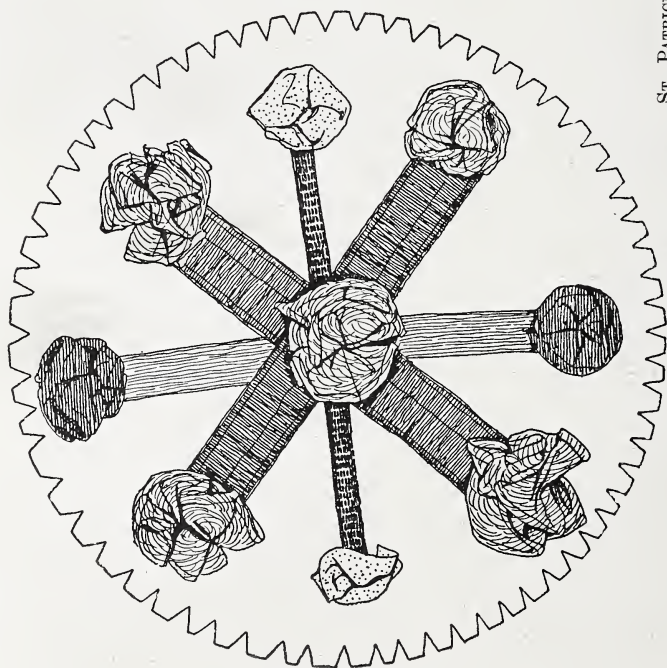
Lent and Easter.

Easter Sunday is a movable feast, as it falls on the first Sunday which follows the first full moon that occurs on or after the 21st of March.

Hence Lent commences forty days previously, that is on:—

Shrove Tuesday or Shraft, on which day feasting is carried on preparatory to fasting; and at night time the great dish is pancakes, in one of which is placed a ring, foretelling a marriage within the year to the bachelor or spinster in whose help it is discovered. On the following day:—

Ash Wednesday, turf ashes are taken to the chapel and blessed by the priest, who marks with them the sign of the cross on the brows of the congregation; for those who are forced to remain at home some of the blessed ashes are brought back for a similar purpose.



ST. PATRICK'S CROSSES.

[Made out of paper and pieces of coloured ribbon.]
(See page 443.)

The fifth Sunday in Lent is called "Passion Sunday," and the one following it :—

Palm Sunday, when spriggeons of yew, blessed in the chapel, are worn in the hats of the men and boys. "Spy Wednesday" is followed by "Holy Thursday" which precedes—

Good Friday, all the household bread for which day is impressed with the mark of a cross. "Holy Saturday" follows, and then Easter Sunday. The following Sunday is known as Low Sunday.¹

The sixth Thursday after Easter Sunday is the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord; it is observed as a holy-day, and blessed water procured from the priest is brought home from chapel, and poured out in the four corners of a farmer's holding, or a labourer's garden, to ensure good crops.

The next Sunday but one after Ascension Thursday is Whit Sunday. For some reason I cannot explain, it is said that any filly or colt foaled at Whitsuntide will turn out vicious; and if kept will cause the death of, or injury to, its owner.

May Day.

This is the Beltinā of the Irish-speakers.

On May Eve it was customary to light bonfires similar to those lighted on St. John's Eve (23rd June), described further on; in commemoration of the May bonfires the first day in this month has been known from ancient times as "Beltinā or "lucky fire"; and it is the name still in use among Irish-speakers for the 1st of May.

May morn appears to have been the principal occasion when witch-women were able to rob their neighbours of the butter in their unchurned milk; this they did by entering the fields, where cows were feeding, between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m., on this particular morning in the year, and with cloths wiped up the dew and wrung them into a wooden or tin "gallon," which, if undisturbed, they carried back to their own cabins; if they succeeded in this, no amount of churning would, during a twelvemonth, bring butter to the cow-owner's churn.

Another method of stealing the butter was for a witch-woman, at the time her neighbour was churning, to stir round and round the water in a "gallon" with a dead woman's hand.

¹ "The Annals of the Four Masters" on the years A.D. 769, 917, 1107, 1119, 1171, and 1446 mention that *so and so* occurred either "between the two Easters," or "between Easter and Little Easter." "Little Easter" (or in Irish, "Minchaig") corresponds with "Low Sunday."

If on the May Day's churning it is discovered that the butter has been already robbed by a witch-woman, a plough-chain should be looped round the churn, which should be placed on three stones, and the colter of the plough should be heated and placed under the churn; it will then be found, on commencing to churn again, that the butter will come; but during the operation no one on any pretext should be admitted into the house. During the heating of the colter the witch-woman will suffer torture; and it is she who will come and endeavour to gain admittance into the house when the churning is again in full swing; if anyone thoughtlessly let her in, the butter would again disappear to the witch-woman's house.

The "May-bush" was cut the day previous and stuck in the ground in front of the house; it was decorated with all the eggshells which had been saved up since Easter Sunday, along with ribbons, wild flowers, and bits of candles. On May Night the latter were lit, and dancing took place around the May-bush. This custom is of Pagan origin, though at the present time it is thought by the people that it is carried out in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whom the month of May is dedicated.

During the whole of May Day no fire was allowed to leave the house under any pretext, not even "a live coal" could be handed over the half-door to light a passer-by's pipe. Nor could anything be lent or given away out of the house; even if a neighbour or a stranger called for a drink of water, he or she would have to enter the house, help themselves, and then replace the vessel on the "dresser."

In some towns the May-pole was a permanent fixture: one formerly stood at the junction of the streets in Castledermot; a pump now occupies the site. Earlier still this may have been the site of the market-cross, as funerals passing through the town always make one turn round the present pump. Some rebels are said to have been hanged from the May-pole in '98.

The May-pole was unknown in the country districts, and was probably introduced into the towns by the English.

St. John the Baptist's Nativity, 24th June.

On St. John's Eve it was customary for every district to light a bonfire, the preparations for which took several days. When the fire had burned itself out, cattle were driven through the "greeshach" or ashes, a passage being made by those present to prevent the cattle breaking away to either side. The object of this was to prevent the cattle being "overlooked" by the evil eye, and to ward off sickness and ill-luck for a twelve-month. For a similar purpose some of the "greeshach" was

taken home, soaked in water for twenty-four hours, and then given to the cattle and stock to drink.

On this day an ass's shoe was nailed over the doorway on the inside of the dwelling-house. The upper side was turned outwards, and the cocks placed uppermost. This was done to ward off the evil eye and witchcraft.

A certain weed having a yellow flower, called "the Yarra," used to be pulled on this day, tied in a bunch, and fixed up inside the dwelling-house, as a preventative to illness and disease.¹

Michaelmas Day, or the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel, 29th September.

The first goose was killed and eaten.

Geoffrey Keating in his "History of Ireland" (pages 342-45 of the London edition of 1723) relates at length a legend of how St. Patrick was the means (through the intercession of St. Michael) of restoring to life Lewy, the young son of Leary, Monarch of Ireland, in the fifth century. The young prince's mother, Aongus, was so overjoyed at having him restored to her alive, that she placed herself under a solemn vow, to bestow annually on the poor on Michaelmas Day one sheep out of every flock she possessed, in honour of the Archangel. And it was ordained by law that all the Christian converts in the kingdom should follow the queen's example. "And in obedience to this injunction arose the custom of killing *Saint Michael's Sheep*, called in the Irish language *Cuid Mhichill*, observed to this day. For it is most certain that every family, upon the nine-and-twentieth of September, which is the anniversary festival in honour of St. Michael, at least of the ordinary sort of people, kill a sheep, and bestow the greatest part of it upon relieving the poor."

¹ The following curious entry is to be found in "The Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 1096 :—

"The festival of St. John (the Baptist) fell on a Friday this year. The men of Ireland were seized with great fear in consequence; and the resolution adopted by the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick at their head, to protect them against the pestilence which had been predicted to them at a remote period, was, to command all in general to observe abstinence, from Wednesday till Sunday every month, and to fast on one meal every day till the end of the year, except on Sundays, solemnities, and great festivals. And they also made alms and many offerings to God. And many lands were granted to churches and clergymen by kings and chieftains. And the men of Ireland were saved for that time from the fire of vengeance."

All Saints' Day, 1st November.

Samhain or "Sowin," as this day is called by Irish-speakers, was reckoned as the first day of winter. It was one of the great pagan festivals, to which the games and rites practised on All Holland Eve, or All Hallows Eve, are traceable.

These may for convenience be grouped under two headings, viz. :—(1) Harmless amusements, and (2) Pisherogues performed in the name of the devil.

Among the former, the most popular diversions were :—

(a) A half-barrel was placed on the floor, and nearly filled with water; silver coins were thrown in, and large apples set floating on it; boys, stripped to the waist, with their hands tied behind their backs, then endeavoured to take up the former with their lips, and the latter with their teeth; and what they landed they were allowed to keep.

(b) Two sticks fastened together, cross-fashion, with their ends pointed, were slung by a cord from a rafter or beam. An apple and a lighted candle, alternately, were stuck on the ends of the sticks, and they were sent spinning round. The game was now for a boy to bite a piece out of the apple, without getting a mouthful of the candle.

(c) Two hazel-nuts, walnuts, or chestnuts, or even two grains of wheat, were selected and named after some boy and girl who were supposed to be courting. They were then placed side by side on a bar of the grate, or in the turf-ashes, and according as to whether they burned quietly, or jumped apart from one another, so would be the future before them.

(d) Four plates having been set down on a table, water was poured into one, a ring placed on another, some clay in the third, and in the fourth was placed either some straw, salt, or meal. A person would then be blind-folded and led up to the table, and into whichever plate he or she placed their hand, so would their future turn out. The water signified migration, the ring marriage, the clay death, and the fourth plate prosperity. On re-arranging the order of the plates, others would be blind-folded and led up in like manner.

Under the second heading, the following are some of the practices which were performed in the name of the devil, and it was only on this one night in the year that his aid was invoked

to produce the future partner in life to the gaze of the man or woman, as the case might be :—

(a) In the name of the devil, a girl would put a bit of cawl-cannon into her stocking when going to bed, and having placed it under her pillow, she expected to see in a dream her future husband.

(b) A boy having soaked his shirt in water (or a girl her chemise), it would, in the name of the devil, be hung up before the fire to dry, while the owner hid himself and watched for “the fetch” of the future partner in life to appear and turn the garment. If there was no appearance, the owner of the garment was destined to remain single. “The fetch” is the apparition of a person in a distant place, who at the very time is lying in a trance. He or she may be quite unknown to the watcher, but so sure as the fetch does appear, so certain is it that the marriage will sooner or later take place.

(c) A boy would go to a barn and sow oats along its floor, in the name of the devil, from one end to the other. Having done that, he would go to the door, open it, and expect to see the fetch of his future wife standing outside. Instances have been known where, in place of the fetch, a coffin has appeared, and this foretells to the beholder that he will not be alive on that night twelve-month.

(d) A girl would take a “bottom,” or reel, of thread, and holding one end of the thread, she would throw the reel out of her window, in the name of the devil, and summon her future husband to hold the reel. She would then commence to wind up the thread, and, if she felt a pull at it, she would exclaim, “Good morra, good yarra, who holds my reel?” The fetch would then appear to her, and in reply tell his name and where he lived.

(e) The letters of the alphabet would be cut out of a book, and in the name of the devil, sunk back up into “a gallon” (or pail) of water. In the morning the initials of the future husband’s (or wife’s) name would be found floating fronts up.

(f) A girl would go at night to a neighbour’s garden, and with her eyes closed she would, in the name of the devil, pull up and steal (it must be stolen) a cabbage-plant, root and all. In bringing it home she would stick it up over the door, and the first single man who entered the house next day was destined to be her future husband.

(g) A girl would pull some of the Yarra weed, and on retiring to bed would put it into the stocking of her left-foot, and tie it

up with her right garter. The stocking was then placed under her pillow, and some such rhyme as this was repeated :—

“Good morrow, sweet Yarra, good morrow to thee,
Tell me the name of my true love, where'er he may be,
The colour of his hair, and the clothes he does wear,
And the day that he will be married to me.”

In a dream she should then see her future husband. But from the time she entered her house with the Yarra, till the following morning, she should not utter a single word to anyone; if she did, the charm would be broken.

Such are a few instances of the rites carried on on All Holland Eve to foretell the future; but as a rule the young people avoided the ceremonies which necessitated invoking the devil, as they dreaded the consequences; they were secretly done, and done contrary to their religious instincts.

On All Hallows Eve there is a vegetarian dish partaken of called “cawlcannon,” which is not prepared except on this one night in the year. It consists of cabbage, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, all pounded together and boiled to the condition of stirabout; pepper, salt, new milk, and butter are added. It is eaten hot. A ring or other token is hidden in the cawlcannon, and on everybody helping themselves, he or she in whose help the token or ring is found can foretell their future fate.

It was customary, too, on this Eve to weave a cross called a “Parshell.” This was done by laying two little sticks, seven inches in length, cross-ways; then starting at their junction by weaving a wheaten straw under one arm, over the next, and so on (adding a fresh straw as the other was used up) until about an inch from the ends of the sticks, when the straw-end was made fast. The “Parshell” was fixed over the dwelling-house doorway on the inside, with the object of warding off ill-luck, sickness, and witchcraft for a twelvemonth. A new one was made on the following All Hallows Eve, and put in place of the old one, which was shifted to another part of the house, or to the cow-stable, the following words being used in removing it:—
“Fonstaren-sheehy.”

At this time of the year that vicious and terrifying apparition the Pooka, which the peasantry describe as resembling a cross between a mule, a bullock, and a big black pig, was very liable to be met with by the unwary if out late at night. By all accounts, to be in a runaway motor would be preferable to a ride on the Pooka's back, which it is his object to bring about.

Poulaphooka (i.e., the hole of the Pooka), Knockaphuca (the Pooka's hill), near Castledermot, and Ploopluck (recté

Cloghpook, or the Pooka's Stone), near Naas, were former haunts of this unpleasant customer.

All Souls' Day, 2nd November.

It is said that on this one day in the year the souls of the dead are allowed to re-visit their native districts; and if only the human eye had the power to see them, they would be observed about one on every side "as plenty as thraneens in an uncut meadow."

At night time it is customary in every house to light a candle in memory of each member of the family who has died. They are placed in an unused room and allowed to burn till midnight, when, after praying for the souls of the dead, they are extinguished, as by that time the souls themselves have returned to rest.

At the last thing at night the hearth is swept clean, and on it are placed three cups of spring water.

St. Martin's Day, 11th November.

Formerly observed as a holy-day.

No wheel was allowed to turn, or plough to work, before 12 noon on St. Martin's Day. This applied equally to the spinning-wheel as to the cart or mill-wheel.

On this day, too, a cock was caught, killed in an out-office, and, while bleeding, brought into the dwelling-house, and its blood allowed to drop in the four corners of the house, so as to ensure a prosperous year. The body of the bird was afterwards cooked, and partaken of by the whole household.

The mild, close days that so often follow a brush of hard weather, about the middle of November, are known as "St. Martin's Summer."

Christmas to Old Christmas Day, 25th December to the 6th January.

Formerly the interval between Christmas and Twelfth Day (inclusive) was observed as a holiday time, when no servile work was performed. The time was spent in football and hurley matches, bull-baiting, badger-drawing, cock-fighting, &c.

In the year 1444, "The Annals of the Four Masters" record the death of a head of the MacNamara Sept as taking place "between the two Christmases." The 25th of December was known in Ireland as "Great Christmas," and the 6th of January as "Little Christmas."

At this season of the year, in the Baronies of Forth and Bargy, County Wexford, "the Mummerns" still go their rounds. I once saw their performance. They consist of men dressed in their trousers and shirts, the latter decorated with ribbons and rosettes, accompanied by a couple of fiddlers. The performance takes place in a barn, lent by a farmer, and commences invariably with the playing of "Drochedy's March"; then two of the Mummerns, armed with wooden swords, representing historic personages such as St. Patrick, Cromwell, the Emperor of the Turks, Dan O'Connell, &c., advance towards one another and clash the swords together as they pass, at the same time reciting a long rigmarole; two others presently take their places, while the fiddlers change the tunes to suit the characters. The performance is a bit monotonous, and has but little plot. It ends up with a dance.

St. Stephen's Day, 26th December.

This is the day on which "the Wren-Boys" go their rounds. For a day or two previously the wren has been hunted and knocked over with stick or stone. Two or three of them are tied to a branch torn from a holly-bush, which is decorated with coloured ribbons. On St. Stephen's Day small parties of young boys carry one of these bushes about the country, and visit the houses along the road, soliciting coin or eatables. At each house they come to they repeat a verse or two of a "song" which commences—

"The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,
On St. Stephen's Day was caught in the furze;
Though his body is small, his family is great,
So, if you please, your honour, give us a treat.

"On Christmas Day I turned a spit;
I burned my finger: I feel it yet.
Up with the kettle, and down with the pan;
Give us some money to bury the wren."

The song varies in different localities, but all versions appear disjointed, and in no way refer to St. Stephen's Day, nor to the object of killing the wren.

In some cases the wren-boys carry round little toy-birds on a decorated bier, and they themselves have ribbons and coloured pieces of cloth pinned to their clothes.

If they receive no welcome at a house, and are told to "be off out of that," there is the danger of their burying one of the wrens opposite the hall-door, through which no luck would then enter for a twelvemonth. Eventually, at the end of the day, each wren is buried with a penny.

The origin of this custom is very doubtful, and as a rule the old people cannot account for it except that they carried round the wren when they were gossoons. One theory is that when the Danes were in Ireland, the Irish on a certain occasion had planned a night attack on their camp; they were silently creeping forward, and had, unperceived by the Danes' sentries, reached to almost charging distance, when a flock of "scoot-wrens," which had been disturbed and had flown on in front of them, lit on some drums near the sentries, who were asleep, and by their twitters of alarm and their hopping about, awoke the sentries, who perceived their danger, and so aroused the camp in time to drive off the Irish with heavy loss.

Other versions of this tale place the date of the discomfiture of the Irish, from the same cause, at the time the Jacobites were endeavouring to withstand William III and his Orangemen in 1690.

Patterns.

In addition to the festivals described above, "Patterns," or semi-religious gatherings, were held at the blessed wells on the anniversary of the festival of the patron saint of the neighbouring churchyard. As far as I know, no such assembly now takes place in our county, though, throughout the year, the blessed wells, in many cases, are still resorted to for cures, prayers are said, rounds are made, and votive offerings (such as a piece torn from the petticoat, buttons, coins, pins, sets of beads, sticks, crutches, &c.) are tied to the overhanging bush, or left in the vicinity of the well.

In a large number of instances the local patron saint has been forgotten, and the blessed well is neglected, covered over, or run dry (from drainage operations). In a few cases, on the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, the Celtic saint was ignored and he was substituted by a foreigner; two cases in point are—St. David replaces St. Patrick in Naas, and St. James replaces St. Diarmaid in Castledermot. In old times when the Baron had a grant from the Crown of a seven-day fair in his manor, the Pattern Day in the locality was usually selected for the date of the fair to commence on.

Within the last fifty years or so, the clergy have had to suppress Patterns, owing to the bad characters that were drawn to the locality, and also on account of the drinking and faction-fighting that followed, often leading to loss of life. The Pattern at Sunday's Well, Kineagh, near Castledermot, held on Whit Sunday, and the Toberara Pattern near Athy, held on St. John's Day, were both suppressed owing to loss of life in faction-fights that took place at them.

Some "Patterns" take place on "Garland Sunday," which is the last Sunday of summer (i.e. of the month of July), and still known in the West of Ireland as Black Crom's Sunday, or "Domhnach Chroim Duibh"; it is so called from a powerful chieftain of the district of the Owles (Umhall) in the County Mayo, named "Crom Duv," who had been an opponent of St. Patrick, but whose conversion took place on this Sunday (see "The Annals of the Four Masters," note on p. 1004, vol. ii). The famous Pattern on the summit of Croagh-Patrick in the County Mayo, takes place on Garland Sunday; the annual celebration of Mass on the top of this mountain was re-instituted about three years ago by the Most Rev. John Healy, Archbishop of Tuam.

One very sensible and laudable custom is still kept up in the southern portion of the County Wexford, where it is the custom to decorate the graves with flowers and laurel branches on the anniversary of the patron saint's day. It is a great pity that this custom is not universal through the length and breadth of Ireland, as it causes the churchyard to be properly kept, it shows respect to the dead, and it honours the patron saint, whom in many cases it would be difficult to identify, but that his festival is thus publicly remembered.

Dedications of the Months and Week-days.

January	.	.	.	<i>The Holy Infancy.</i>
February	.	.	.	<i>The Blessed Trinity.</i>
March	.	.	.	<i>St. Joseph.</i>
April	.	.	.	<i>The Holy Ghost.</i>
May	.	.	.	<i>The Blessed Virgin.</i>
June	.	.	.	<i>The Sacred Heart of Jesus.</i>
July	.	.	.	<i>The Precious Blood.</i>
August	.	.	.	<i>The Immaculate Heart of Mary.</i>
September	.	.	.	<i>The Holy Cross.</i>
October	.	.	.	<i>The Holy Angels.</i>
November	.	.	.	<i>The Souls in Purgatory.</i>
December	.	.	.	<i>The Immaculate Conception.</i>

Sunday	.	.	.	<i>The Holy Trinity.</i>
Monday	.	.	.	<i>The Holy Ghost.</i>
Tuesday	.	.	.	<i>The Holy Angels.</i>
Wednesday	.	.	.	<i>St. Joseph.</i>
Thursday	.	.	.	<i>The Blessed Sacrament.</i>
Friday	.	.	.	<i>The Passion of our Blessed Lord.</i>
Saturday	.	.	.	<i>The Blessed Virgin.</i>

Sayings of the Months.

JANUARY.

“From Twelfth Day, the days commence to lengthen by a cock’s span or stride.”

FEBRUARY.

“February fill the dyke, be it black or be it white,” i.e. with rain or snow.

MARCH.

“A fistful of March dust is worth a guinea.”

“March will often borrow three days from April, to skin the old cow.”

APRIL.

“April showers make May flowers.”

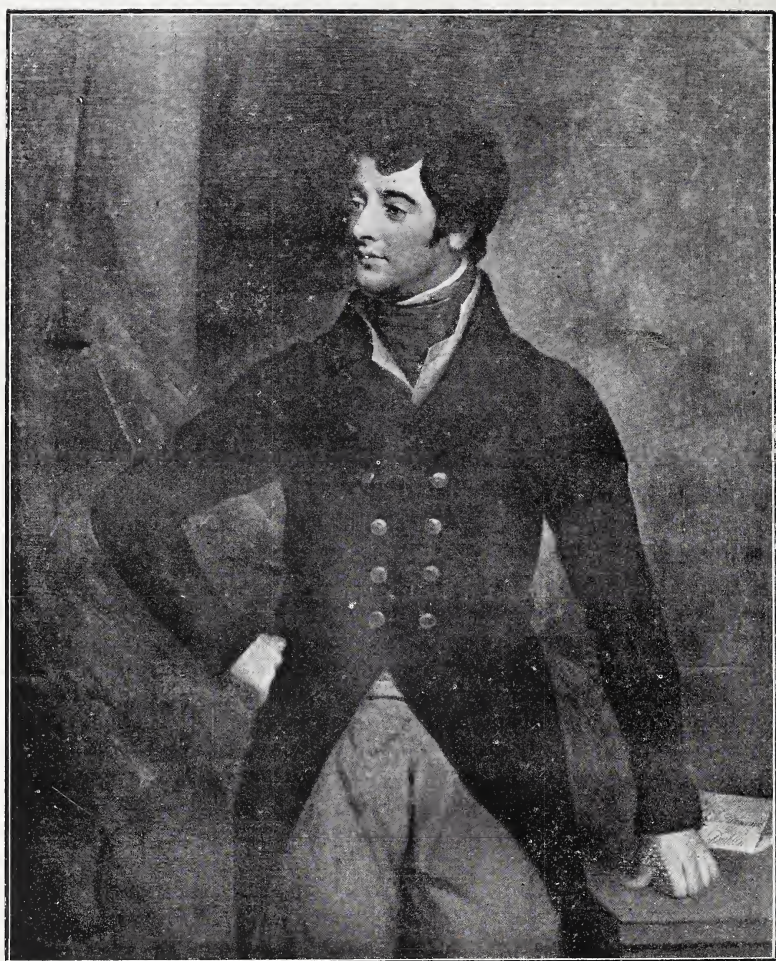
“In April and May avoid the sea ; in June and July bathe till you die.”

MAY.

“A wild and a rainy May fills the haggard with corn and hay.”

JUNE.

“A June hatched bird is no good.”



LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

[From an Oil Painting by Hugh Hamilton, presented to the Dublin National Portrait Gallery in 1884 by the Duke of Leinster.]

Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

No. VI.

The Death of Lord Edward FitzGerald.

By T. D. SULLIVAN.

He is dead to-day in Newgate, our hope and Ireland's pride;
The young, the brave, the noble, of a coward's shot he died—
Of a shot from Sirr, the coward, who shook with fear to see
The arm which struck two foemen down, and would have vanquished three.

Ah! what a loving heart he had, who loved his land so well,
His noble mother, bent with grief, and weeping wife can tell.
Our thirty thousand sworn men his heavy loss will feel;
And bitter tears, like rain, will fall to-night upon their steel.

Since our delegates were taken, where a traitor led the way,
From the bitter twelfth of March, until the nineteenth day of May,
Did they seek our brave Lord Edward, who but bided for a while
Till the din of freedom's battle should be crashing through our isle.

They sought him through the city with a hundred greedy spies;
He scarcely strove to baffle them, so slight was his disguise.
He rambled out unheeding friendly hints, advice, and fears;
He sported with his children, and he dried their mother's tears.

As Lord Edward was returning from a council with his men,
A traitor got upon his trail, and tracked him to his den.
"Oh fly, my Lord, you are betrayed," cried a friend in pleading tears;
But he only smiled at what he thought a coward's deadly fears.

But to Murphy's house in Thomas Street the blood-hounds found their
way;
He heard their steps approaching from the bed on which he lay.
Up sprang he like a tiger, for their business well he knew;
And from underneath the pillow forth a two-edged blade he drew.

First entered Major Swan, and soon the two-edged blade was dyed;
'Twas pulled between his fingers, and 'twas buried in his side.
Then came Ryan with a sword-cane: at a stroke Lord Edward bled;
Then they closed in deadly grapple, and they fell on to the bed.

Ere long the two-edged blade again a bloody sheath had found;
And in struggle fierce they tumbled from the bed on to the ground.
Up stood the brave FitzGerald, while the wounded men in vain
Clung around him, tried to hold him, and to pull him down again.

Just then into the lobby Major Sirr, the coward, came;
 He feared the red blade shining like a tongue of waving flame.
 He fired his ready pistol from his place without the door;
 Then fell Lord Edward wounded on his foes upon the floor.

Then the soldiers gathered round him, and they stabbed him, and they
 pressed
 Their weight upon his body, with their guns across his chest.
 They held him till he weakened, and he fainted where he lay;
 And they seemed to fear him even as they dragged him thence away.

They threw him into prison, where he suffered, raved, and died,
 With the keeper of a mad-house for attendant at his side;
 And, his dying thoughts to sweeten, they took care that he should hear
 A wretched mortal's struggle on a gibbet creaking near.

May Heaven scorch and parch the tongue by which his life was sold,
 And shrivel up the hand that clutched the proffered meed of gold;
 May treachery for ever be the traitor's doom on earth,
 From the kith and kin around him, in his bed and at his hearth.

He is dead to-day in Newgate on this dreary fourth of June,
 But our men are armed and ready, and we'll all avenge him soon;
 Or if 'tis ours to perish too, his gallant struggle shows
 The way that Irishmen should die is stretched upon their foes.

Lord Edward, who was the fifth son of the 1st Duke of Leinster, was born in London on the 15th of October, 1763. When seventeen years of age, he was gazetted to a Lieutenancy in the 26th Regiment of Foot, from which he exchanged to the 19th Regiment in 1781. During his military career he saw active service in America. In 1783 he returned home, and was made M.P. for the Borough of Athy; and in 1790 he was elected M.P. for the County Kildare. In 1791 Lord Edward was cashiered from the army on account of his outspoken revolutionary opinions; and on the 27th of December in the following year he married the beautiful Pamela, who is supposed to have been an illegitimate daughter of the Duke of Orleans.

In 1796 Lord Edward became a United Irishman, and joined heart and soul in the movement for the relief of his cruelly oppressed Catholic fellow-countrymen; and if his life had been spared, he would have been, owing to his military knowledge, the chief leader of the rebellion of 1798, which had been fixed to break out on the 23rd of May. However, on the 19th of May the Government reward of £1,000 for Lord Edward's betrayal was earned by two informers, Francis Higgins, *alias* "the Sham Squire," and a barrister named Francis Magan. The wounds received by Lord Edward at the time of his capture proved fatal; and after lingering for seventeen days he died in jail on the 4th of June. The coffin containing his body was placed in a vault under the east

end of St. Werburgh's Church, near the Castle; and it has since then been three times renewed—(1) in 1844, by orders of Lady Campbell, Lord Edward's daughter; (2) in 1874, by the Duke of Leinster; and (3) in 1896, by Lord Frederick FitzGerald, as Trustee of the Leinster estate during the minority of the present Duke.

The Life of Lord Edward has been written by:—

- (1) Thomas Moore, the poet, in two volumes, with a portrait by Hugh Hamilton, 1831.
- (2) Richard R. Madden, in his "Lives of the United Irishmen," with a portrait by Horace Hone, 1858.
- (3) Miss Ida A. Taylor, one volume, with many illustrations and portraits, 1903.
- (4) Gerald Campbell, one volume, with numerous portraits, 1904.

Miscellanea.

The County Wicklow Barony of Upper Talbotstown, and whence its name.

In the year 1605 the formation of the County Wicklow, and its division into Baronies, took place. The two Baronies of Upper and Lower Talbotstown (in the former of which Baltinglass is situated) take their names from the Talbot Family of Malahide.

According to a County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition [No. 10 (43) of Edward VI], taken in Dublin in January, 1552, it was found that Reginald Talbot, of Belgard, was seised in his domain, as of fee, of two carucates (or ploughlands), with their appurtenances, "which in a Grant from King John, sometime King of England, are called Ballymaclede, but now are called Talbotteston," and that he was dispossessed of the same by Tirlagh mac Shane O'Toole of Castlesallagh, who, in May 1547, was attainted for high treason.

The above-mentioned Grant from King John was enrolled in the year 1560; the following extracts from the Latin entry on the Chancery Roll are to this effect¹ :—

Grant from John, Earl of Morton, and Lord of Ireland,
to Sir Richard Talebot, K^t, of :—

One carucate of land in Balimolunde.

Two carucates of land in Balinaclede.

Half a carucate of land in Ballimaconigan.

And half a carucate of land in Thicove.

To be held in fee by Sir Richard and his heirs from the Earl and his heirs.

Witnesses :—David Cam. John Marech. William de Weim^d.

Roger de Slane. Gilebert Malesinem. Roger de Toem.

Bald de Toem. William de Trubbeull. Robert de Mortemer.

At Rothomagum.

This Deed dates from some year previous to 1199, at which date John, Lord of Ireland, ascended the English throne.

The next entry on the Roll is in connection with Adam, son and heir of the above-named Sir Richard Talbot; its contents, also in Latin, are :—

Know by this present and future, that I Adam Talebot, son and heir of Sir Richard Talebot, K^t, Lord of Feltrym, and Mabila Feipon, my wife, grant and by this present Deed

¹ 3 Eliz., Membrane 11, dorso.

confirm to Thomas Talebot, my son and heir, all my lands of :—

Balimacled alias Talebotiston,
Balimaconigan alias Caliston,
Thicobe alias Knightiston,
Fuleton,
Balkey (or “dalkey”) alias Thirdston,
Kiltagan,
Carrikbrake,
Wolff-ys-hole,
Shestking,
Kilbree,
Magnus (Great) Culch,
Whitiston,
Surboo,
Renneliston,
Crekyston,
Kilbell,
Cloculling,

and one carucate of land with a Castle and Mill in Rathmore juxta Slane in the County of Dublin, with all their appurtenances, etc., whatsoever, to be held of the chief lord of the fee, by the said Thomas Talebot and his legitimate male heirs.

The Deed goes on to narrate that if it should happen that the said Thomas was to die without legitimate male issue, the above-named lands were left in remainder to Peter Talebot, cousin (germanus) of the said Thomas, and his legitimate male heirs; then to Nicholas Feipon of Rathmore and his issue male, and in default to the right heirs of him the said Adam Talbot for ever. Rendering to the Abbot of Baltinglass 3s. 4d. yearly for the lands of Clocullyn; and to the Bishop of “Clandelaughe” three half-pence an acre for the lands of Kilbell, Whitiston, Renneliston, and Surboo; for the remainder of the lands the rent due to the King was a sparrowhawk yearly.

The signing and sealing of the Deed were witnessed by :—

John debigarr. Nicholas de Feipon. John Walyn. William Garve. Richard Comer. John Rendull. John le Beckett, William de Toem, et multis aliis.

Neither Adam Talbot's son and heir Thomas, nor the latter's cousin, Peter Talbot, appears in Burke's Peerage.

No Castle exists at Talbotstown, now the residence of Mr. Fenton; but there is, close to the house, a large square enclosure surrounded by a fosse full of water, and externally faced with masonwork, in which the castle of the Talbots must have stood, and which in the early seventeenth century was of such importance as to be selected to supply a name for the Barony, a district formerly known as Imail.

W. FITZG.

Notes.

Some Kavanaghs of the County Kildare.

Sir Morgan and Art mac Bryen Cavenagh are well-known characters; but Denis Cavenagh, who was more particularly a Kildare man, I cannot find anything about, or to which branch of the clan he belonged. He seems to have been connected with the FitzGerald of Blackhall, and he made himself conspicuous enough to get outlawed. Probably some Kildare antiquary may be able to solve the difficulty. I have added two extracts of two later Cavenaghs, as they were connected with the County Kildare, and were probably descendants or relatives of the outlawed Denis Cavenagh.

Outlawed Hilary Term, 1641 :—

Gerald Kavenagh, of Killdrught (Celbridge), Clerk.

Outlawed Easter Term, 1642 :—

Sir Morgan Cavenagh, of Clonmullen, Knt., Co. Carlow.

Art McBryen Cavenagh, of Ballinloghane, Co. Carlow, Gent.

Dublin Diocesan Will of James Cavenagh, of Grangemullen and Athy, signed and proved in 1686, mentions his father, Dennis Cavenagh, and his mother as being alive, and also a brother, Martin Cavenagh. Was the Dennis in the depositions his son? James, who was a Protestant, especially provides that his executors and heir are not to disturb his parents in their property.

Among the records at the King's Courts, Henrietta Street, Dublin, are the following leases :—

Jan. 7th, 1719, lease between Denis Cavenagh, of the City of Dublin, Gent., and Walter Kenny, of Hodgestown, Co. Kildare, Gent., of lands, &c., in the town of Clane, Co. Kildare.

Also, 27th Sept., 1720, Denis Kavanagh, of the City of Dublin, Gent., lets lands in the Barony of Clane, Co. Kildare, to Robert Anyon. (?)

Dennis Cavenagh.

(Depositions of the Rebellion, 1641, referring to Co. Kildare, at Trinity College, Dublin.)

No. 223, of Thomas Leigh, of Killedowan, County Kildare, Esq., that his losses between 20th November and 31st December last amount to £1,296 sterling. Further, he is informed by his servant,

one Richard Rowen, that he was despoiled of all, or most part of, his said goods, &c., by orders of *Dennes Cavenagh, of Clane*, William FitzGarrald, of Blackhall, Esqrs., Markis Nangle, of Gent., and divers others of his neighbours. Sworn to, 19th January, 1641-2.

No. 384, of Henry Pearss, of Clane, Gent., sworn 5th March, 1641-2, that in December last he was robbed of goods and chattels by William FitzGerrald, of Blackhall, in the same county, Esq., Oliver Wogan, of Feranston, in the same county, Maurice Eustace, of Moone, Nicholas fitzJames, als. FitzGarrald, of Clane, Lewis Moore, of the same, *Dennys Cavenagh*, of the same, and Dominick O——, of the same, tailor, with divers others whose names petitioner knoweth not. Total loss valued at £1,173.

The others of the clan Kavanagh mentioned are :—

Mathew (? Walter) Cavenagh, a freeholder, apparently of the Parish of Carbury, Co. Kildare.

Art Kavenagh, of the Three Castles, Co. Wicklow, Gent., and his daughter.

Mary, wife of Thomas FitzGarrald, of the Three Castles.

Arthur Kavenagh and Gerrald mcMorrish Kavenagh, apparently of the County Carlow.

(Add. MSS. No. 4772, British Museum. Quoted in the Appendix to “The History of the Irish Confederation and War in Ireland, 1641-1652,” by Sir John T. Gilbert, published in 1882.)

Persons indicted of treason in the King’s Bench, Dublin, in Hilary Term, 17th Charles Rex, 1641, and outlawed thereupon :—

County Kildare—*Cavenagh Dionisius, of Clane, Gent.*

Others of the clan mentioned under the head of County Kildare.

W. O. CAVENAGH, Colonel.

An unrecorded Long Stone in the County Kildare.

Standing in a field on Mr. Leonard’s farm at Simonstown West, and less than half a mile to the north-west of the church ruins of Killellan, is a Long Stone which has not previously been noticed in our JOURNAL. Originally upright, it now stands at a sharp angle with the ground, and measures 8 feet along the upper side ; a large flake is broken away from the top ; in girth near the butt it measures 7 feet 2 inches. Like all our Long Stones, it consists of unhammered granite. An old man in the village of Moone, now aged seventy-six, named John Brochal, who brought this Long Stone to my notice, also informed me that a similar stone formerly stood “on Mr. Bagenall’s land in a field forninst MacEvoy’s public-house in Timolin,” but that it was removed many years ago by a



AN ANCIENT WOODEN VESSEL

(Interior and side views).

[From Photographs by J. Simpson of Kilkea.]

former tenant of the name of Miley. A slab-lined grave, containing bones, was at the same time discovered near its base.

In "the Long Stone Field" on Mr. Leonard's farm there is also a small rath, much demolished on the south-east side; it has one encircling parapet, with the fosse, strange to say, inside, moat fashion.

W. FITZG.

An Ancient Wooden Vessel.

The illustrations on the opposite page show the shape of this vessel, or trough, which was discovered by a man named Ryan while cutting turf in the Feigh Bog near Borrisokane, County Tipperary, in the month of July, 1906. It is said to have contained "bog-butter." The triangular piece out of the side of the vessel was caused by a stroke of "the slane."

The following are the measurements:—

Length (including the handles), 25 inches.

Width, 13 inches.

Height, 6 inches.

A similar, though very much larger, wooden trough, with the same handles, is illustrated on p. 298 consec. vol. xxxi of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland* (1901), where the measurements show it to be almost exactly three times as large as the one here illustrated; but, strange to say, the R.S.A.I.'s correspondent describes the big trough as "a dug-out canoe"!!

It is now generally admitted by antiquaries that in the old times it was customary to bury butter in turf-bogs, for it to undergo some process of preserving or seasoning.¹

W. FITZG.

Paintings and Drawings of places in the County Kildare, lent to the Picture Gallery of the Dublin International Exhibition of 1907.

1. Landscape, with a distant view of Castletown House; a bridge far up the Liffey is seen to the left. (In oils.)

Painter—George Barret, R.A. (Born about 1732; died 1784.)

Size—28 × 38.

Owner—Captain E. M. Conolly.

¹ See Canon O'Laverty's article on the subject in consec. vol. xxii, p. 356 (1892), *Journal R.S.A.I.*

2. St. Wolstan's House, with a distant view of Castletown House. (In water-colour). An engraving (by Walker) of this picture is given in the "Copperplate Magazine," in five volumes, published in 1792, a reproduction of which appears at p. 105, vol. iv, of our JOURNAL.

Painter—F. Wheatley.

Size— $10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Owner—The Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

3. Kilkea Castle, from the South-East, circa 1820. (A pencil drawing.)

Artist—Lieutenant Robert Smith, of the 44th Regt.

Size— $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$.

Owner—The South Kensington Museum.

W. FITZG.

Queries.

What was the procedure of “praying the benefit of clergy,” and what was the ordeal of “being burned in the hand”?

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries these customs were in vogue for various crimes, a few examples of which are here given from Morrin’s (printed) “Calendars of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery, Ireland” :—

1. 31st May, 1594—Pardon of Oliver Eustace, of Kilcowell, County Carlow; he was indicted before the Commissioners at Carlow in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty’s reign (1593), for coming armed to a place called Kilknock, and feloniously taking away two horses of the value of twenty shillings each, the property of Dermot mac Shane (? O’Nolan), of which being convicted, *he sought the benefit of clergy.* (Vol. ii., p. 77.)

2. 6th July, 1626—Pardon of Sir Edmund Blanchfield, of Blanchfieldstown, County Kilkenny, for the murder of Edward Purcell, who, upon conviction, *sought benefit of clergy*, and by judgment of the Court was *sentenced to be burned in the hand.* (Vol. iii., p. 89.)

3. 4th June, 1627—Pardon of Michael Mathews for escaping out of the gaol of Waterford; being convicted of the homicide of Honora ny Murrogh, and *praying benefit of clergy*, *he was sentenced to be burned in the hand.* (Vol. iii., p. 242.)

4. 12th June, 1630—Pardon of Edward Young, Nicholas and James Meyler, *sentenced to be burned in the hand*, in consideration of a fine of £3 each. (Vol. iii., p. 556.)

W. FITZG.

Book Notices.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD IN IRELAND.

Just twenty years ago the late Colonel P. D. Vigors founded this Association, with the principal object of recording in print all tombstone inscriptions throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. This important and very extensive work is still being carried on; and, judging by the two parts of the Journal for 1907, it is being well kept up to its former high standard.

The older, and the more illegible, an inscription is, the greater is the necessity of recording it before it is too late; and not only is weather-wear to blame for obliterating an inscription, but frequently sheer wantonness or culpable carelessness has been the means of destroying many an interesting memorial of the dead. Ancient slabs have been utilised as foundations for a church stove; others have been converted into steps for the churchyard stile; and in a dozen different ways they have been made use of by vandals or ignorant persons to serve any purpose except what they were originally intended for; and this has been done, as a rule, to save the expenditure of a few shillings.

This vandalism is of an ancient date, as Hammer, in his "Chronicle of Ireland," compiled in 1571 (page 346 of the edition of 1809), states that Richard le Marshall, Lord of Leinster, who died from wounds received in a battle fought on the Curragh in April, 1233, "lieth buried by his brother William in the Blacke Fryers at Kilkennye, which was the foundation of William, Earl Marshall, his father. His tombe (with the tombes of eightene Knights that came over at the Conquest, and resting in that Abbey), at the suppression of that Monasterie, was defaced, and inhabitants there turned them to their private uses; and of some they made swine-troughs, so as there remaineth no Monument in the said Abbey, save one Stone, whereupon the picture of a Knight is portraied, bearing a shield about his necke, wherein the Cantwels' armes are insculped; and yet the people there called it 'Ryddir-in-Curry,' that is, 'the Knight slaine at the Curraghe.'"

Another instance is that of the tomb of Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare (who died in 1513), erected by him in the Lady Chapel of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, in 1503, and which was demolished between the years 1677 and 1705 by the Very Rev. William Moreton, Dean of Christ Church (and afterwards Bishop of Kildare), when he was making some alterations in the Cathedral buildings.

In the last number of the *Journal*, too, Mr. H. F. Berry contributes an inscription (copied in 1891 by the Rev. Maurice Day) from a FitzGerald slab, dated 1711, belonging to a Waterford merchant, *which now lies some feet below the chancel floor of the Cathedral at Waterford*; surely at the time of the alterations in the Cathedral in 1891 it was somebody's business to have seen that this slab should not have been buried, for all time probably.

These and many other instances all show the urgent necessity of describing and illustrating old monuments, and not only those of an ancient date, but also modern tombstones, as they are liable to destruction by the collapse of a part of the church ruin, or the fall of a tree; while others become sunk deep in the ground, or (if a flat slab) get covered with clay from an interment beside it, and so in time a sod forms, and the slab is lost to view.

When the Association is doing such valuable work, both for the antiquary and for the genealogist, it is a pity that it does not meet with the support it deserves, as its list of members is by no means as long as it should be. All who take an interest in the Association's work are welcome to its ranks; and if any of our members would like to join, all they have to do is to communicate with the Hon. Treasurer, E. R. McC. Dix, 17 Kildare Street, Dublin.

The yearly subscription is half a sovereign.

As an example of the work being done by the Association, a report sent in on the churchyard of Kilmore, in the County Meath, is here appended:—

Kilmore Churchyard. County Meath.

[From Lord Walter FitzGerald.]

'This churchyard lies between four and five miles to the north of Kilcock; a small disused Protestant church stands in the middle of it. Into the outside of the south wall is built a very small stone bearing the following inscription':—

HERE LYETH Y^E
INGENIOUS IOHN
O'HARA WHO
DYD A.D. 1746

'Fragments of well-carved ogee-headed windows lie about in the burial-ground. With the exception of one sixteenth-century slab, the tombstones do not appear to be of much interest; but I had not time to examine them, nor to find out if the little church contains any monuments, as it was locked up and all the windows closed with shutters.

'The single exception (mentioned above) is a slab which, in my opinion, is unique; it is dated 1575; down the centre is the outline of a plain cross bearing a small figure of our Lord crucified at the

upper end ; the date in Arabic numerals, 1575, is carved under the left arm of the cross ; an inscription in several lines covers the remainder of the slab ; on the left side and lower end of the slab it is in Latin, and the rest is in Irish. The whole inscription is in relief, the Latin portion in broad capitals and the Irish portion in neatly cut Celtic letters with rounded limbs ; it is in a very fair state of preservation, though covered with lichen. The Latin inscription reads' :—

NEMINEM CONTRISTARI MORTE D
EBERE CVM SIT IN VIVENDO LABOR
ET PERICVLVM IN MORIENDO PAX ET
RESVRGENDI SECVRITAS. ORATE PRO ANIMA
RVGER[I] MAC M
AHVNA QVI ME FE.

' Translation ' ¹ :—

"No one ought to be grieved at [i.e. rendered sad by] death, since in living there is labour and danger, while in dying there is peace and the assurance of resurrection. Pray for the soul of Rory MacMahon who made me."

'The Irish inscription fortunately is legible; it has been deciphered and translated through the combined efforts of Father Patrick S. Dinneen, and Mr. M. J. McEnery, of the Dublin Record Office, to both of whom I return my best thanks for the time and trouble they took in adding this valuable information to the JOURNAL.

' The inscription ' :—

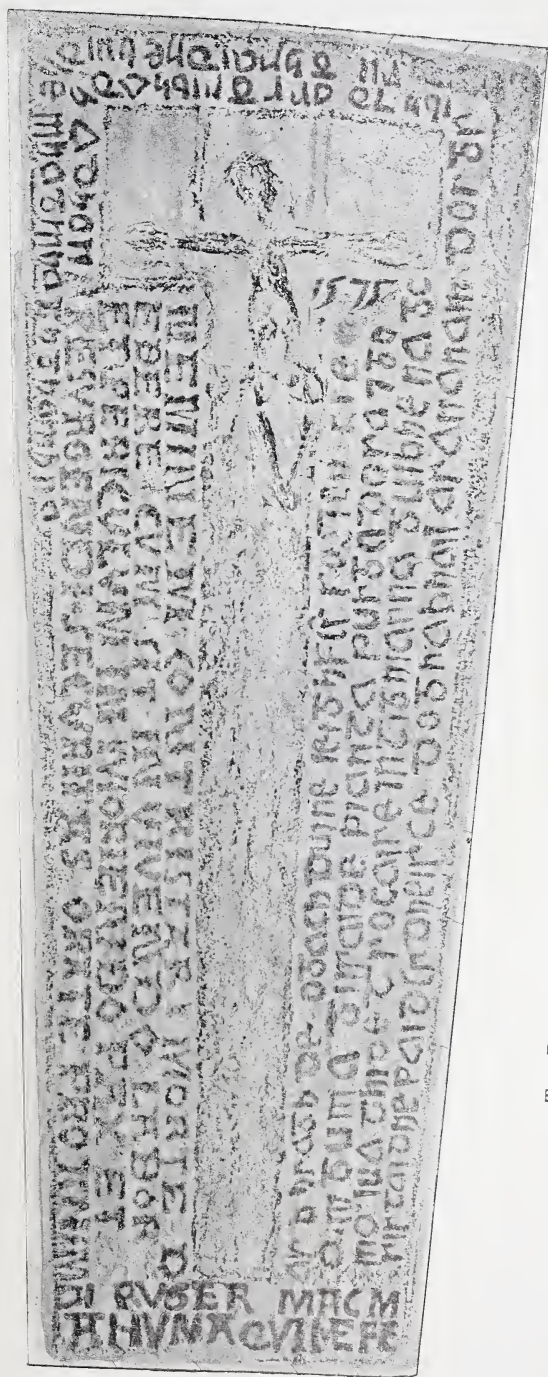
Ar bhragh de o gach duine leighfeas ro 7 [tuigfe
dom ? ²] guma girraide pianta purgadora 7 go
mo luathide trocaire in tighiarna guibhe na gc
paitaibhe paidear dheirce do ghabhail ar an anam do r7p
ibh 7 oop r7gribhadh
adhon
pughrabhe burb
he mha7 mha7ghamhna.

' Or in English letters ' :—

Ar bhragh de o gach duine leighfeas so agus [tuigfe |
dom ?] guma girraide pianta purgadora agus go | mo
luathide trocaire in tighiarna guibhe na ge|ristaidhe
paidear dheirce do ghabhail ar an anam do sgr|ibh
agus dor sgribhadh | adhon | rughraidhe buid|he
mhag mha7ghamhna.

¹ Kindly supplied by Sir Edmund Bewley.

² The words tuigfe dom are uncertain. Perhaps for dom we should read opm. The t of tuigfe is very like c, and the u like o.



THE RORY "BWE" MACMAHON SLAB IN THE CHURCHYARD AT KILMORE, Co. MEATH, 1575.

[From a rubbing by Lord Walter FitzGerald.]

[The block of this illustration has been kindly lent by the Council of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland.]

‘ Translation ’: —

Through hope in God, from everyone who reads this [and commiserates me?], that the pains of Purgatory may be the shorter and the mercy of the Lord the swifter for the intercession of Christians (to offer) a prayer of charity for the soul of the writer and of him for whom [it] was written, namely, Rugbraidhe Buidhe Mhag Mhathghamlina.

‘ Of Rory “Buidhe” (or the Yellow) MacMahon nothing is now known; he was not a native of this southern part of the county Meath, as the territory of the MacMahons lay in the district of Farney in the county Monaghan.

‘ The measurements of this limestone slab are:—In length, 5 feet 8 inches; in breadth, at the top, 2 feet 2 inches, at the foot, 1 foot 6 inches; in thickness, 4 inches.

‘ In the Latin portion of the inscription, the Christian name “Ruger” should be in the genitive: possibly the missing “I” is worn away; as to the surname “MacMahuna,” Mr. M’Enery informs me that the final “A” is the Irish genitive form strangely introduced into the Latin.

‘ Lewis in his “Topographical Dictionary of Ireland” (1837), under Kilmore, states that this slab was discovered by Dr. Tighe Gregory, who was Rector from 1831 to 1859.’

‘ This slab is exactly 333 years old.’

“THE O’NEILLS OF ULSTER: THEIR HISTORY AND GENEALOGY,” is the title of a work, in three volumes, by Thomas Mathews, author of “The O’Dempseys of Clanmalier.”

This Clan History extends from the earliest times to the close of the seventeenth century, and traces the origin of the O’Neills of Tyrone, Clannaboy (corrupted to Clandeboy), Killitra, Killelagh, Kilmacevet, Kinnaird, and of Shane’s Castle (formerly called Edenduff-carrig).

There are several pedigrees; the illustrations include Speed’s Map of Ulster, 1610; the Shrines of St. Patrick’s Bell, and of St. Mura’s Bell; the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, now under the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey; the Inauguration Stone Chair of the O’Neills of Clannaboy; the Cashel, or Stone Fort, known as the Greenan of Aileach, in the County Donegal; the fourteenth-century seals of Hugh and of Murtagh O’Neill; the Memorial in St. Peter’s, Rome, to Hugh oge O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone, 1609; and portraits of Turlogh Leynagh O’Neill, Hugh O’Neill, Owen Roe O’Neill, and Phelim O’Neill of Kinnaird.

This book was printed by Sealy, Bryers, and Walker, Dublin, who issued it in January last at the price of 35s.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 18. The Father Purcell mentioned in line 4 from the bottom of the page was not p.p. of Tallaght, but belonged to the Order of Dominicans there.

Page 30, line 12 from the bottom, *for* "in 1842" *read* "on the 17th August, 1855."

Page 149, line 12 from the bottom, *for* "O'More (MacGillapatrik)" *read* "O'More (Gillapatrik)."

Page 202, line 25 from the top, *after* "his wife Elizabeth Peppard," *add* "widow of John Eustace of Castlemartin."

Page 328, line 2 from the top, *for* "Mr. Westby," *read* "Mr. Nicholas Westby."

Page 328, line 4 from the top, *for* "young Mr. Westby," *read* "young Mr. Edward Westby."

Page 331. The derivation of the place-name "Spinans" as given here is entirely fanciful. Dr. Joyce, in his "Irish Names of Places Explained," states that the name means places abounding in gooseberry-bushes.

Page 447, line 7. The weed called "the yarra" has not a yellow flower, as there stated, but it has a cluster of pinkish-white blossoms about the size of a florin in circumference; its leaves resemble a miniature fern.

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